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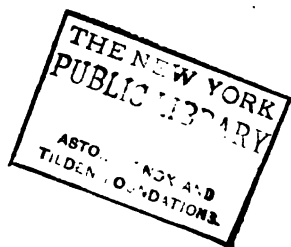


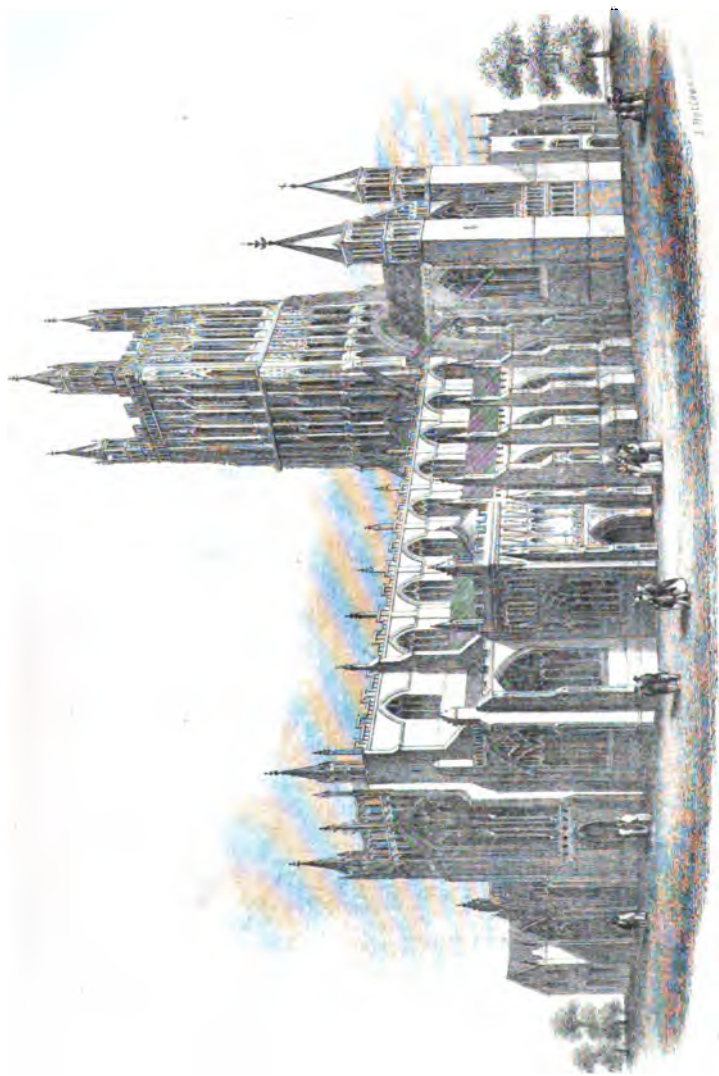
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# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

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*"Vires acquirit eundo."*

*"It is not without pleasure, and perchance it may not be without use, that we rescue some quaint old document from the dust of ages; and that we arrest the floating memories of men and things, as they pass down the stream of time toward the ocean of oblivion."*

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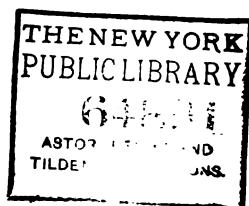
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**JOHN WHITE,**

*Typographical Music and General Printer,*



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JOHN WHITE  
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GLoucestershire

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## PREFACE.

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On the completion of the first volume of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* a few words from the Editor will be expected.

The articles which it contains, appeared (almost without any intermission) from week to week in the *Stroud Journal*, from December 21, 1878; and the first part of the reprint was issued early in the following year. The volume comprises twelve quarterly parts, in which the letter-press has been carefully revised. Through the kindness of the Rev. George M. Hills, D.D., Mr. John Bellows, Mr. George, and Mr. Savory, some illustrations have been inserted; and it is hoped to increase the number (with a few improvements in the arrangement of the letter-press) in the next volume. The typography is a highly creditable specimen of county printing.

To those who have kindly forwarded notes or queries for insertion, I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my thanks; and I hope to receive from them and others many more proofs of steady co-operation. Several communications of considerable interest are on hand, and will soon be sent to the printer. The names or signatures of those whose contributions have been included in the volume, are printed in italics in the accompanying index.

The number of subscribers is large—larger, I may say, than there was any reason to expect, and yet more are desired; for, as the undertaking is not in any way a commercial speculation (while at the same time pecuniary loss is to be avoided), the more support received, the more information given in return; and consequently the more effected towards the preservation of historical and antiquarian matter relative to Gloucestershire. It is therefore hoped that the subscription-list will be considerably increased.

In accordance with a desire expressed by several readers of the work, the mottoes which appeared on the covers of the parts, have been collected, and are here reprinted for more convenient reference.

A carefully compiled index has been appended to the volume. To do this in such a way as to make it satisfactory, required no little time and labour; but a book (and especially one like this) without a full index is comparatively useless. To enlarge upon the

advantages—one should rather say, the absolute necessity a help to the reader, would undoubtedly be a misapplying time and labour. “Scire ubi aliquid invenire possis, magis eruditionis est.”

Far be it from me to say that in the undertaking anything like completeness has been achieved. No little care and have indeed been expended upon what has been done; but suffice for the present. “Great room there is for amendment well as additions; and either of these, in what dress soever come, will be very heartily welcome.” To this let me add the words of a wise old writer:—“Attamen audendum veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, propius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem pervenimus.”

26, Meridian Place,  
Clifton, Bristol,

BEAVER H. BLAIR

October, 1881.

P.S.—Accuracy, even in the most minute details, being on object in view, the reader is reminded of Captain Cuttle's and requested to note the following:—

- P. i, line 20, for *Gloucestriensia* read *Glocestriensia*; and after 1848 p. 140.  
 „ 35, „ 12 from bottom, for 1713 read 1711.  
 „ 37, „ 4, for 1713 read 1711; in line 6, for *iv.* read *iii.* 117; and line, after *ii.* insert p. 591.  
 „ 44, „ 26, after *Patentium* insert p. xviii.  
 „ 65, „ 13 from bottom, for *Moberley* read *Moberly*.  
 „ 69, „ 18, for *Cheltenham* read *Cirencester*.  
 „ 73, „ 12, for *Pauntley* read *Painswick*; and in next line, for 311 318.  
 „ III, „ 3 from bottom, for *Pauntley* read *Painswick*; and for 198 197.  
 „ 123, „ 27, after *Wallace* insert [*née Parry Hodges*].  
 „ 127, „ 20, after 1876 insert p. 57; and in line 2 from bottom, for read *arisen*.  
 „ 167, „ 4 and 5 from bottom, strike out what is within brackets.  
 „ 168, „ 7 from bottom, for *the Earl of* read *Earl*; and the same in 13 of next page.  
 „ 179, „ 19, after *those* insert *who were*; and in next line, for *verses* 1 *verse*.  
 „ 180, „ 3 from bottom, strike out [*née Cooke*].  
 „ 189, „ 13 from bottom, for *May* read *Maij*.  
 „ 190, „ 23, for *Stardon* read *Scardon*.  
 „ 215, „ 5, place 1870 before *Gibbon*, the *no dates* referring only to the next two names.  
 „ 240, „ 24, for *Hodggys* read *Hodggys*; and in next line, for *hodge* read *hodges*.  
 „ 241, „ 4, before *Atkinson* insert inverted commas.  
 „ 333, „ 7, for *skire* read *shire*.

“Even in these  
constrained to go on  
to worship beauty,  
nothing else would  
sacrifice, of humili-  
perishing and cruel

“It any there  
soile and forrain  
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“To elucidat  
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## MOTTOES.

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"All onely for to publish plaine  
Tyme past, tyme present, both,  
That tyme to come may well retaine  
Of each good tyme the truth."

*Even in these days of utilitarianism and expediency, men are strained to go on pilgrimage to the relics of departed greatness ; worship beauty, to gaze with awe, to submit to emotions which being else would evoke, to admire deeds of self-denial, of personal sacrifice, of humility, of faith so opposite to this age, enshrined in shining and crumbling stone."*

*' If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne le and forrainers in their owne citie, they may so continue, and rein flatter themselves ; for such like I have not written these es, nor taken these paines."*

*" To elucidate local history in the manner in which it ought to be elucidated, is to rescue the worthy from oblivion ; to delineate the usages of manners, and the progress of arts ; to call back to the eyes the pomp and splendour of ages that are gone ; to restore the ruined castle ; to re-people the deserted mansion ; and to bid, for a moment, the grave to render back its inhabitants to the fond eye of regret."*

*" Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbes, traditions, private cordes, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of booke, and so like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."*

*" Wonder not, mortal, at thy quick decay—  
See ! men of marble piecemeal melt away ;  
When whose the image we no longer read,  
But monuments themselves memorials need."*

*" I am sensible there be some who slight and despise this sort of learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, monkish study. I have such to their dear enjoyments of ignorance and ease. I wish the excellent parts of many other writers were not spent upon more frivolous arguments, where, by subtleties, and cavils, and controverting quibbles, they serve only to weaken Christianity, and (what otherwise were pardonable) to expose one another."*

" Out of the olde fieldes, as men saith,  
Cometh all this newe corn fro yere to yere ;  
And out of olde bookes, in good faith,  
Cometh all this science that men lere."

" Mr. Greene, the apothecary, has found a book, which tells who paid levies in our parish, and how much they paid, above a hundred years ago. Do you not think we study this book hard ? Nothing is like going to the bottom of things. Many families that paid the parish-rates are now extinct, like the race of Hercules. ' Pulvis et umbra sumus.' What is nearest us touches us most. The passions rise higher at domestic than at imperial tragedies. I am not wholly unaffected by the revolutions of Sadler-street, nor can I forbear to mourn a little when old names vanish away, and new come into their place."

" The days decay as flower of grass,  
The years as silent waters flow ;  
All things that are, depart, alas !  
As leaves the winnowing breezes strow ;  
And still while yet, full-orbed and slow,  
Few suns the old horizon climb,  
Old Time must reap, as others sow :  
We are the gleaners after Time."

" Topographical pursuits tend to preserve and promote the civilization of which they are a consequence and a proof. Whatever strengthens our local attachments, is favourable both to the individual and national character. Our home,—our birthplace,—our native land,—think for a while what the virtues are which arise out of the feelings connected with these words ; and if thou hast any intellectual eyes, thou wilt then perceive the connexion between topography and patriotism."

" Thus I entertain  
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased  
To skim along the surfaces of things,  
Beguiling harmlessly the passing hours."

" To gossip about old places, and to exhibit a lively interest in an old date cut in stone and let into a solid wall of fine red brick, many will deem to be a craze ; but those who have once caught the true flavour of antiquity, and learned what it is to extract its essence of humanity from the heart of an old stone, can very well afford to laugh in turn at those who take it for an axiom that the ' dying present' is infinitely of more value than the ' dead past.'"

" Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,  
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be ;  
In every book regard the writer's end,  
Since none can compass more than they intend."

"This may be one and no contemptible argument in favour of such kind of accounts, that when monuments themselves decay, inscriptions wear out or are defaced, marbles broken, brass plates unfixed or thrown aside out of sight, or perhaps returned to the founder, or sold to a tinker; when effigies, arms, and inscriptions in glass, &c., are broken, mangled, and disappear, the contents of them may be preserved in a sheet of paper—*MONUMENTUM ÆRE PERENNIVS.*"

"O tract of tyme, that all consumes to dust,  
 We hold thee not, for thou art bald behind:  
 The fairest sword, or mettall, thou wilt rust,  
 And brightest things bring quickly out of minde.  
 The trimmest towers, and castles great and gay,  
 In processe long at length thou doest decay:  
 The bravest house, and princely buildings rare,  
 Thou wastes, and weares, and leavest the walls but bare."

"Methinks it shows a kind of gratitude and good-nature, to revive the memories and memorials of the pious and charitable benefactors long since dead and gone."

"Content, if hence th' unlearn'd their wants may view,  
 The learn'd reflect on what before they knew."

"If any take up such a task, let me beg of them to remember, in their investigations, the great importance of exactness in minute details; and of constant reference to, and acknowledgment of, authorities. Half the collections of epitaphs, for example, are of no historical or antiquarian value whatsoever, because chapter and verse, place and date, are not given. The young archæologist should accustom himself never, if he can help it, to take anything at second-hand; but at the same time, never to neglect any means of adding to his information, however humble it may at first appear."

"The mind of man  
 Delights afar to scan  
 The track of ages that have gone before him;  
 And visions of the past  
 Crowd on his memory fast,  
 And throw a spell of dreamy rapture o'er him."

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S O M E R S E T

V.—LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH BODEN.—In Trinity Church, Cheltenham (in which building, though not by any means old, there is, I may observe, the unusually large number of 172 monumental tablets), we find the following inscription, which is worthy of being more widely known than it appears to be:—"In a vault beneath this church are deposited the remains of Eliz<sup>th</sup> Boden, who died the 24<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup>, 1827, aged 19 years. By her decease the residuary property of her father (the late Lieut.-Col. Joseph Boden, of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment), now in the Court of Chancery, estimated at the sum of £25,000 or thereabouts, devolves to the University of Oxford, and according to the following directions extracted from his will, dated the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1811, is 'to be by that Body appropriated in and towards the erection and endowment of a Professorship in the Sanscrit Language at or in any or either of the Colleges in the said University, being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of that language will be a means of enabling my countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian Religion, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures amongst them, more effectually than all other means whatsoever.' Lieut.-Col. Boden died at Lisbon on the 21<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1811. To perpetuate his memory, and record the pious purpose to which he devoted his property to be applied, the surviving executors of his last will and testament have caused this tablet to be here affixed." I need not enlarge upon the foundation of the Boden Professorship and its happy results.

VI.—A NONAGENARIAN AUTHOR.—The concluding paragraph of the late Mr. Paul Hawkins Fisher's *Notes and Recollections of Stroud, Gloucestershire* (London and Stroud, 1871), deserves to be quoted, inasmuch as it records a remarkable instance of authorship at a very advanced time of life:—"Here [p. 363] the writer lays down his pen toward the close of a serene autumn day, in the ninety-second year of his age: wishing happiness to all who may find pleasure in the past history of Stroud; or who shall take a worthy part in forming a new one,—to be as lovingly and faithfully chronicled by some future Old Inhabitant." I fully appreciate the grateful feelings of the aged author, whose interesting volume I have lately read; and I can join with him in saying that "it is not without pleasure, and perchance it may not be without use, that we rescue some quaint old document from the dust of ages; and that we arrest the floating memories of men and things, as they pass down the stream of time toward the ocean of oblivion." To make up in some measure for the sad neglect of the past, let us hope to meet with a more general and increasing diligence in historical and topographical pursuits.

VII.—A LADY RESTORED TO LIFE.—I have met with the following statement:—"Eliza, the wife of Sir W. Fanshawe, of Woodley Hall, in Gloucestershire, was interred, having, at her own request, a valuable locket, which was her husband's gift, hung upon her

breast. The sexton, proceeding to the vault at night, stole the jewel, and by the admission of fresh air restored the body, who had been only in a trance, and who, with great difficulty, reached Woodley Hall in the dead of the night, to the general alarm of the servants. Sir William, being roused by their cries, found his lady, with bleeding feet, and clothed in the winding sheet, stretched upon the hall. She was put into a warm bed, and gave birth to several children after her recovery." On what authority, let me ask, has this statement been made? and, if true, when did the occurrence take place? Change the scene to the town of Drogheda, in Ireland, the lady's name to Harman, and the locket to a ring, and you have a tolerably accurate account of what occurred in the last century, and with the tradition of which I have been familiar from my childhood.

VIII.—ROBERT HUNTINGTON, D.D., BISHOP OF RAPHOE.—An interesting account of the life and travels of this celebrated collector of Oriental manuscripts, who was Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (1683—1692), and who survived his consecration only twelve days, was written in Latin by Thomas Smith, D.D., and published in London in 1704, the Bishop having died in Dublin September 2, 1701, in his 66th year. By whom was it translated into English? The version I refer to first appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1825, having been sent by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of Exeter, who states that "it was certainly written almost immediately after the publication of the original work, by an especial friend of Dr. Huntington, in a very legible hand, apparently with studious care and attention." It has been reprinted in the *Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine*, vol. ii., pp. 222-240 (Bishop Huntington having been a native of Gloucestershire), and certainly will repay the reader. I am anxious, if possible, to ascertain the translator's name.

IX.—JAMES KING, Esq.—I have an engraving by Bartolozzi, from a painting by Webber, of "Capt. James King, LL.D., F.R.S.," published in 1784. I have likewise an engraving of "James King, Esq., Master of the Ceremonies, Lower Rooms," Bath, published in 1786. Mr. King was elected Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham in 1801, on the death of Simeon Moreau, Esq. He died there in 1816, and his burial is duly recorded in the parish register:—"October 24, James King, Esq., Cheltenham, M.C., 64 y<sup>rs</sup>." In the north aisle of the Parish Church of Cheltenham there is a tablet with this inscription:—"Underneath are deposited, in the hope of a blessed resurrection, the remains of James King, Esquire, who departed this life October the 16<sup>th</sup>, 1816." I should be glad to know whether the two above-named were in any wise related.

X.—THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY, Esq.—The name of Mr. Bayly, the founder of a new style of English ballads, and whose poetical productions will endure as long as a taste exists for English poetry," is closely connected with the history of Cheltenham, where he lived

and died. His remains were laid in St. Mary's Cemetery, in that town, and for a long time there was only a foot-stone to mark his grave; but Mrs. Morgan, an ardent admirer of the poet's productions, and the lady to whom he had dedicated his poem, "Twas in a happy summer hour," then residing at Norwood, visited Cheltenham, and at her own expense erected the present head-stone, which bears this simple inscription:—"Here lie the mortal remains of Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esquire, who died in this town on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, 1839." On the stone there is a design from a drawing by Mrs. Morgan; as a work of art it is nothing; but the idea is significant. It represents a butterfly escaping from its chrysalis, and refers to Bayly's well-known ballad, "I'd be a butterfly." In St. James's Church, Cheltenham, there is a tablet with the following inscription by Theodore Hook:—"Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who died in this town the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, 1839, aged 43 years. He was a kind parent and affectionate husband, a popular author, and an accomplished gentleman. To commemorate the good qualities which she duly appreciated, this tablet has been erected by his disconsolate mother." A memoir of the poet has been published.

XI.—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN THOMAS JONES, BART., K.C.B.—There is a tablet in the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Leekhampton, Cheltenham, with a likeness in bas-relief, and this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, Baronet, K.C.B., of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk. He served with distinction in the Corps of Royal Engineers throughout the campaigns of Calabria, Walcheren, and the Peninsula. The Lines of Torres Vedras, the Belgian fortresses constructed after 1815, are lasting memorials of his genius and science. He died at Cheltenham on the 26<sup>th</sup> of February, A.D. 1843, aged 60 years. A statue has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers." It is worthy of note that two of his brothers likewise attained high military rank: Major-General William Daniel Jones, R.A., who died in 1853; and Lieut-General Sir Harry David Jones, G.C.B., Governor of Sandhurst, and Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers, who died August 4, 1866. Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., his (Sir John T. Jones's) eldest surviving son, was returned at the general election in 1847 as parliamentary representative for Cheltenham, but was unseated in May of the year following. His opponent, the Hon. Craven Fitz-Harding Berkeley, who was returned at a subsequent election, met with a similar fate before the close of the year.

XII.—MISS JANE COOK.—This lady, who was an old inhabitant of Cheltenham, will long be remembered for her munificence. Over her grave in St. Peter's Churchyard, in that town, there is a brief inscription:—"Beneath this tomb are deposited the mortal remains of Jane, daughter of John and Ann Cook, of this town, born March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1775, died February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1851." And in St. Peter's Church

there is a tablet, with a medallion of Christ Church, Jerusalem (Jan<sup>y</sup> 21, A.D. 1849), and thus inscribed :—"In memory of Miss Jane Cook, who died February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1851, aged 75 years. Being anxious to promote the glory of God, she devoted her property to the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures both at home and abroad, and to the support of missions among the heathen, as well as to the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. She contributed largely towards the erection of a church on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, for divine worship according to the ritual of the United Church of England and Ireland, where salvation through 'Jesus of Nazareth' might be proclaimed to 'the lost sheep of the house of Israel.' She was also a liberal benefactress to this church and parish, and ever adopted the language of the Psalmist, 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, give the praise for thy loving mercy, and for thy truth's sake.'" There is another inscription (given in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire*, p. 19) to this effect :—"In memory of Jane, daughter of John and Ann Cook, of this town, and only sister of Elizabeth, the wife of the Reverend Edward Tatham, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, who departed this life, in the hope of a blessed immortality through Jesus Christ our Saviour, Feb<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1851, aged 75 years."

XIII.—MAJOR BENTINCK DUNCAN GILBY.—In St. James's Church, Cheltenham, there is a monument with this inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of Major Bentinck Duncan Gilby, 77<sup>th</sup> Regiment, eldest son of the Rev<sup>d</sup> F. Duncan Gilby, A.M., Incumbent of this church. At the early age of 23 years this young officer was gazetted as B<sup>t</sup> Major for distinguished services in the trenches at the memorable siege of Sebastopol. Having received the Crimean medal with clasps for the famous battles of Alma and Balaklava, Major Gilby's brilliant, but short, career was terminated from the exhausting effects of wounds received in the trenches, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1855, ætat. 23. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* The members of the congregation of this church have erected this monument as a testimonial of affection and respect for their pastor, the Rev<sup>d</sup> F. Duncan Gilby, A.M., who, by faithfully and zealously preaching the Gospel of Christ, humbly leads on to the fulfilment of that promised time, when wars shall cease, and sin and death shall be no more."

XIV.—REV. JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A.—In the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, there is the following memorial of this highly gifted scholar and divine :—"In memory of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A., who, after serving his God for more than nineteen years as the Minister of this church, was suddenly taken to his rest on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, in the year of our Lord 1859, aged 55 years. He was distinguished for theological learning and classical attainments, and was endeared to many by his simplicity of character, his integrity, and his kindness of heart. His congregation, grateful for his steadfastness in

holding, and his fidelity in preaching, the great truths of 'the everlasting Gospel,' have erected this tablet in testimony of their esteem and affection, and as an humble memorial of his worth." He was buried in Leckhampton Churchyard, and over his grave there is this inscription:—"Here lie the mortal remains of the Reverend Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A., for nearly twenty years Incumbent of the Church of St Philip and St James, in this parish, where a monument, erected by his congregation, testifies the esteem & respect in which he was held by them. He died suddenly on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, 1859, aged 55." His numerous writings are not in need of any commendation.

XV.—THE DERIVATION OF "STROUD."—According to Sir Robert Atkyns, Stroud was "so called from *Strogd*, which in the Saxon language signifies *scattered*, from their houses being dispersed at a distance." It may, however, as Fisher, whom I quote, remarks, have obtained the derived name from its divided condition, rather than because of its scattered houses. Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 710, writes thus:—"The first mention I have found of the name is in a composition between the rectors of the church of Bisley and the inhabitants of *La Stroud*, dated 1304." This is correct as to the date of the document, but incorrect as to the name of the place mentioned in it, which is not *La Stroud*, but *Strode*; the inhabitants being called "*habitatores capellæ de Strode*," (the chapelry of Strode). In reference to the origin of the name, he adds:—"But some persons have taken *Stroud* and *Strand* for synonymous expressions; and it seems not improbable that this place obtained its name from those houses which were first built here, standing on the *strand* or banks of the river Froom, which runs through and separates it from the parishes of Hampton [Minchinhampton] and Rodborough on the south." But, as Fisher reminds us, no part of the town stands, or perhaps ever stood, on the strand or bank of this river; the nearest houses being separated from it by Mansel's mead, a considerable tract of low ground, which was probably a swamp in ancient times: and it was not until the value of the river, as a motive power, in regard to the clothing manufactory, began to be perceived, that mills and dwelling-houses were erected on its banks at any other place: for the roads to all the clothing-mills lead down a steep descent from the highway on the hill side, and generally terminate at each mill. Rudge, in his more recent *History of the County of Gloucester* (1803), vol. i., p. 326, assigns the same origin to the name as Rudder, and says:—"The greatest objection to Atkyns's etymology is the improbability of applying a Saxon word at so late a period after the Norman Conquest as 1304, when the name was first mentioned in a composition between the rectors of Bisley and *La Stroud*." To this it may be replied, that the name in that instrument is not a Saxon word, but the derivative *Strode*: and the place must have been known as a scattered or divided portion of Bisley by that very name long before

the composition. About the year 1539, John Bygge died, seised of a messuage, two fulling mills, sundry lands, woods, etc., called "Brymscombe in *Strod* and Minchinhampton;" and about the year 1642, Lord Windsor is said to have died, seised, among other manors, of *Strowed*, etc.; so that the name of this place may be traced from the Saxon *Strogd*—first Strode, then Strod, then Strowed, and lastly Stroud.

XVI.—THE EARL OF TYRONE'S DAUGHTER.—In Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 712, there is this paragraph:—"The following anecdote, which Sir Robert Atkyns has told imperfectly, is found in Dr. Parsons's MS. Collections [which are preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford]. It is said that sometime in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Earl of Tyrone's daughter, Florence, fled with her jewels and valuables from her father's house, with a servant, to London, and there lived privately married to him; but, burying her husband, she came into this country, and married a cloth-worker, concealing her birth and parentage for many years. At last, falling desperately sick, she discovers the whole, and left in money and jewels £1,000 a-piece to her sons, and £500 each to her daughters, and was interred in Stroud churchyard." As Fisher, who has quoted the foregoing anecdote, informs us, "Sir Robert Atkyns says that Florence, her daughter, was christened 1588; but no baptismal register of that date is now to be found." Who was the above-named Earl of Tyrone? and is there any record of the name of his daughter's second husband, and of the date of her death or burial? It may be practicable to ascertain these particulars, but not from the parish registers of Stroud, inasmuch as the earliest one remaining there is headed:—"Register book of the Christenings, Burialls, and Marriages performed in the Chapple of Stroud, and entered from the latter end of the year of our Lord God Anno dni 1624," etc. It begins with a baptismal entry of February the 27th, which day was at "the latter end of the year," according to the civil reckoning at that time (and until 1752) in use; for the year was considered to have commenced on the previous twenty-fifth day of March, and not, as now, on the first day of January.

XVII.—HOURL-GLASS IN CHURCHES.—In the Old Book of Churchwardens' Accounts, 1623-1715, from which many curious particulars have been transferred to Fisher's *Notes and Recollections of Stroud*, the following entry appears:—"Paide for a hour-glass for the church, 00.00.08." The use of the hour-glass in churches may be traced back to about the year 1598. The glass was attached by a frame to the pulpit, or to the wall close at hand, and was employed to regulate the length of the sermon. It continued in use until near the Revolution of 1688; but the last purchase of one for the church of Stroud was in 1656.

XVIII.—MRS. A'COURT, OF HETTESBURY.—In the chancel of the Parish Church of Cheltenham there is this noteworthy inscription:—"To the memory of Katherine, the wife of William P. A. a'Court, of

Heytesbury, in the County of Wilts, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who departed this life on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of Sep<sup>r</sup>, 1776, in the 32<sup>d</sup> year of her age. The strictest honour and virtue, elegance of manners, integrity of heart, and delicacy of sentiment, endeared her to a select circle of friends and acquaintance. She was cherished as an only child by an indulgent father; beloved from infancy by a tender husband, in whose arms she died an unnatural death, effected by poison administered by the hands of a cruelly wicked livery-servant, whose resentment, at being detected in theft, prompted him to perpetrate this horrid and execrable crime." Full particulars of this tragical murder, and of the perpetrator of it, may be found in Goding's *History of Cheltenham* (1863), pp. 179-183. Mrs. a'Court was the first wife of William Pierce Ashe a'Court, Esq., M.P., who was created a baronet in 1795, and was father of William, first Baron Heytesbury. The tablet is the work of Westmacott.

XIX.—SIR FRANCIS HENRY DRAKE, BART.—There is the following inscription in the Parish Church of Leckhampton :—"Sacred to the memory of Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart<sup>t</sup>, who departed this life at Cheltenham, on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1839, in the 83<sup>rd</sup> year of his age, beloved by all who knew him for his Christian benevolence and virtues. He was the last surviving son of Admiral Francis William Drake, and dying without issue, the male branch of the great Circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake, is now with him extinct. Also to the memory of Anne Frances Drake, his widow, who departed this life on the 18<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup>, 1840, in the 65<sup>th</sup> year of her age. She was the daughter of Thomas Maltby, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of St Mary-le-bone in London, and throughout life had united with her husband in every Christian feeling." With reference to the above-named Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart., there is a material difference between the inscription and Sir Bernard Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* (1871), p. 364. How is this to be explained? According to the former the baronetcy did not become extinct until 1839; whereas Burke represents Sir Francis Henry Drake (son of Admiral Drake's elder brother), who died February 19, 1794, as the last baronet of that creation, and does not mention any son of Admiral Drake. Monumental inscriptions are most valuable, and, I am happy to know, are meeting with more attention than in times past, though sad and recent has been the havoc in many a quarter; and the accuracy or inaccuracy of any particular one should, if possible, be placed beyond all doubt or contradiction. With this object in view, I have put the question.

XX.—THE TYNDALES IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. James Herbert Cooke, F.S.A., of Berkeley, read a carefully prepared paper on the family of Tyndale, at the second annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, August 29, 1877. It is printed in the Society's *Transactions*, vol. ii., pp. 29-46, and furnishes many interesting particulars, the author acknowledging his obligations to Mr. B. W. Greenfield, whose notes have since appeared

in the second volume of *The Genealogist*. In p. 44, Mr. Cooke makes this statement:—"The elaborate pedigree and account of the Tyndale family given by Rudder, under Eastwood and Stinchcombe, shewing their descent from the baronial family of the same name, may be dismissed with the remark that there is not a tittle of historical or documentary evidence to support it. The pedigree given by Smyth, also, in the *Berkeley Manuscripts*, is not distinguished by his usual accuracy; and his statement that the connexion between the Hunt and Tyndale families arose from the marriage of the daughter and heiress of John Hunt to a Hugh Tyndale, towards the end of the reign of Edward IV., is directly contradicted by the evidence afforded by the deed of entail of 1541-2. Smyth himself tells us, under Stinchcombe, that 'he never could obtain to see' the evidences of the Tyndale family, though he had free access to the title-deeds of most of the owners of freeholds within the Berkeley manors, of which he was steward; his statements on the Tyndale family and pedigree must, therefore, have been derived from information only." And the concluding words of the paper are:—"The name is still represented in the parishes of Nibley, Stinchcombe, and Slimbridge, by a few persons in humble circumstances, who are, without doubt, descendants of the family which produced the man to whom Englishmen, under Divine Providence, owe their Bible."

XXI.—THE FAIRFORD WINDOWS.—The opening remarks of the late Rev. James Gerald Joyce, F.S.A., Rector of Strathfieldsaye, in his able paper in the Society's *Transactions*, vol. ii., pp. 53-91, are as follows:—"The mediæval glass of Fairford windows must not be looked upon as an accidental collection of sacred pictures, which, however generally good, have found a place by chance where they now are, but it must be viewed (at any rate by archæologists) as a series, of which the whole is connected, and in which each separate part has its own reason for being where it is. Perhaps the best idea one could receive about this glass is that it resembles a great illuminated book, an illustrated evangelium, divided into distinct parts, each part having its own pages. Nor, indeed, would this view be very far from the actual fact, for it will be seen in the course of these remarks that the glass reproduces very largely and very closely a real book—or books—the *Biblia Pauperum*, and productions of the same character, of an earlier date than itself, with which it is very nearly connected. The general method on which the windows of large sacred buildings were arranged in mediæval times is well described by the French archæologist, Didron; in some remarks upon the church at Chalons-sur-Marne he says:—"In the 12th and 13th centuries the naves present us with personages or histories from the Old Testament. The choir and sanctuary are set apart for those of the gospel. The apsidal chapels are filled by the saints who have built up the church. And so by chronological order we advance to the west door, where is unrolled to us the last judgment,

as in the great rose window at Chartres.' You will observe that the date assigned by Didron to this arrangement is more than 250 years earlier than the glass in Fairford, yet it applies very nearly to the plan on which that has been carried out, and his remarks prove how universal the method must have once been, as well as for how long a time it prevailed. Following up this as a clue to guide us, the church may furnish us readily with a division of subjects. The east end will be one part, the nave a second, the western end a third. It will be found that these parts are quite distinct in themselves, whilst intimately connected with each other." As Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., the editor of the volume, has justly remarked in an obituary notice, p. 182, a great loss has been sustained by the archæological world in the premature death of Mr. Joyce, which took place on the 28th of June, 1878, whilst his paper was passing through the press. His contributions to archæological literature have been numerous. But the work by which he will be best known is his monograph "On the Fairford Windows," published in 1872, under the sanction of the Art and Science Department of the Committee of Council on Education. It was the precursor of his recent paper, which no one can read without being struck by its eloquence, and by the great care, skill, and critical judgment displayed in its preparation; and which may be looked upon as conclusive upon the subject of which it treats, and valued as the last production of the writer's pen.

XXII.—THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES AT CIRENCESTER.—The Rev. William E. Hadow, M.A., Vicar of South Cerney, read a brief, but very interesting paper on the monumental brasses in Cirencester Church, which likewise appears in the *Transactions*, vol. ii., pp. 151-162. The reader must consult for himself this, and the papers already mentioned, if he wishes to be fully informed on the subjects to which they refer; but this short paragraph may be quoted:—"The metal of which this kind of monument is composed, is named 'laten' or 'latten,' which up to the middle of the 17th century was manufactured exclusively on the Continent, and thence imported into England. The chief seats of the manufacture appear to have been Ghent and Cologne—as in old documents we find the 'finest Cullen plate' specified as that of which the monuments were to be made. As may be supposed, therefore, these brasses are to be found chiefly in those parts of England which had more constant communication and intercourse with Flanders and the Rhenish provinces; and so brasses abound in the eastern counties, but become proportionately fewer as we go westward, until beyond Gloucestershire they become extremely rare. Cirencester may therefore be congratulated on possessing so many fine specimens of the early engravers' skill. Fuller says that they were paid for in Cotswold wool; which statement seems to be supported by the fact that at Cirencester, Northleach, and Campden—all three formerly great places of the wool trade—fine brasses are to be found, variously exhibiting the symbols of the

trade, in the sheep and the woolpack." The author, in conclusion, strongly presses the search after the information which these monuments of mediæval art confer, not only upon archæologists, but upon everyone who would desire to attain to a thorough knowledge of history. The result, he assures us, is well worthy of the trouble, and care, and labour involved; for monumental brasses, with comparatively few exceptions, present the only existing portraits we possess of the heroes of ages famed for chivalry and arms, and also of worthies no less distinguished in more peaceful pursuits. They are thus extremely valuable; the herald, the genealogist, the chronologist, the architect, the artist, the palæographer, and the general antiquary, will each and all find much to interest and instruct them in their several branches of knowledge; and they furnish us, not only with well-defined ideas of celebrated persons, but make us acquainted with the manners and customs of their times; while to history they give a substance, by placing before us those things which language, with all its power, is deficient in describing.

XXIII.—THE MARTYRDOM OF BISHOP HOOPER.—At the annual meeting of the Cotteswold Club, held in Gloucester, 1878, Mr. John Bellows read an interesting paper "on some archæological remains in Gloucester relating to the burning of Bishop Hooper," February 9, 1555, and to his paper I must refer the inquiring reader, having space here only for the quotation of a few particulars. "The chief source of information which we have of the details of the martyrdom of Hooper," Mr. Bellows reminds us in p. 1, "is the well-known work of Foxe, who was personally acquainted with him, and who appears, from internal evidence in the narrative, to have had his account of Hooper's closing scene from a *Gloucester* man who was probably an eye-witness of the execution"; and (as in p. 4) "what makes it needful to dwell somewhat fully on Foxe's accuracy is the circumstance that it has of late years been made a question of party bias rather than one of scientific examination. When men *wish* to disbelieve certain facts, they cease to be competent judges of the character of one who witnesses to such facts; and assuredly the writers who openly declare their hatred of the Reformation, and of the men who suffered in order to its accomplishment, are bound by their position to profess a disbelief in Foxe's history." "It so happens," writes Mr. Bellows in p. 2, "that within the last few weeks I have been permitted, by the kindness of the Town Clerk of the city, K. H. Fryer, to examine the oldest book of accounts which now remains among the archives of Gloucester. This is a folio volume, which begins with the fourth year of Edward VI., and goes on to the time of Elizabeth. It therefore takes in the entire reign of Queen Mary, which, after her marriage, was officially styled the reign of 'Philip and Mary'; and on searching under the latter heading I have found a page containing some entries relating to the bringing down of Hooper from London, and to expenses for the morning and afternoon of the day that he was 'brente.' This page,

together with the heading of the year's account to which it belongs, has been carefully lithographed in facsimile to accompany the present paper: and the reader will find on examining some of the items contained in it, a remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of the account given by Foxe, coming as it does from a source not only entirely independent, but in its very nature impartial. These entries relating to 'Maister Hooper,' as he is styled, occur in the midst of a multitude of other business matters, such, for instance, as receipt of moneys for town dues, fees paid on entry into office, and the like; and expenditure for repairs of the 'key,' and of the city walls, &c. One item preceding the 50th page here shown, is for the *bottom of a trow*, bought to make a roadway across the Westgate Bridge during the rebuilding of a portion of it; and as the reader may note, the last two lines on the facsimile record the payment of twelve pence to 'oon' for going 'to Tewkisbury after an Oisterbote that stole a wey from the key'; the captain of the said boat having by some means forgotten to pay the Corporation the quantum of oysters required for the city dues, before continuing his voyage from Swansea to Tewkesbury." "I have mentioned," Mr. Bellows continues in p. 8, "that there is internal evidence to show that the narrative must have been furnished to Foxe by a native of Gloucester or its neighbourhood. He calls, for instance, Cirencester by its *local* name Ciceter; and tells us, in true Mercian dialect, that Hooper arrived at Ciceter about *a leven* of the clock. This is precisely the form used by the country people about here now, in speaking of numbers. If six cows are seen feeding in a field, and one asks a labourer standing by, how many there are, he will not answer *six*, but '*about a six*.' Again, when he describes the means used to fire the faggots round the stake at which Hooper stood, instead of speaking of the bundles of *straw*, he calls them by the local name *reeds*: for wheat straw has always been called *reed* in this district, so far as I have had knowledge of it. In the course of the narrative he speaks of the Bishop as being lodged in the house of '*one* Ingram'; and later on incidentally says it was determined he should remain in '*Robert* Ingram's house.' Now an entire stranger to the place would not have used the first name '*Robert*' here at all, but would simply have repeated the second, as before, and said '*Ingram's house*.' The '*Robert*' evidently slipped out naturally and unconsciously from the narrator, who knew him. Again, he incidentally mentions as accounting for the great crowd of seven thousand people who came to witness the burning, that it was *the market day* at Gloucester; and if we compare the date of Hooper's leaving London, which is stated to be on '*Monday*, the fourth of *February*,' with the day of the week on which this would make the ninth of the month to fall (for he was burned on the ninth), we shall find it was on the market day; for Gloucester, like all the country towns in England, with some five exceptions, has its market on the last day of the week." And, to quote Mr. Bellows once more, as in

p. 14, "Nothing so tests a witness as an examination upon petty details, because they are precisely what anyone framing an untrue story would naturally overlook. It was not essential to Foxe's narrative of the burning of a Gloucester man at Salisbury, to state that his wife came to visit him while there in prison, and that her name was Alice; yet he does so perfectly naturally; and here centuries after, an archæologist in Cheltenham stumbles on an old court roll, in which John Cubberley is described as lately burned for divers heresies at Salisbury, and in which also it speaks of Alice, widow of this John Cubberley, claiming his lands at Cheltenham in virtue of a peculiar local custom. At the same time, here three hundred and twenty-three years after the event, we find a dry business book of receipts and expenses supporting in the minutest details the account given by Foxe of the imprisonment and martyrdom of Bishop Hooper at Gloucester. It is clear as sunlight that no work in the world could stand the successive tests of an enforced national publicity for its statements at the moment of its being written; of the cautious examination of historians like Strype and Froude, at a wide interval of time; and of comparison with local records after the lapse of centuries, unless it were as a whole true and trustworthy." The paper, from which the foregoing quotations have been made, has appeared in the *Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club*, and likewise in a separate form.

XXIV.—ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ALEXANDER BALL, K.C.B.—In Fisher's *Stroud*, p. 67, there is an anecdote of the early days of this distinguished naval officer. Among the pupils of Samuel Purnell, the master of the Market-house school of Stroud, was Ball, whose family had been long settled at Stonehouse Court, and were Lords of the Manor of Stonehouse. On one occasion, soon after the capital punishment of some felons at Gloucester, the boys took it into their heads to play at hanging in the Shambles; and they prevailed on Ball, who was bold and daring, to submit to the dangerous experiment. He was accordingly suspended by the neck; and his struggles were regarded as the clever acting of his part: even his younger brother, who was one of the boys, said, "Our Alick likes it; he won't speak." At this critical moment an older boy came by, who, seeing Ball's condition, cut him down. That boy was afterwards Mr. Thomas Holbrow, of Badbrook House, who related the circumstance to Mr. Fisher, and said that Ball, when cut down, was black in the face. The lad who had been suspended became in after life Sir John Alexander Ball, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White, and Port-Admiral and Governor of Malta. He was a Post-Captain in 1783, before he was twenty-six years of age. He commanded the "Alexander," of 74 guns and 590 men, in the battle of the Nile—Lord Nelson's victorious engagement with the French fleet under Admiral Brueys, in Aboukir Bay, August 1, 1798; and was promoted to a flag in 1805. He died in Malta, October 20, 1809, aged 62, and was buried there under the walls of the Castle

of St. Elmo, close to the remains of Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B., who had died March 28, 1801, of wounds received in the battle of Alexandria. In Southey's admirable *Life of Nelson* frequent mention is made of "Captain Ball."

XXV.—MRS. BALL, OF CHELTENHAM.—This lady lived for many years in Cheltenham, and died there; and in the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, there is a monument to the memory of her and her sister, with this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Catharine, widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Robert Ball, late Rector of Drumholme, in Ireland. She died on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1860, aged 85 years, in the hope of a joyful resurrection through the merits of her blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ. Also of Mary Blacker, her sister, eldest daughter of the late St. John Blacker, D.D., of the County of Armagh. She died on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1857, aged 88 years." Over their grave in the adjacent churchyard there is another inscription to the same effect. Mrs. Ball was married first, January 10, 1804, to the Rev. Charles Barker, late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Canon of Wells; and secondly, to the Rev. Robert Ball, M.A., Prebendary of Drumholm, and Chaplain of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, Dublin, (as mentioned in Blacker's *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook*, p. 201), who died May 12, 1828, and was buried in Stillorgan Churchyard, near Dublin. She founded an almshouse situate not far from the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Leckhampton, and left sundry large bequests for charitable purposes, which are enumerated in Goding's *Cheltenham* (1863), p. 439.

XXVI.—LADY SELINA CONSTANCE HENRY.—In the New Cemetery, near Cheltenham, one may read as follows:—"The Lady Selina Constance Henry, 3<sup>rd</sup> and last surviving daughter of Francis, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Hastings, &c., and Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun. Born April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1810. Married to Charles John Henry, Esq<sup>r</sup>, June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1838. Fell asleep in Jesus November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1867, at Cheltenham. Erected by her loving children in fond and holy remembrance of their beloved and devoted mother. Also of Caroline Bridger, born February 6<sup>th</sup>, 1799, whom Jesus called home in sleep, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1872, for 37 years the devoted & dearly loved servant and friend of Lady Selina Henry & of her grateful children. 'Where I am, there shall also my servant be.' John xii. 26." The foregoing no doubt is true and well deserved; but (and for this reason it has been quoted) there is a strange mis-accommodation of Holy Scripture. It was remarked by one, when passing the tomb, that possibly the servant might not wish to be with her former mistress! Be this, however, as it may, the introduction of such a text with such an application shows almost as forcibly as any ridiculous or profane epitaph (of which class many flagrant instances might be adduced) the necessity of a very strict supervision, on the part of those who are in duty bound to exercise it, in regard to all

proposed monumental inscriptions. Prevention is easier and better than cure in matters of the kind.

XXVII.—THE PAUNCEFOOTE FAMILY.—According to Rudder (1779), p. 599, the following inscription is on an old tomb in the churchyard of Pauntley :—"To the memory of Poole Pouncefoote, of Carswalls [Newent], Esq<sup>r</sup>, Justice of the Peace of the Quorum, who married Elianor, the daughter to William Rogers, of Dodswell [Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham], Gen<sup>t</sup>, by whom he had 1 son & 3 daughters, William, Elianor, Mary, & Elizabeth; he was born at Newent, upon St. Thomas day, 1612, & died full of honour, wisdom, and virtue, 13 April, 1687, leaving to his family the benefit of his providence and good example.

"The old man's missing, whither is he gone?  
Sure on no law suit of his own;  
His lease is out, not short'ned by the prayers  
Of injur'd neighbours, or expecting heirs.  
We wept his losses half blind, to whom we owe  
The good we say, the goodness that we show.  
Take friendship, learning, prudence, piety,  
Wealth, beauty, kindness, equanimity,  
You have a looking-glass made of his dust  
And ashes, for to dress the great & just."

On another tomb in the same churchyard there is, according to the same good authority, this inscription :—"Here lyeth in assurance of a glorious resurrection the body of William Pouncefoote, of Carsewells, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who lived a true Christian, a good subject, a loving husband, a kind parent, a faithful friend, & a good example; he was born April 5, 1645, & having the comfortable memory of a well-led life, he beheld death without dread, & the grave without fear, & embrac'd both as necessary guides to endless glory, March 28, 1691. He left William, Henry, Grimbald, John, Elianor, Elizabeth, & Anne, all of probity, beauty, and hopes.

"Dear children all, I pray take some  
Advices from your father's tomb:  
Still pray to God, & give him praise  
For all you have; walk in his ways;  
Be humble, just to ev'ry one,  
Give to the poor, save for your own,  
And do your best one for the other,  
Then ev'ry child's an elder brother."

Not having had an opportunity of visiting the tombs in question, which, I presume, are where they were one hundred years ago, I cannot say whether the foregoing inscriptions have escaped the bad effects of the weather. If not, we have the more reason to thank Mr. Rudder, who, as I have frequently found, is more accurate than some other historians, in matters of the kind. In the parish church of Ashelworth, there is (or ought to be) a flat stone over the remains of another worthy member of this family, inscribed as follows :—"Here lieth buried the body of Sophronia Pouncefoote, wife of John Pouncefoote, Gen<sup>t</sup>. She was charitable to the poore, and courtesouse to all people. She loved her husband with much reverence, and was kinde to her children, and brought them up vertuously. She had issue by him 15 children, of which she left living with him to the pleasure of God, 4 sones and 5 daughters. She deceased the

xxviii day of Aug., in the 55 years of her age, and in the yeare of our Lord God 1615." This, which I have taken from Bigland's *Collections* (1791), vol. i., p. 76, has not been recorded by Rudder; but the latter, be it remembered, has not confined himself, as the former may almost be said to have done, to monumental inscriptions. The Pauncefoote family was long and closely connected with the history of the county.

XXVIII.—AN OLD TWELFTH-DAY CUSTOM.—Twelfth-day, now popularly associated with the close of Christmas festivities, was, in days gone by, celebrated as a sort of carnival, the special object being to do honour to the three Wise Men. Hence (as the writer whom I quote, has well observed) it may easily be imagined that so important an event in the Christian Church would not be without its full share of ceremonies, either grave or humorous. These have gone through the usual routine; from Pagan rites they have become Christian solemnities; and from these again they have degenerated into popular customs, which have grown fainter and fainter, and in all probability will become one day obsolete. The name Twelfth-day itself, no doubt, dates from the time of King Alfred, who established the twelve days after Christmas as holidays, of which the Epiphany was the last. These twelve days, too, were dedicated to the twelve Apostles; and it still is customary in some parts of England for one large and twelve small fires to be lighted on the eve of Twelfth-day—intended to represent our Lord and the twelve Apostles. The fire for Judas Iscariot is put out as soon as lighted, and the ashes are scattered; but the remaining twelve are allowed to burn as long as possible, and various divinations for the ensuing year are drawn from the way in which they burn, and from the time at which they go out. This custom was once kept up with much spirit, and oftentimes as many as sixty of these fires might be seen burning at once. At Pauntley, in Gloucestershire, and the surrounding neighbourhood the servants of each farmer used formerly to assemble in one of the fields that had been sown with grain. Twelve fires with straw were then made in a row, around one of which, much larger than the rest, the servants drank a cheerful glass of cider to their master's health, and success to the future harvest. Afterwards, on their return home, they feasted on cakes soaked in cider, which they claimed as their reward for sowing the grain. Blount remarks that this custom, under a different form, was observed in Staffordshire, where the inhabitants made a fire on the eve of the Epiphany, in memory of the blazing star which conducted the three Wise Men to the manger at Bethlehem. And in Ireland, (to quote the words of Sir Henry Piers, Bart., in his *Description of the County of Westmeath*,) "on Twelve-eve in Christmas they use to set up as high as they can a sieve of oats, and in it a dozen of candles set round, and in the centre one larger, all lighted. This in memory of our Saviour and his Apostles, lights of the world."

XXIX.—"JUNCARE"—Rudder (p. 328), in his account of the

parish of South Cerney, writes thus:—"Here was a custom, which prevailed till lately, of strewing coarse hay and rushes over the floor of the church, which is called *Juncare*; and the lands which were subject to provide those materials, now pay a certain sum of money annually in lieu thereof." What may be the meaning of the term? I shall be glad, too, to know whether the custom is, or was, observed elsewhere.

XXX.—MR. ALEXANDER HOSEA, OF WICKWAR.—Rudder (p. 822), in his account of the parish of Wickwar, gives these particulars of the above-named:—"The principal benefactor was Mr. Alexander Hosea, who by his will, in 1684, established a free grammar-school in this borough, and endowed it with a very good house in Gray's Inn Lane, in Holbourn, London. He also gave £600 to build a school house for the master to live in. The master receives £28 a year.

Mr. Hosea had been a poor boy apprenticed to a weaver in the town; and upon a particular day in the year, when it was the custom with the inhabitants to make a dish, called *whitepot*, his mistress sent him with a panfull to the bakehouse. Poor Hosea had the misfortune to break the pan, which so terrified him that he durst not return to his master, but set out immediately for London, where he was prosperous, and acquired a large fortune." I have no knowledge of the above-mentioned old custom; but some one may be able to furnish particulars of it, and also of Alexander Hosea, who was one of our many Gloucestershire worthies.

XXXI.—RICHARD CLUTTERBUCK, OF RODBOROUGH.—In his account of the parish of Rodborough, near Stroud, Rudder (p. 629) writes as follows:—"I have not heard of any very curious natural productions at present existing in this parish; but Richard Clutterbuck, born here in the year 1638, was a person of extraordinary endowments. Mr. Timothy Nourse saw him in the year 1698, and relates the following particulars, which I have in his own handwriting. At three years old, this person enjoy'd only such a portion of sight as enabled him to discern a difference between white and black, and at twelve he was totally dark, and so continued to his death; notwithstanding which he walked up and down all the uneven ground in the neighbourhood (and no ground can be more uneven) without a guide. He could tell when an hour-glass was run out by his hearing, which was so acute as to discover the lowest whisper in an adjacent room. He was a curious mechanic, and made oatmeal-mills, and pepper-mills, and could make a wheel for a cloth-mill with great advantage. He took a watch in pieces, and mended it; and made a handsome chain for his own watch. He made violins, bass-voils, and citterns, and a set of virginals with double jacks, and other improvements which were of his own invention; and play'd on each of those instruments. He taught music according to a scale of his own forming, and cut his notes upon pieces of wood. He ran a race of two hundred yards length,

after being turned three times round, in many difficult circumstances, and could not be deceived. These are some of the particulars of this extraordinary man, whom Dr. Plott takes notice of amongst his curiosities, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*." Any further information respecting this "curiosity" will be acceptable.

XXXII.—THE TITLE "REVEREND."—In a letter from Hempsted Court, Gloucester, 1876, the late Rev. Samuel Lysons wrote thus :—"The application of this title to the clergy of the Church of England is of comparatively modern date. I am in possession of [some of] the late Archdeacon Furney's MSS., among which is the account of the diocese of Gloucester returned to Richard Cheyney, the Bishop, in 1562, with a list of the clergy. The then Dean and Archdeacon are both styled Clerk and Bachelor of Divinity. The Rural Deans are all styled Clerks, and Parsons and Vicars, as they happen to be. The clergy of the more important parishes are called Master or Mister, unless they were Doctors of Divinity, as Mr Doctor Standish, Parson of Rodmarton. Curates and Incumbents of the smaller benefices were invariably styled Sir, as Sir Thomas Jones, Curate of Hartpury; Sir Roger Parsons, Parson, resident at Witcombe; Sir William Grevestock, Curate of Hempsted. 'Sir John' came to be a nickname of a priest, especially of the poorer clergy—'a mere Sir John.' The title 'Reverend' and 'Right Reverend,' however, was assigned to the laity. Many letters exist in the muniment-room at Berkeley Castle, addressed to Sir Maurice Berkeley, sixth Lord Berkeley, as the Right Reverend and Worshipful Sir Maurice Berkeley, &c. In the whole diocese of Gloucester, in 1562, there was not a single clergyman called Reverend."

In former days the Cheltenham clergy, for example, were miserably paid; they had stipends barely sufficient to maintain them, and as late as 1762, if not later, were ready to compete for a new hat! In that year William Shenstone, the poet, visited Cheltenham, and (as appears from Hull's *Select Letters*) wrote thus with reference to a curious local custom :—"I am but just arrived at home though I left Cheltenham the day after you. I stayed indeed to hear Mr. B—— preach a morning sermon, for which I find Mrs. C—— has allotted him the hat preferable to Mr. C——. Perhaps you do not remember, nor did I hear until very lately, that there is a hat given annually at Cheltenham for the use of the best preacher, of which the disposal is assigned to Mrs. C——, to her and to her heirs for ever. . . . I am sorry, at the same time, to say that as a common hat, merely for its uses, it would be an object to too many country curates, whose situations and slender incomes too often excite our blushes as well as our compassion." Let me ask whether this benefaction, which, according to Shenstone, was to be "for ever," is still in force? and if not, why? A good hat is not to be despised. The Cheltenham clergy long before Shenstone's time felt the inconvenience of straitened means; and in confirmation of this I may quote an entry in the parish register of burials, August 31, 1574 :—"S<sup>r</sup> John Evans, Curate of Cheltenham."

XXXIII.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL PENNYCUICK AND HIS SON.—This affecting inscription may be seen in the chancel of the Parish Church of Cheltenham :—" Brigadier-General John Pennycuick, C.B., K.H., Lieut Colonel of the 24<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, entered the army as Ensign in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment, fought in fifteen general actions, and after a service of forty-three years fell at the head of his brigade in the battle of Chillianwallah, 13<sup>th</sup> January, 1849. Alexander, his son, Ensign in the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment, who fell in the same engagement, while defending the body of his father, aged 17 years. Sarah Pennycuick, widow, to the memory of her husband and son." For mention of the late Sir Charles Napier's considerate kindness in connection with this case of heavy affliction, see Goding's *Cheltenham* (1863), p. 579.

XXXIV.—THE CRADLE OF KING HENRY V.—Rudder, whose *Gloucestershire* was published in 1779, informs us (p. 567), that "the Reverend Mr. Ball, the present Incumbent of Newland, is possessed of a curiosity that deserves to be mentioned. It is the cradle of King Henry V., who was born at Monmouth. The whole is made of oak, and the part where the infant lay is an oblong chest, open at top, with an iron ring at the head, and another at the feet, by which it hangs upon hooks fixt in two upright pieces, strongly morticed in a frame which lies upon the floor. Thus suspended, the cradle is easily put in motion. Each of the upright pieces is ornamented at top with the figure of a dove, gilt, and tolerably executed." Where is this cradle to be found at present? and if extant, can its authenticity be guaranteed?

XXXV.—A GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHILD.—Rudder (p. 665), in his account of the parish of Upper Slaughter, has this paragraph :—"There are no antiquities here; but nature has display'd herself in a most extraordinary manner, in the growth and size of a child, the son of Mr. John Collet, a gentleman farmer of this village. He was not eight years old in February, 1777, when this account was taken; but measured over the breast fifty-two inches round, and round the thigh twenty-eight inches. His height I cannot exactly ascertain; but when I saw him, it appeared to be about four feet nine or ten inches. He has a jolly, manly countenance, and florid complexion; is healthy, active, sprightly, and sensible; and is much displeased with the curiosity of strangers coming to see him." More about this "child of monstrous size" might be gleaned, I presume, from the parish register.

XXXVI.—THE KEMBLE FAMILY.—The Rev. H. G. Nicholls has stated in his *Personalities of the Forest of Dean* (1863), p. 83, that Roger Kemble, the father of the great tragedians, John and Sarah (Mrs. Siddons), is understood, on the testimony of the oldest and best informed inhabitants, to have resided, like his ancestors, at Lydbrook. A picturesque stone-and-timber house, near the brook, a quarter of a mile above its union with the Wye, is shown as his abode. The church and churchyard of Welsh Bicknor, on the other side of the Wye, indicate the resting-place of the elder Kembles.

There an altar-tomb, much defaced and but partly legible, from the weather of two centuries, reads thus :—In hope of a joyful resurrection here lieth interred the body of Ann, wife of George Kemble, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who departed this life y<sup>e</sup> ———." And on another tomb, inscribed with the sacred monogram, I.H.S., there is this epitaph :— "In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of John Kemble, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who departed this life August the 4<sup>th</sup>, Anno 1712, aged 80 years." The name of Kemble does not occur in the parish register; but its absence may be accounted for by the fact that the family, in common with several others in the neighbourhood, were Roman Catholics. The name is well understood by the old Foresters, by whom every Campbell is sure to be designated a Kemble. Yet none of the family survive in the district. Fragments of the Plays of Shakespeare have been found committed to memory by some of the neighbouring cottagers.

XXXVII.—GEORGE WYRHALL, Esq., OF BICKNOR COURT.—As mentioned in *The Personalities of the Forest of Dean*, pp. 128, 129, Mr. Wyrhall, formerly of English Bicknor, may justly be styled the original antiquarian of the district, especially as regards its old iron mines, cinder beds, and iron mills, all of which he most carefully examined. Few of the early heaps of scoria escaped his search, and many Roman coins, etc., were brought to light. So familiar was he with the mode of making iron, that he drew up an inventory of the different parts of a furnace, blomary, and forge. He also composed, in 1780, an able essay on the old iron works of the Forest for Nash's *History of Worcestershire*; but it did not appear in that publication. It exhibits such practical acquaintance with the subject, as to confirm the tradition that he could give at sight the relative age of any cinder heap, whether British, Roman, Saxon, or Mediæval. For the greater part of his days he lived at Bicknor Court, dying there in 1808, aged 86 years. He had passed his time in comparative seclusion, owing partly to his religious tenets as a Roman Catholic. He died, however, in the principles of the Reformed Church; having been a thoughtful reader of the Bible, and of our best English divines, as proved by the many notes made therein with his pen. He devoted much of his attention to arranging and transcribing an extensive series of family documents, which he abridged and tabulated with great skill and care, arranging in alphabetical order the name of every person and place. It appears that John Wyrhall, or Wyrall, "Forster of Fee," in 1457, the inscription over whom (as recorded by Rudder, p. 570) may still be seen in Newland Churchyard, was one of his forefathers. The family homestead at that date was at Whiteleve, in the parish of Newland; and the house remained standing until about 1750, when it was superseded by farm buildings. More particulars of Mr. Wyrhall and his family will be given at another time. His pedigree and arms have appeared in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. i., p. 68; and his essay above-mentioned, entitled

"Observations on the Iron Cinders found in the Forest of Dean and its Neighbourhood," having been communicated to the Society by Sir John Maclean, January 24, 1878, has been printed for the first time in vol. ii, pp. 216—234.

XXXVIII.—REV. ANTHONY LAPHORN, RECTOR OF MINCHINGHAMPTON.—Mr. Laphorn was presented to the rectory of Minchinghampton in the year 1612; and this anecdote is told of him by Rudder (p. 470). "Being Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King James, he was present one day when the King and some of the nobility were at bowls, the Archbishop of Canterbury and others standing by. The King laid a bowl close to the jack, which the nobleman who bowled next struck away, on which his Majesty, falling into a passion, swore at a terrible rate. The Archbishop taking no notice of it, Laphorn boldly exprest himself as follows: The King swears, and the nobles will swear. If the nobles swear, the commons will swear. What a swearing kingdom then shall we have! And for you, my Lord Archbishop, who have the immediate charge of his Majesty's soul, to hear him take God's sacred name in vain, and to have never a word for his sake, I will say to you, as one Paul said to Ananias, *Thou painted wall, God will smite thee*. Which reproof wrought so great a reformation in the Court, that if the King heard any person swear, he would reprove him, and say Laphorn was coming." I am not acquainted with Laphorn's subsequent history; but it is to be hoped that his praiseworthy boldness was not without its proper reward. One of his predecessors in the rectory, Gilbert Bourn, had been promoted, in 1554, to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

XXXIX.—THE HEALTHINESS OF NAUNTON.—Rudder (p. 559), in his account of the parish of Naunton, writes as follows:—"Dr. Percival, in his curious inquiries concerning population, and the healthiness of many places in and about Lancashire, finds that, at a village called Estham, one in thirty-five of the inhabitants dies in a year; at Cokey, one in forty-four; at Royston, one in fifty-two; at Edale, one in fifty-nine; and at Hale, which is the healthiest place of all the examples he produces, one dies annually out of sixty-nine: and the result of my own inquiries through this county is nearly the same. But how much more healthy than any of those is the parish of Naunton, where, from the most authentic particulars given at the close of this account, it appears that not one in a hundred dies in a year! The inhabitants are farmers and husbandmen, living remote from any market-town; and there is not a public-house in the village." The old parish register having been lost, Rudder could not collect the numbers of the baptisms and burials in the parish for ten years beginning with 1700, in his usual manner; but, as he informs us, "in ten years, commencing with 1760, the baptisms were 51, the burials 22; and in the year 1767, there were 52 houses, and 257 inhabitants, who were increased to 288 in the year 1776." A few particulars of the present state of the parish, as compared with what it was a century ago, would not be uninteresting.

**XL.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM PARISH REGISTERS.**—The following are literal transcripts of some rather quaint entries of burials in two of the parish registers of Cheltenham :—

- 1746-7. January 24. A Maid from Jn<sup>o</sup> Hampton's.
- 1747. April 24. An Inphant from the Work house.
- 1755. March 7. Elizabeth ———, a Stranger.
- 1759. June 7. M<sup>r</sup> Edward Timbrell, Sen<sup>r</sup>, who died Friday, June the 1<sup>st</sup>, and has left behind him 6 children, and has buried eight.
- 1759. October 10. William, son of M<sup>r</sup> Taylor, the Cook.
- 1767. August 6. A Stranger. [There are many similar entries.]
- 1768. November 6. A child of a Strainger.
- 1772. March 14. A Soldier's Wife.
- 1785. September 22. William Sheffnell, a Stranger.
- 1793. August 10. Benjamin Charlwood, of Walton, a Player.
- 1794. January 24. A Strainger's Child.
- 1794. May 18. A Strainger, B.B.
- 1795. January 26. A Private of the 113<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>.
- 1795. June 1. A Child of Nicholls, B.B.
- 1796. April 13. A woman with the small Pox.
- 1796. June 6. A blind man, a stranger.
- 1805. August 21. John Hale, Serv<sup>t</sup> to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1805. December 26. Thomas Princott, Servant to Tho<sup>s</sup> Gray, Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- 1806. July 15. Benjamin Trindal, Small Pox.
- 1810. January 21. Romeo Hamilton, a Negro.
- 1810. January 30. Henry, son of Elizabeth.

The foregoing, which are curious, certainly do not say much for the care of the clergyman or his clerk. The registers, however, contain many important particulars. They date from November, 1558, and are sixty-three in number. With the exception of a period of nearly twenty-three years (from July 15, 1653, to June 4, 1676), they are continuous to the present time, and, generally speaking, are in good condition.

**XLI.—HORNE, THE NEWENT MARTYR.**—Rudder (p. 563), in his account of the parish of Newent, writes as follows:—"Near the top of the same hill [Yartleton-hill] is Crocket's Hole, so called because one Crocket and his companion Horne used to hide themselves there in the persecuting reign of Queen Mary. Horne was taken, and burnt in the yard belonging to the Priory-house in Newent, which is not mentioned in Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*. His story is briefly thus, as related by Horne's son, who had it from his mother. Horne was a Papist and a man of parts, and meeting with several Protestants who had assembled near the side of Yartleton-wood to discourse on religious subjects, at length became a proselyte, and refused to go to mass; for which he was taken before the Bishop, in his Consistory Court at Gloucester, and

committed to some prison within the verge of the College. But escaping from it in the night, he returned home, and lay concealed in various manners. At last, his wife being with child, was delivered, and an entertainment made at the baptizing of the child, when the mother desired a cutting of some meat (probably what she knew her husband loved), which having received, she laid it by. This being observed by the midwife, created a suspicion, whereupon she procured an officer to search for poor Horne, whom they found concealed under a vessel with the head out. He was immediately carried to his trial, condemned, and led to the place of execution, singing the 146th Psalm, where he suffered with great Christian fortitude. Horne was so well beloved by his neighbours, and his execution so much execrated, that when the news was but whisper'd of Queen Mary's death, the women (men not daring to appear) took the priest that supply'd the church upon a horse, with his face towards the tail, and leading him thro' the town, sent him away. (*Fragment. Newentensia.*) About the year 1665 one Fairfax, a disbanded soldier, advised by Lilly the astrologer, came down from London, and opened this hole, in hopes of discovering great riches therein, which drew many people thither. Some of them went into the hole, and told incredible things concerning it: at last one Witcombe going in drunk and dying there, put an end to all further examination."

XLII.—THE PAINSWICK BELLS.—Rudder (p. 596), in his description of the parish church of Painswick, writes thus:—"The north aisle is a Gothic building, decorated with battlements, under which issue four antique waterspouts, representing so many evil demons flying away from the sound of the bells, according to some received notions in former days, when it was customary to sprinkle them with holy water at their being first placed in the tower, to give them a power of repelling evil spirits by their sound. And if agreeable and musical tones have any effect on a distempered mind, the ten [now twelve] bells in this tower have as much merit as any peal in the kingdom." A full description of these bells will appear.

XLIII.—THE BULL CLUB, CIRENCESTER.—This is an old institution, having been formed as a political club or society in the year 1745. The meetings were held in the Bull Inn, Dyer Street, and the club, which derives its title from this circumstance, had in view the promotion of certain political objects in the borough. Rudder states in his *History of Cirencester* (1800), p. 32, that "this society still exists, though with very different views, in a succession for the most part of new men. And it affords a striking instance of the prevalence of custom, to which men often adhere after the cause is done away; and thus it happens that though the existing members are staunch advocates for the present Administration, one of their original sentiments, 'A speedy end to all our grievances' (strongly marking disapprobation of men and things), still continues to be given at their weekly meetings; and 'The Duke of Beaufort,' as

formerly, is a standing toast among them." In March, 1807, the members adopted certain rules and regulations, and decided to change the place of meeting to the Fleece Inn, and to meet every Wednesday evening. At another general meeting, October 3, 1832, it was unanimously resolved to discontinue the weekly meetings, and to meet only on the first Wednesday in the month. The following toasts were ordered:—"Church and King," "Prosperity to this club," "Absent members," "A speedy end to all our grievances," and "Lord Bathurst." It was resolved December 5, 1855, "that the club do represent political principles, and that these principles shall be of an essentially Conservative character." The monthly meetings are still held, in accordance with the resolution of 1832, oftentimes a large number dining together on these occasions. The box containing the accounts and other property of the society is kept at the Fleece Inn, and in it there are old silver tickets which were formerly used for the admission of ladies. The annual meetings are well attended.

XLIV.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In his *John Ploughman's Talk*, p. 173, Mr. Spurgeon writes as follows:—"I've often heard tell of patience on a monument, but I have never seen it sitting there when I have gone through churchyards; I have a good many times seen stupidity on a monument, and I have wondered why the parson, or the churchwarden, or the beadle, or whoever else has the ruling of things, let people cut such rubbish on the stones. Why, a Gloustershire man told me that at Dymock graveyard there's a writing like this—

"Too sweetur babes you nare did see  
Than God amity gave to wee;  
But they wur ortaken wee agur fits,  
And hear they lys has dead as nits."

I've read pretty near enough silly things myself in our Surrey burying-grounds to fill a book. Better leave the grave alone than set up a monument to your own ignorance." Mr. Spurgeon, I must say, is not too severe in some of his remarks on "Monuments," pp. 170—176; but will someone connected with the locality be so good as to tell me whether any such absurd inscription as the above is, or has been, in Dymock Churchyard? I ask the question, because statements of this kind have sometimes been made without good warrant, and when so, should not be left uncontradicted. Absurd and profane epitaphs are (perhaps I should rather say, have been), beyond all question, very common; and Gloucestershire cannot claim exemption from the charge. The old churchyard of Cheltenham, for example, has had its blemishes in this respect. On a flat-stone, over the burial-place of one of the old families of the town, there was an inscription, now happily effaced, which was wont to attract the notice of visitors, recording the name of the deceased, and the date of his death (1825), with the following lines:—

"Beneath this stone there lies John Higga,  
A famous man for killing pigs;  
For killing pigs was his delight,  
In morning, afternoon, and night.  
Both heats and cold he did endure,  
Which no physician could cure,  
His knife is laid, his work is done;  
I hope to heaven his soul is gone."

Near to this pig-killer's grave there is a headstone to the memory of John Paine, blacksmith (1796), on which these lines appear:—

"My sledge and hammer lies reclined,  
My bellows pipe has lost its wind,  
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,  
And in the dust my vice is laid,  
My coal is spent, my iron's gone,  
My nails are drove, my work is done."

But, as the Rev. Thomas F. Ravenshaw (who has quoted this inscription as one to be found at Aylesbury, Bucks), has rightly remarked in his *Antiente Epitaphes* (1878), p. 156, the above, said to have been written by Hayley, occurs, with slight variations, in many churchyards (for instance, at Rodborough, with an inscription to the memory of Thomas Collier, who died in 1765), and in a few cases with this addition:—

"My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest,  
My soule, like smoke, soars to be blest."

On a headstone, erected in memory of John Ballinger (1721), these lines have been inscribed:—

"Reader, pray covet not this world,  
Out of it you may soon be hurled,  
For as a wheel it turns about,  
And it was a wheel that turned me out."

An innkeeper, Amos Quimby, who was connected with the Crown and White Hart, thus chronicled his worldly connections:—

"My Crown to God I do resign,  
My children to a faithful friend,  
My wife was left to weep  
When I the Crown forsook."

The foregoing are bad enough, and too many for any one churchyard; and therefore I am glad to have the opportunity of denying that there is, or was, over the remains of a lady and her three daughters, an inscription to this effect:—

"Here lye I and my three daughters,  
Died from drinking Cheltenham waters.  
If we had stuck to Epsom salts,  
We shouldn't be now in these ere vaults."

The Rev. John Booth has quoted these lines, with a little variation, in his *Metrical Epitaphs, Ancient and Modern* (1868), p. xiii., as being "in one of the Cheltenham churchyards"; and it has been gravely asserted in a recent publication, that they may be seen in the old churchyard of that town. Many, I know, are under the impression that the lines are there; but I have made careful examination and

enquiry ; and I can affirm that objectionable as the four inscriptions I have quoted may be, the churchyard in question has never been profaned by the admission of the fifth. The inscription is, in fact, imaginary ; and happily so ; for epitaphs, "with their punning words and attempts at wit," as Mr. Booth remarks, "may be vulgar and unfeeling enough, but still more so are those which play upon the disease or mode of death of the defunct." There has been a great improvement within the last few years. "Of all places for jokes and fun the queerest are tombstones." So says Mr. Spurgeon ; and he and I are at one in this respect.

XLV.—MR. SAMUEL COOPER, OF CHARLTON KINGS.—The following particulars, which are inscribed on a tablet in the chancel of the Parish Church, (and of which a literal copy is given in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire*, p. 1), may interest the reader :—"Samuel Cooper, of this parish, Gen<sup>t</sup>, died 13<sup>th</sup> May, 1743 ; who by will gave to y<sup>e</sup> Trustees undernamed, & to their successors, his Trustees for ever, y<sup>e</sup> rents of his grounds in y<sup>e</sup> same parish, called Cutham Butts & Battle Downs, for buying books, & teaching six poor children of this parish to read two years, at y<sup>e</sup> end of which time six others to be chosen by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Trustees, with y<sup>e</sup> privity of y<sup>e</sup> Churchwardens, and y<sup>e</sup> overplus to provide fuel, & cloath six aged or infirm poor persons not receiving alms of the parish. Trustees : Robert Gale, Sen<sup>r</sup>, Edm<sup>d</sup> Welsh, Edw<sup>d</sup> Gale, Gen<sup>t</sup>." This charity is, I believe, in full and satisfactory operation.

XLVI.—MISS JANE GREGORY, OF STROUD.—This lady, who died in Cheltenham, November 5, 1878, left by will the following large bequests :—Stroud General Hospital, £1,500 ; Gloucester Infirmary, £1,500 ; Bristol Blind Asylum, £1,500 ; Cheltenham General Hospital, £1,000 ; Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, £1,000 ; Wellington College Institution, £1,000 ; Governesses' Institution, £1,000 ; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1,000 ; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1,000 ; Church Missionary Society, £1,000 ; Religious Tract Society, £1,000 ; and Gloucestershire Scripture Readers' Society, £500 ; making a total of £13,000. The will was proved at Gloucester, November 30, 1878, by the Rev Thomas P. Little, M.A., Vicar of Pauntley and Oxenhall, the Rev. Thomas Keble, M.A., Vicar of Bisley, and Edward C. Little, Esq., of Stroud, the executors therein named.

XLVII.—REMARKABLE RESCUE FROM A COAL-PIT, 1735.—Rudder (p. 459), in a note to his account of the parish of St. George, near Bristol, gives these particulars :—"In the year 1735, three men and a boy lay ten days and nineteen hours in a dark cavern, in the midst of a coal-pit near Two-mile-hill, in this parish, thirty-nine fathom under ground, environed with water, and on the brink of a precipice sixteen fathom perpendicular. As these persons were wedging out coals, on the 7th of November, a prodigious torrent of water burst on a sudden out of a vein, and put out all the lights ; the people

were struck with the utmost consternation, and knew not which way to take, but crawling on their hands and knees from place to place to avoid the water, they providentially got to a rising ground, where creeping up higher and higher, as the water rose, at length reached a hollow place, whence coals had been dug, and there continued. In their way, they found a bit of beef and a crust of bread, together about a quarter of a pound, which they divided equally, and eat. It was for some time very easy to get water, but the water sinking, it became more and more difficult, till at length, not being able to obtain it, they were forced to drink —, and to chew some chips which they cut from a basket: but losing their knife, even this miserable expedient failed them, and one endeavoured to eat his shoe. They were almost suffocated with heat, and with the nauseous fumes that arose from their bodies, and continued without any other sustenance 'till the 17th, when their friends, after several ineffectual attempts, let down a large quantity of burning coals, which dissipated the black vapour; and the water being gone off in a great measure, five men ventured down, and calling out, were surprised to find them alive and able to answer. The eldest, about sixty years old, was delirious, and all of them very weak, and for some time entirely blind. They were taken out, and having received some refreshment, walked to their homes, to the great astonishment of a vast crowd of people assembled from all parts. The men did not apprehend they had been above five days under ground. At the water's first bursting in upon them, there were four other boys in the mine, but being at the *tip of the work*, ran to the rope, crying to be pulled up, and notwithstanding it was done with as much expedition as possible, yet the water was at the heels of the last boy, who, as the other three were hauling up, caught hold of the feet of one of his companions, and all got safe out."

XLVIII.—SIR ANTHONY KINGSTON, OF PAINSWICK.—In the reign of Edward VI. there were several insurrections in the west and other parts of the kingdom, and Sir Anthony Kingston, who then was Knight-Marshal and Lord of the Manor of Painswick, as mentioned by Rudder (p. 595), "caused a gallows for the insurgents to be erected upon Shepscombe-green, and made a prison in Painswick to secure all sorts of offenders. And supposing they might be useful to posterity, he also gave three estates in his lordship, since called 'Gallows-lands,' one always to maintain the gallows, a second to keep two ladders in readiness, and the third to provide halters; and that nothing in so necessary a business might be wanting, provided that the tithing-man of Shepscombe should be hangman, and that he should enjoy an acre of land in that tithing for his service. I find this account in Mr. Wantner's 'Collections,' in the Bodleian Library. There are many people now [1779] living who remember the gallows, and the tithing-man for the time being enjoys a piece of ground there called 'Hangman's Acre;' but in this respect his office is a sinecure." In *The Complete Gazetteer of England*

*and Wales* (1775), vol. ii., under Painswick, it is stated that "at Sheepscomb, one of its hamlets, there is a gallows." Any further particulars connected with Sir Anthony Kingston's "forethought for his country's good" will be acceptable. The manor of Painswick, with Sponebed, and lands in Thescomb, Stroud-end and Horswarly, near Painswick, was granted by the Crown to Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, 32 Henry VIII., who died seized thereof the same year; and Sir Anthony Kingston, his son-and-heir, had livery upon his father's death, and levied a fine of the manor to Sir Nicholas Pointz, 5 Edward VI. "Syr Anthony Kingston, Knyght," was closely identified with the martyrdom of Bishop Hooper.

XLIX.—THE GRATEFUL SOCIETY, 1767, AND ITS PRESIDENT.—"In Bayle's *Historical Dictionary*," a modern critic remarks, "you will not find, probably, what you look for, but you are sure to find a good deal of interesting and curious matter which you did not expect." The same may be said of other works besides Bayle's. In searching *Felix Farley's Journal* for 1767 for information which I did not find, I stumbled on some scraps that, through subsequent events, are both interesting and curious.

For example, here is *Felix's* preliminary notice of the meeting of the Grateful, then ten years old, the President being one whom Chatterton first duped, and afterwards immortalized:—"The anniversary of the great and good man, Edward Colston, Esq., drawing nigh, it is with the utmost pleasure we inform those whose memory it has slipped, and the public in general, that the Grateful Society still continues to carry out, in some degree, that high example of Christian liberality, by placing out poor Bristol boys to trades, with a view of rendering many who are deserted by their parents, and unable to work, useful members of society. The Society will meet the President, Mr. Henry Burgum, at All Saints' Church, Friday, the 13th inst., to hear divine service and a sermon, and afterwards adjourn to the Hooper's Hall, King-street, to dinner, as usual. There are 36 boys in their apprenticeship."

To this notice *Felix* appends the following note in italics:—"How rejoiced we should be would the other Societies, who meet together in different parts of this city to commemorate the day by eating and drinking, be so kind as to make a collection after dinner, to augment so good a design, and to present the same to the President, to be applied as above."

In the following number we find that £70 was collected at the Grateful. From another source we gather that the same year 68 dined at the Dolphin, when £34 5s. was collected. The Colston, even at its first meeting, in 1726, subscribed one shilling more than that sum. And the Anchor was not established until 1769. Therefore the above Societies could not be the ones to which gentle *Felix* refers as "eating and drinking," but not contributing.

Henry Burgum was a pewterer, at "2, Bridge-place," now named

Bridge-parade (Messrs. Ward and Co.'s, corn merchants). George Catcott was his partner. A few months before Burgum was President of the Grateful, Thomas Chatterton had left Colston's School, and had been apprenticed to Mr. Lambert, solicitor.

Before this time the boy-poet had become acquainted with Burgum, and intuitively gauging the character of the pewterer's mind and pretensions, supplied him with the fictitious "De Burgham Pedigree," for which he was paid five shillings ! Chatterton's satirical verses relating to this and other transactions with Burgum have immortalized him in a manner no one can envy.

James Thistlethwaite, another Colston-boy, was at this time serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Grant, bookseller, at the bottom of Corn-street. Thistlethwaite was gifted, but unscrupulous. In 1774 he published a slashing satire against the Tories, entitled *The Consultation ; a Mock-Heroic*, in four cantos. The dedication is to "Henry Burgum, Esquire," to whom he devotes 23 pages, which are filled with the vilest personal abuse of the would-be aristocratic pewterer. Indeed the whole poem is a frightful specimen of strong language ; and it seems almost incredible that any man could publish, under his own name, such libels on his fellow-citizens, who were thus gibbeted because they were Tories.

A just estimate of Henry Burgum's character cannot be formed from Chatterton's lampoons or Thistlethwaite's satires. He had some redeeming traits, as is shown by Chatterton's last biographer, Dr. Daniel Wilson. Burgum had come from Gloucestershire to Bristol early in life ; obtained help apparently from one of Colston's charities ; and was apprenticed to the trade of pewterer. He rose by his own industry ; became Deputy-Governor and Treasurer of the Corporation of the Poor, and was one of the earliest Presidents of the Grateful Society. Of music he was a great lover, and he affected a taste for the fine arts. To one of his mistakes as a connoisseur Chatterton refers in his *Kew Gardens* :—

If Burgum bought a Bacon for a Strange,  
The man has credit, and is great on 'Change.

From the last line may be inferred the position that the Gloucestershire lad had attained amongst his fellow-citizens.

It was about this period, too, that Burgum had his portrait painted by John Simmons, the well-known Bristol artist, who assisted Hogarth in his Redcliffe Church paintings. He is represented three-quarters length, in a court dress, and holding a music book in his hand. This portrait, which was considered a very characteristic one, I saw in 1843, in the collection of Mr. W. Strong. In 1825, W. Tyson published a neatly engraved vignette of Burgum, a proof impression of which is now before me. It is after a painting by T. Beach.

Poor Simmons, the painter, died in 1780, and lies in some unknown spot in Redcliffe Churchyard. Burgum survived him for nine

years. In *Felix Farley's Journal* for 1789 there is this notice :— "Friday, June 5th, died suddenly at his house, on the Parade, St. James's-churchyard, Mr. Henry Burgum, formerly a pewterer in this city."

In Taylor's large map of Gloucestershire, dated 1777, the names of the chief residents are given. At Yate, a little to the south of the church, is a house marked as "Mr. Burgum's." Did "Chattertonian" Burgum ever reside there?—*Wm. George, Bristol.*

L.—SIR GEORGE NAYLER, F.S.A., GARTER PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS.—Mr. Nayler, an apothecary, and one of the coroners for the county, lived in High Street, Stroud, and died in the year 1780; and some time after his death his family left the town. His son Richard settled in Gloucester, and became a well-known surgeon of the County Infirmary. His other son, George, born in 1766, was at an early age a clever artist, and gave much of his attention to heraldry; and published anonymously, by subscription, in 1792, *A Collection of the Coats of Arms borne by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Gloucester*, with an introduction (which oftentimes is wanting), in a 4to volume. This, as he acknowledges, is chiefly a compilation from the works of Atkyns and Rudder. In September, 1792, he became Blanc Coursier Herald and Genealogist of the Order of the Bath; in December, 1793, Blue Mantle Pursuivant; March 15, 1794, York Herald; May 10, 1820, Clarencieux King of Arms; and May 10, 1821, Garter Principal King of Arms. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, March 27, 1794; was knighted, November 25, 1813; and died October 28, 1831, aged sixty-five years. Where was he buried? and is there any inscription in memory of him over his grave or elsewhere?

LL.—JAMES KING, Esq.—(Reply to No. IX.) The two James Kings mentioned were not related. The pedigree of the Master of the Ceremonies at Bath and Cheltenham runs thus :—

The Rev. Thomas King, M.A., Prebendary of Swords, Co. Dublin (sixth son of James King, Esq., of Corrard and Gola, Co. Fermanagh, by Nicholas Johnston, his wife, *v. Burke's Peerage*, etc., *s.v.* "King, Bart. of Corrard"), *b.* in Fermanagh, 1663; imprisoned by the Jacobite Government in 1689; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John Bernard, Esq., of Drumin, Co. Louth (and relict of the Rev. John Archdall, Vicar of Lusk, whose death, in 1690, was occasioned by the troubles of the period); and *d.* Jan. 1, 1709, leaving issue by her, who *d.* Dec., 1731. Their eldest son—

James King, D.D., Prebendary of Tipper, and Incumbent of St. Bride's, Dublin, the friend of Dean Swift, and one of his executors, *d.* 1759, leaving issue by his first wife, Margaret, who *d.* Aug. 19, 1748, four sons, the eldest of whom was Robert King, LL.D., Dean of Kildare; and the second, Thomas King, of Dublin, who *m.* Nov. 10, 1748, Mary, dau. of Alderman John Adamson, of Dublin, and *d.* Oct., 1800, leaving issue by her, who *d.* Dec., 1791, with two daughters (Margaret, *d. unm.* 1782, and Elizabeth), one son—

James King, a captain in the army, and distinguished in the American War (*v. The Original Bath Guide*, by Meyler, Bath, 1841). He retired from the service, and, in 1786, was Master of the Ceremonies at the Lower Rooms, Bath, and became M.C., in 1811, at the Upper Assembly Rooms (*v. The Bath Archives, Diaries and Letters of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H.*, London, 1873, p. 302), and was also M.C. at Cheltenham. He *m.* Aug. 18, 1794, Margaret, sister and heiress of Sir John Bulkeley, Knt., of Presaddfed, Bodedern, Anglesey; she *d.* without issue, 1830. Mr. King *d.* Oct. 16, 1816, leaving no legitimate issue, but having had a son—

James King, educated for the army, and a gallant soldier, who was adopted by Mrs. King, and succeeded to her estate of Presaddfed. In 1806 he was ensign and lieutenant, and in 1811 captain in the Light Infantry. He served as high sheriff for his county, and *m.* Mary Moullin, a Guernsey lady, who *d.* Aug. 5, 1873, aged seventy-seven years. He did not long survive her, dying without issue Oct. 8 following, at the advanced age of 86, and leaving his estate to the Stanleys of Alderley. The report of the trial and conviction of Thomas Kelly for a brutal assault on Captain King, which may be said to have hastened his death, is given in *The Times*, March 21, 1873.—*C.S.K., Kensington, W.*

LII.—THE VICARAGE OF CHARLTON KINGS.—In Sir Robert Atkyns's *State of Gloucestershire* (second edition, 1768), p. 173, there is this short paragraph:—"Jesus College in Oxford has the nomination of the parson [of Cheltenham] from amongst their Fellows; and the Earl of Gainsborough has the approbation of him. The parson is only a stipendiary; and by the agreement which Sir Baptist Hicks (ancestor of the same Earl) made with the College, who derive their title under him, he cannot continue longer than six years; and the like agreement is made for the parish of Charleton Kings." The patronage of the parish of Cheltenham has passed into other hands (the Simeon Trustees), but that of Charlton Kings is still vested in the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College. I shall be glad to know more respecting the aforesaid limitation, which I do not at present understand; the Rev. James F. S. Gabb, M.A., sometime the respected Vicar of Charlton Kings, having held the incumbency for more than forty years.

LIII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARLTON KINGS PARISH REGISTERS.—I send some extracts from the old parish registers of Charlton Kings, which, unless I am mistaken, will be found curious and interesting. The books are eighteen in number, dating from November 14, 1538, and are almost perfect, one leaf only (which apparently contained entries from March, 1557-8, to December, 1558) having been torn out; and they are in an unusually good state of preservation. The extracts, in which I have carefully preserved the spelling of the originals, are as follows:—

1539. May. The 30 day was baptized Anne, the daughter of Thomas Galle's daughter, begotten in Walter Balenger's sonne.

1539. August. The 16 day was Edward Wager married unto his wife Margret.

1539. November. The 12 day was buried Margret, the wife of Edward Wager.

1539. November. The 13 day was William Ballenger married to his wife Izabell.

1540. November. The 21 day were married Edward Wager & Anne.

1543. December. The twenty day was baptized John, the son of a traviler.

1544. April. Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 4 day Izabell, supposed daughter to William Kinge, and buried y<sup>e</sup> 7 day.

1548. November. Married y<sup>e</sup> 15 day John Rogers & Alice.

1550. October. The 16 day married Thomas Whitterne [Whithorne] & Fran<sup>a</sup>.

1554-5. March. The 9 day baptized y<sup>e</sup> daughter of a travelinge woman, named Margret.

1580. October. Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 20 day Frances, daug<sup>r</sup> to Elizabeth Danford, base born.

1586-7. February. Buried y<sup>e</sup> 26 day a travillinge man.

1587. May. Buried y<sup>e</sup> 8 day a poore man's childe.

1587. August. Buried y<sup>e</sup> 19 day a travilinge woman.

1655. November. Borne the 6 day Robert and Dorithie, son and daughter of John Whithorn. [There are many other entries of *birth*.]

1662. August. Buried Widdow Werrett, an Almeswoman of Cheltenham.

1676. May 14. Francis, sonn of a traveling woman.

1680. December y<sup>e</sup> seventh. Buried M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Jordan, wido, formerly the wife of Giles Grevile, gen<sup>t</sup>.

1681. November the 1<sup>st</sup>. Buried Hen. Usell, aged one hundred y<sup>rs</sup>.

1682. September 7. Buried Mary, the daughter of Mary Cleevly, widow. Small Pox.

1688. May 1. Baptized Mary, the daughter of William Webb, a Stranger.

1688. October 20. Buried Mary Young, midwife.

1689-90. Mary, daughter of Walter & Mary Buckle. Borne y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> of Ap<sup>l</sup>, 1688. Baptiz<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> day of May following in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Leonard's, Shoreditch, London: where she was also born: she desired to have it recorded here.

1693. October 3. Buried Thomas Clarke, y<sup>t</sup> came from Ireland.

1698. April 7. Buried the base daught<sup>r</sup> of Elinor Cleevly, and reputed daught<sup>r</sup> of James Welsh, sine nomina.

1699. October 29. Baptized Emanuell and Joseph, sons of Rob<sup>t</sup> Stiles and Susanna, his wife (at one birth).

1701. November 26. Buried Nicholas Dowdswell, a<sup>l</sup> Wheeler.

1703-4. March 12. Buried Sam<sup>l</sup> Clark (y<sup>e</sup> Clark).

1709-10. January 10. Buried Mary Harding, wid. (aged one hundred & one).

1715. November 3. Buried James Booker, a Traveller.  
 1729. May 31. Buried Jn<sup>o</sup> Wilks, an infant stranger.  
 1730. March 31. Baptized Richard Humphris (Adult).  
 1730. October 4. Baptized Charlton, son of a Travelling  
 Woman of the Parish, also of Badnum, Herefordshire (as she s<sup>d</sup>).

Additions might easily be made to the number of extracts of the same kind, but the foregoing will, I think, suffice, at least for the present. There are many entries in the books highly useful, as I have found them to be, in a genealogical point of view.

LIV.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, GREAT WITCOMBE.—Literal copies of the inscriptions in the Church are given in *The Genealogist*, vol. iii., pp. 68, 69, (September, 1878); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case :—

1830. July 18. Green, John Hornidge, Surgeon.  
 1710. May 4. Hickes, S<sup>r</sup> Michael, K<sup>t</sup>.  
 [1689. July 3.] Hickes, Michael [Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1839. April 13. Hicks, Ann Rachel.  
 1727-8. Feb. 12. Hicks, Howe, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1744-5. Jan. 7. Hicks, Howe, [Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1801. April 9. Hicks, Sir Howe, Bar<sup>t</sup>.  
 1802. May 4. Hicks, [Martha] Lady.  
 1728. Aug. 6. Hicks, Mary.  
 1758. July 30. Hicks, Mary.  
 1721. March 6. Hicks, Michael.  
 1724. Nov. Hicks, Dame Susanna.  
 1747. June 17. Hicks, Susanna Elizabeth.  
 1834. Oct. 23. Hicks, Sir William, Bar<sup>t</sup>.  
 1854. Nov. 22. Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael Hicks, Bar<sup>t</sup>, M.P.  
 1844. Aug. 7. Hicks-Beach, William Hicks, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Churchyard.*

1860. May 4. Hicks-Beach, Caroline Jane.

The following inscriptions are added from Rudder (p. 838) :—

*On a flatstone in chancel.*

"Here rests the body of Mary Hicks, who departed this life the 30<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1758, in the 15<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

"Tho' few her years, she not untimely died,  
 Who richly was with heav'nly gifts supplied.  
 Thus God decrees—When ripe for heav'n, the soul  
 Quits her terrestrial house without controul  
 Of youth, physician's care, or parents' love,  
 T' enjoy the blest abode prepar'd above.

"Here lyes the body of Michael, son of S<sup>r</sup> Michael Hicks, K<sup>t</sup>, and Susanna, his lady, who, in the innocence of childhood, departed this life July III, MDCLXXXIX."

*On another flatstone.*

"Here lieth Mary Williams, daughter of Howe Hicks, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Mary, his wife. She died Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1755, aged 35."

As appears from Bigland's *Collections*, vol. i., p. 407, the above-

named Susanna Elizabeth Hicks, who died June 17, 1747, was buried in Cubberley Church, her grandfather, the Rev. John Browne, being then the Rector of the parish.

LV.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, CUBBERLEY.—Literal copies of the inscriptions (there being apparently only one in the Church) are given in *The Genealogist*, vol. iii., p. 144, (November, 1878); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1830.	Feb. 22.	Hicks, Amelia Maria.
1866.	March 12.	Hicks, Rev <sup>d</sup> William, A.M., Rector. <i>Churchyard.</i>
1869.	Aug. 15.	Knollis, Catherine.
1875.	Oct. 2.	Ogilvie, Mary Anne Gurnell.
1865.	June 22.	Trotman, Avery.

Bigland, in his *Collections* (1791), vol. i., pp. 406, 407, has given copies of eighteen inscriptions in Cubberley (or Coberley) Church. Where are the originals? They were intended to commemorate, amongst others, "Luce, Countesse of Downe," who died April 6, 1656, having been the wife of Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe, and daughter of John Dutton, Esq., of Sherborne; five Rectors of the parish, and members of their families; and "Mr John Browne," Rector of Leckhampton and Witcombe, who died October 6, 1737. One of the five Rectors, "Mr Lewis Jones," who was buried July 29, 1651, is represented to have reached the patriarchal age of 105 years. Another, Robert Rowden, who was buried October 17, 1712, was 97; and the above-named Rev. William Hicks, 91. Another, John Browne, who died April 16, 1754, was 85, and his widow, 88; another, John Tomkins, who died February 23, 1764, was 75; and the remaining one, "Mr John Brooke," may have been as old as, if not older than, the others, his age not having been recorded on the stone. The longevity of the Cubberley clergy has been rather remarkable.

LVI.—BRISTOL IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This paragraph, which appears as a note in the late Rev. Samuel Lysons' *Gloucestershire Achievements* (1862), p. 34, may be found useful:—"As some question has arisen touching our right to claim the worthies of Bristol as Gloucestershire men, it will be right to shew that Bristol, at least on the north side of the Avon, has always been reckoned among the Gloucestershire towns. The Rolls of Parliament, *temp.* Edward III., shew that 'Bristuyt is within the county of Gloucester, and is obedient to the sheriff of the same county;' and although Edward III. granted it the privilege of being a county of itself, a privilege also accorded to the city of Gloucester, they neither of them ceased to be within the boundaries of Gloucestershire. Long after these privileges were granted we find Leland, the antiquary, (*temp.* Henry VIII.) reckoning among the market towns of Gloucestershire

'Glocestre, *Bristow*, Cirecestre, Twekesbyri,'

and among the 'castelles in Gloucestershire'

'Glocestre, Sudely, Cirecestre, *Bristow*.'

No Act has since that time removed Bristol from Gloucestershire."

LVII.—THE CRADLE OF KING HENRY V.—(Replies to No. XXXIV.) I remember about forty years since seeing the cradle of King Henry V. sold by auction at a house near here, called Redland Hall, at the sale of a very curious collection of a deceased Mr. Barnes. There is a fairly accurate engraving of it in Coxe's *History of Monmouthshire*. I well remember it, and have no doubt of its being genuine. It sold for above £30, a good sum at that time for a provincial sale.—*Thomas Kerslake, Bristol*.

About four years ago, when at Troy House, near Monmouth, I saw the cradle, which is there, and is the property of the Duke of Beaufort. In Pigot's *Topography and Gazetteer of England*, vol. ii, p. 126, it is stated that in front of Monmouth Town Hall "is the statue of Henry V., named 'Henry of Monmouth,' on account of its being the place of his nativity: under the figure is inscribed —'Henry V., born at Monmouth, August ix., 1387.' In the town are the ruins of the castle in which this prince was born, and whose cradle, and the sword which he used at the battle of Agincourt, are deposited in Troy House, near this town, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort." And in Timbs' *Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales*, (second edition, 1872,) vol. ii, page 471, these further particulars are given:—"It [Monmouth Castle] was the favourite residence of John of Gaunt, and of his son, Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.; and the birthplace, in 1387, of Henry V., who was thence called Harry of Monmouth. Tradition points to the spot, part of an upper storey in ruins; a wooden oblong chest, swinging by links of iron, between two standards, surmounted by two ornamental birds, is commonly said to have been the cradle of Henry V., whereas it was the cradle of Edward II. It is shown at Troy House, half a mile from Monmouth, with the armour which Henry wore at the battle of Agincourt."—*J. C. Stroud*.

Some one may be able, and disposed, to throw a little more light upon this antique piece of furniture.

LVIII.—AN EPILOGUE OF WAGER LETTERS, 1713-1732.—At the Cheltenham meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, April 19, 1877, several old documents of considerable interest were exhibited, including three autograph letters of Lady Wager, wife of Admiral Sir Charles Wager, to his kinswoman, Mrs. Cooper, of Charlton Kings (by birth a Wager); an autograph letter from Sir Charles Wager, Commissioner of the Admiralty, &c., to Mr. Samuel Cooper [mentioned in No. XLV.]; and a copy in Sir C. Wager's handwriting, of a letter to him from Colonel Colchester, of Westbury, respecting his family. These letters are curious, and illustrative of a great change in the times, as may be inferred from an epitome of their contents:—

No. 1.—1713, July 11.—Duke Street, Westminster.—(London postmark.)—The writer announces that a box had been sent to Mrs. Cooper, by the Cheltenham wagon, containing a bottle of bitter drops, a pot of preserved ginger, a pound of Bohe[a] tea, and a pot to make the tea in. Directions for the use of the tea: It is not to be stewed, and therefore no lamp was sent; milk improves it.

[No mention is made of sugar. Tea was but little known in these country places at the time. A milk jug and small china tea-service were also sent.]

No. 2.—1713, July 25.—Duke Street.—Same to same.—The writer regrets that the box had not been delivered; finds that it has to go by the Cirencester wagon, and thence by the Cheltenham wagon; apologizes for the visit of the writer and her husband to the Coopers, at Charlton, having been made without notice; a future and longer visit promised. Directions as to using the ginger and tea, &c. Notices of mutual friends. Good wishes, in which her master (her husband) and his sister join. Their address in Cambridgeshire.

[As to the visit to Charlton, the tradition is, that the Wagers left their carriage at Kilkenny Inn, above Dowdeswell, on the old London and Gloucester road, and made their way thence to Charlton on horseback, it not being practicable for their carriage. There was then no direct waggon communication between Cheltenham and London.]

No. 3.—1713, February 21. (Old style.—London postmark.)—Same to same.—The writer acknowledges a return present of a salmon, &c.; enquires as to the efficacy of the drops, and gives hints as to making them. The presents sent to the Coopers not to be over-valued, and the acceptance thereof a sufficient recompense to the givers. Notices of mutual friends.

No. 4.—1732, April 27.—Admiralty Office.—Sir Charles Wager to Mr. Samuel Cooper.—The writer acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Mr. Cooper, containing an account of the Wager family, of Charlton Kings. The writer's previous information about it, from Gloucestershire friends, from his mother, (his father having died before his birth), and from Colonel Colchester, whom he met at Berkeley Castle. The writer's reason for making the inquiry,—to shew his descent from an ancient family, in case he should, as he probably might, become Chief Commissioner of the Admiralty, and consequently be made a Peer and Privy Councillor, though, being aged 66, he would prefer retirement, and is no longer ambitious. He regrets the death of Mrs. Cooper; approves of the disposal of her estate. His good wishes to Mr. Cooper, whose worthy character he attests, &c.

[Sir Charles Wager was made Chief Commissioner, an office which he held during the remainder of Sir Robert Walpole's administration; he then declined to continue in it. He died in 1743, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley, in

noticing his monument, ascribes to him some traits of character, which belong to his father, Captain Charles Wager, also a distinguished naval officer.]

No. 5.—Copy of Colonel Colchester's letter, 1713, to Sir Charles Wager.

[This has been printed in the *Orford Correspondence*, vol. iv., and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1798, part ii.]

LIX.—LORD STOWELL'S PAYMENT OF LEGACY DUTY.—Mr. S. H. Gael's paper on "Stowell House and Park," read at Stowell, August 29, 1877, and printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. ii., pp. 47—52, concludes with this paragraph:—"One large lot [of the Howe estates in this county], Stowell and Chedworth, was purchased [some time after the death of the last Lord Chedworth in 1804] by Sir William Scott, Judge of the Admiralty Court, elder brother of the great equity lawyer, Lord Chancellor Eldon. In 1821 Sir W. Scott was raised to the peerage, and took his title from this place. He had one son [William] and one daughter [Marianne]. The son, unfortunately, died unmarried a few months before him, and the father, it is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (January, 1836), having made over to this son, in the son's lifetime, a considerable portion of his estate with a view to save legacy duty, had, on thus becoming representative of his son, to pay such duty on his own property. Lord Stowell died full of years and honours in 1836 [January 28]. By his will the estate went to his daughter, Lady Sidmouth, and on her decease [April 26, 1842] without issue, to the descendants of his brother, the Lord Chancellor. The noble lord who now holds it is such descendant, and represents the two great lawyers, the Brothers Scott. By his possession of this mansion and estate, may, I think, be aptly illustrated the grandeur of the Law."

LX.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, PRESTBURY.—Literal copies of the inscriptions in the Church are given in *The Genealogist*, vol. ii., pp. 259-262 (February, 1878); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1851.	Sept. 19.	Agg, Edith.
1863.	Nov. 26.	Agg, Elizabeth Harriet Susan.
1827.	Jan. 14.	Agg, James, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1858.	March 12.	Agg-Gardner, James, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1775.	March 14.	Akerman, Ann.
1770.	July 31.	Akerman, James.
[No date.]		Ansell, E.
1739.	Oct. 31.	Baghott, Ann.
1725.	Nov. 8.	Baghott, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
[No dates.]		{ Bindon, Clara.
		{ Bindon, Frederick Francis.
		{ Bindon, Frederick William Francis.

[1864.	July 14.]	Bruce de Downhill, Helena, D'mna.
1740.	May 15.	Capel, Christopher, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1780.	Feb. 26.	Capel, Christopher, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1846.	Oct. 8.	Capel, Rev <sup>d</sup> Christopher.
1717.	Nov. 28.	Capel, Sarah.
1733.	Aug. 6.	Capel, Sarah.
1853.	March 6.	Capel, Susanna.
1732.	June 12.	Capel, William,
1818.	Oct. 21.	Capel, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1738.	Aug.	Carpenter, Marg <sup>t</sup> .
1827.	April 16.	Christie, Mary Isabella.
1829.	Oct. 11.	Christie, Thomas, M.D.
1821.	Dec. 5.	De la Bere, Thomas Baghott, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
[No date.]		Demainbray, Mary.
1802.	Dec. 26.	Edwards, Jane.
1838.	Aug. 30.	Edwards, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1867.	Jan. 13.	Forbes, Gordon Stewart.
1866.		Griffiths, Catherine Elizabeth.
1747.	June 24.	Hatheway, Amy.
1754.	July 21.	Hatheway, Edward.
[No date.]		Holloway, Jane.
1801.	Dec.	Meekings, Elizabeth.
1822.	June 23.	Molyneux, Capel.
1831.	Dec. 24.	Molyneux, Elizabeth.
1832.	June 25.	Molyneux, Emilia.
1869.	xviii. Kal. Ap.	Pontifex, Adelaida Maria.
1823.	June 6.	Pope, Mary Heaton.
1859.	May 10.	Price, Francis.
1820.	March 15.	Price, Harriet.
1833.	Feb. 20.	Price, Louisa Charlotte.
1850.	March 8.	Smith, Ann.
1865.		Smith, Anthony Temple.
1854.	Oct. 28.	Smith, George, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1829.	June 20.	Southouse, Rev <sup>d</sup> Edward.
1846.	March 12.	Southouse, Elizabeth.
1866.	Sept. 19.	Wawn, Rev. Edwardus Bickersteth, M.A.
1841.	Sept. 26.	Willis, Rev <sup>d</sup> John Law.
1831.	March 7.	Willis, Louisa Maria.
1833.	July 21.	Willis, Mary Sarah.

LXI.—THE ORGAN IN STROUD CHURCH.—There is a scarce 12mo pamphlet, entitled *The Chronicles of Gotham; and other Historical Documents, illustrative of the character of the Gothamites* (pp. 56, Stroud, 1817). It is a collection of such rare old satirical, poetical, and other pieces relating to Stroud,—under the depreciatory name of Gotham,—as could then be found; and it contains the following lines “on Opening the Organ at Stroud, April 18, 1798,” which have a local, if not a general interest:—

"Oh, Gotham! what ails ye? why wont ye be quiet?  
 'Bout op'n'ing an Organ, why make such a riot?  
 Ye proud sons of Gotham, why are ye so weak,  
 As to open an Organ before it could speak?

The ninnies of Gotham, dejected and sad,  
 Are surely grown River and Church-music mad.  
 For your projects I'm sorry, your follies deplore;  
 Take a word of advice,—pray be foolish no more."

(Answer to the above.)

"At Gotham nought ails us, we are very quiet;  
 When we open'd the Organ, who heard of a riot?  
 We justly are proud, but deny being weak;  
 And declare that the Organ did many times speak.

Such a ninny as you, who dare call us mad,  
 To soak in our River would make us all glad,  
 In return take advice,—your own folly deplore;  
 Look well to yourself, and be meddling no more."

The old organ was re-erected in the present Parish Church, which was opened for public worship August 4, 1868; but it is not now there, the new building being deemed worthy of a better instrument, which has been provided.

Gotham, as Fisher tells us, is a kind of *nomen generale*, applied contemptuously to any locality where stupid blunders and vulgar vanities are assumed to be the ordinary characteristic of the inhabitants. The original "Gothamites" were said to have mistaken the reflection of the moon's face on a sheet of water, for a cheese, and to have attempted to draw it out with a rake.

LXII.—GLOUCESTER ENTERTAINMENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1592.—In Mr. K. H. Fryer's paper on "The Archives of the City of Gloucester," printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. i., pp. 59-68, there is this paragraph, p. 61:—"Connected with this reign, in the Corporation books occur entries of payments incidental to the entertainment in this city of Queen Elizabeth, who paid a visit to Gloucester when sojourning on one of her royal progresses at Sudeley Castle, near Cheltenham, then the seat of Lord Chandos. There are two items indicative of the amusements of that period, and in which occur also the names of the two rivals to the Queen's favour; the one refers to a payment to my Lord of Leicester's players (whether or not any of Shakespeare's productions were represented on this occasion must be left to conjecture), and the other is a payment to my Lord of Sussex's bear-ward, 'for the dancing of his bears before Mr. Mayor.'" *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*. This is an old, but true saying, and worthy of observation.

LXIII.—"THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REPOSITORY," 1817-1822.—In Fisher's *Stroud*, p. 38, it is stated, that at the office of Mr. Vigurs in that town, was printed and published a fortnightly periodical journal, under the title of *The Gloucestershire Repository; or, Literary and Political Miscellany*, "being a general collection of original and valuable essays, accompanied by select extracts from the newspapers." It was projected by a few young friends, who, with other casual contributors, supplied the various original articles. The first number appeared on the 10th of January, 1817, and the

twenty-sixth on December 26th of the same year, making an 8vo volume of 512 pages. The publication was then suspended until 1821, when a second series was undertaken, and issued monthly from the press of Mr. G. Skey, who had succeeded Mr. Vigurs in business. The first number is dated July 2nd, 1821; and the series closed with No. X., on the 19th of April, 1822; making a second 8vo volume of 360 pages. The difficulty, if not impossibility, of carrying on a provincial periodical for any considerable time, has been felt wherever attempted; and it may be imagined how arduous were the duties of the editor in conducting and providing supplies for *The Gloucestershire Repository*, unaided by the smallest staff of paid professional writers. One writer alone (Mr. Fisher) contributed, in original articles, a fifth part of the first volume, and half of the second. A perfect copy of the work is now rarely to be met with; an interleaved one is extant, in which are marked the names of most of the writers, of whom three only were living in 1867. A few copies of two serial papers which appeared in it, under the respective titles of "The Reflector" (pp. viii., 59, Stroud, 1823) and "A Three Weeks' Tour into Wales," were struck off for distribution amongst the writer's friends; but these, too, have become very scarce.

LXIV.—THE "RESTORATION" OF OLD BUILDINGS.—The following remarks were not long since made by Mr. F. S. Waller, of Gloucester, on "the pulling down of old Buildings unnecessarily, and the wanton destruction which passes under the name of 'Restoration,'" and are printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. i., pp. 150-152:—"The special object of our Association being, as I take it, to find out and preserve all ancient remains, and arouse a feeling of reverence in the general public for the monuments of antiquity, whether in churches, houses, or public buildings, can its influence be better exercised than by offering advice to those who will accept of it, and by publishing and condemning the misdeeds of those who will not? I have travelled in all parts of this and the adjoining counties, I have seen church after church utterly ruined, glorious old work discarded, and new, spick and span, substituted; fine old Perpendicular roofs removed to make way for high pitched modern ones; in one case a modern Perpendicular arcade carried across a fine Decorated transept, the piers being taken right through into the crypt below, and this because it was supposed that our 15th century ancestors intended at one time to commit this error. In another case, an old church removed, and parts of the old building serving to ornament the house of the clerk, who had the good taste to preserve the relics. Old work here, there, and everywhere so cleaned and furbished up that none can recognise it—nor can tell where the old work ends, and the new begins. I could write sheet after sheet full of such great mistakes, not only done by men of small reputation, but by eminent architects; in fact, to hear that a building has been restored, is sufficient to make most antiquaries carefully avoid it, and the

greatest treat that a lover of antiquity can have, is to meet with a building which has not been interfered with. May I be permitted to suggest that a consulting committee of the Society be appointed, who shall form a sort of Court of Appeal, and whose duty it shall be to advise upon all work submitted to them and proposed to be taken in hand; such committee to be formed of men of acknowledged taste and experience, whose opinions may be safely taken, and who, from the interest they have in such matters, would probably visit any building about to be 'restored.' I believe that such a step would be of immense service in preventing destruction. Many would be only too pleased to have safe advice to work upon, and the fear of publication would act strongly on evil doers. I have myself prevented many an enormity by the following remark:—'If the Archæologists hear of it, your name will be in every newspaper in the county.'

LXV.—CHAVENAGE MANOR HOUSE.—The late Mr. Timbs furnished some particulars of Chavenage, near Tetbury, in his *Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales* (second edition, 1872), vol. ii., pp. 455-457. It was the residence of the family of Stephens, of Eastington and Lypiatt, owners of many other manors in Gloucestershire; and it appears that Nathaniel Stephens, then in Parliament for the county, was keeping the festival of Christmas, 1648, in his old manor house. He had shown much irresolution in deciding upon sacrificing the life of King Charles I., and was wavering on the question, when Ireton, who had been despatched "to whet his almost blunted purpose," arrived at Chavenage, and sat up, it is said, all night in obtaining from him a reluctant acquiescence. In May, 1649, Stephens was seized with a fatal sickness, and died the 2nd of that month, expressing his regret for having participated in the execution of the King. So far circumstances have the semblance of fact; but on these a legendary tale has been founded, which the superstitious and the believers in supernatural appearances are now only beginning to disbelieve. When all the relatives had assembled, and their several well-known equipages were crowding the courtyard to proceed with the obsequies, the household were surprised to observe that another coach, ornamented with even more than the gorgeous embellishments of that splendid period, and drawn by black horses, was approaching the porch in great solemnity. When it arrived, the door of the vehicle opened in some unseen manner; and clad in his shroud, the shade of the lord of the manor glided into the carriage, and the door instantly closing upon him, the coach rapidly withdrew from the house; not, however, with such speed but there was time to perceive that the driver was a beheaded man, arrayed in royal vestments, with the Garter upon his leg, and the star of that illustrious order upon his breast. No sooner had the coach arrived at the gateway of the manor-court than the whole appearance vanished in flames of fire. The story further maintains that, to this day, every Lord of Chavenage, dying in the manor house, takes his departure in the same strange manner.

LXVI.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, LONGNEY.—Literal copies of the inscriptions in the Church, and of some in the Churchyard, have been given in *The Genealogist*, vol. iii., pp. 214, 215, (January, 1879); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1766.	April 10.	Fryer, Hannah.
1821.	March 20.	Fryer, Hannah.
1815.	Aug. 11.	Fryer, Henry.
1783.	Dec. 23.	Fryer, John, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1799.	Jan. 3.	Fryer, John, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1794.	Aug. 25.	Fryer, John Hawkins, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1772.	Jan. 15.	Fryer, Mary.
1803.	Dec. 25.	Fryer, Sarah.
1806.	July 7.	Fryer, Sarah.
1714.	Aug. 24.	Littleton, Mary.
1713.	Oct. 6.	Littleton, Rev <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> , M.A., Rector.
1695.	Dec. 3.	Littleton, William.

*Churchyard.*

1876.	Aug. 11.	Fryer, Elizabeth.
1849.	Aug. 9.	Fryer, Hannah.
1770.	Jan. 20.	Fryer, Mary.
1789.	Aug. 2.	Fryer, Matthew.
1772.	March 5.	Fryer, Sarah.
1797.	Aug. 19.	Fryer, Susanna.
1774.	Oct. 31.	Fryer, William.
1843.	Feb. 27.	Fryer, William, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1862.	March 11.	Longney, John.
1815.	July 12.	Weight, Ann.
1865.	Jan. 23.	Weight, Hester.
1836.	Aug. 23.	Weight, William.

LXVII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ST. PETER'S, CHELTENHAM.—Literal copies of the inscriptions in the Church, and of some in the Churchyard, have been given in *The Genealogist*, vol. iii., pp. 215, 216, (January, 1879); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1851.	Feb. 11.	Cook, Jane.
1864.	Jan. 31.	Hardy, Eleanora Jane.
1858.	Jan. 30.	Hodgson, Frances Sophia.

*Churchyard.*

1874.	Nov. 14.	Farmer, Mary Butt.
1869.	Jan. 19.	Trew, John MacCammon, D.D., Archd.
1861.	Sept. 9.	Welch, Agnes Brace.
1874.	Feb. 8.	Welch, George Asser White, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1854.	Sept. 11.	Welch, Harriet.
1851.	March 3.	Welch, Louisa Frances.
1859.	June 2.	Welch, Maria Elizabeth.
1863.	March 5.	Welch, Walter.

Mention of Miss Cook and her bequests has been made in No. XII. Particulars of eight other members of the Welch family may be found in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham*, p. 21.

LXVIII.—SIR JAMES BULLER EAST, BART.—The will (dated November 27, 1877,) of Sir James Buller East, Bart., late of Bourton House, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, who died on the 19th of November following, was proved by Bonamy Dobree and Rowland Nevitt Bennett, executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeathed, after the payment of some annuities for life, the residue of his personality upon trust for his cousin, Mrs. Gertrude Charlotte Mary D'Este Macclaverty, for life, and then for children as she may appoint. Bourton House, and the lands belonging thereto, the testator devised to the use of his said cousin, Mrs. Macclaverty, for life, with remainder to her first and other sons successively, according to their seniorities, in tail; the furniture, pictures, and his diamonds, with their settings, being made heirlooms to go with the estate. Provision also was made that any persons taking the estate under such devise shall take and use the name of East. Sir James Buller East was the elder son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, F.R.S., etc., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, who was created a baronet April 25, 1823: he married, June 27, 1822, Caroline Eliza, second daughter of James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, and sister of Chandos, Lord Leigh; but as he died without issue (and his brother not having had any male issue), the baronetcy is extinct.

LXIX.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE FOLK LORE.—There is a proverb in Gloucestershire that "it ain't spring until you can plant your foot upon twelve daisies." Superstitious people say that if the first butterfly you see in the opening of the year is white, you will eat white bread during the remainder of the year; which is another way of saying that you will have good luck; but that if your first butterfly be brown, your bread will be brown, and your luck also. To cure whooping cough, let the patient eat a roasted mouse. To cure the ear-ache, procure a snail, and let the froth, which the snail, when pricked, exudes, be dropped into the ear. To cure the ague, sew up a living garden snail in a bag, and wear both round the neck for nine days; then open the bag and throw the snail into the fire; it is said to shake like the ague, and the patient is never again troubled with this tedious complaint. To cure a wart, procure a snail, and prick it as many times as you have warts in number; then stick the snail upon a thorn in the hedgerow, and as it dies, so will the warts wane and disappear. This charm has many variations. Gloucestershire people also believe that after an open grave on a Sunday, a death is sure to take place within a month.

LXX.—GLOUCESTER LAMPREYS.—We are indebted to the late Rev. Samuel Lysons for sundry curious particulars of these favourite

lampreys, collected in his *Gloucestershire Achievements* (1862), pp. 36, 37; wherein he remarks that the fact of King Henry I. having paid, with his life, at Rouen, in 1135, the penalty of indulgence in this article of luxury, does not appear to have deterred his successors from an ardent pursuit of the much-loved dish. They sent constantly to Gloucester for the dainty morsel; and a seasonable supply was oftentimes employed as a ready road to the favour of the Court. King John, on the other hand, fined the men of Gloucester 40 marks, because, as the writ runs, "they did not pay him sufficient respect in the matter of his lampreys." The fish seems to have been considered by the epicures of remote, as by those of modern times, a great dainty; and Gloucester was then, as now, famous for producing it. The English historians ("Henry of Huntingdon," lib. 7, "Hoveden Annal.," part 1., and "John Capgrave," p. 135) have reported the death of Henry I. to have been caused by a fondness for the dish. Lampreys must doubtless have been in great request in the reign of King John, to have occasioned the issue of a royal license that they might be purchased for the use of a particular individual. Indeed, the price of 2s. each, when money was so many times its present value, shows the high estimation in which they were held. They fell, however, to a lower price in the reign of Edward III., and were then sold for 6d. and 8d. each: but that was a value still high enough to confine them to the tables of the rich; for a Thames salmon, during the same reign, could be bought for 1s. 4d. or 1s. 8d., and the best for 2s. (Hardy's *Introduction to the Rotuli Literarum Patentium*.) They must have risen again enormously in the same reign, for we find that, in 40 Edward III., Maurice, fourth Lord Berkeley, sent the King six lampreys, the first which he had taken, and that they cost him £6 7s. 2d., and for the carriage to the King 6s. 8d.; and in the year following the first two lampreys taken, which cost £1 6s. 8d. each. The same year he sent six to the Abbot of Glastonbury, which cost him £1 11s. 6d. ("MSS. Veel," quoted in Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*.) In 2 Edward III., Thomas Lord Berkeley had been sent by the King against the Scotch, and "took with him from Berkeley *nine lamprey pies*." Now, it has often been suggested that our modern officers are inclined to be too luxurious; but, as Mr. Lysons has well observed, the story of this nobleman is a match to that of the officer of the Guards, during the Peninsular war, who said, "Give me a good beef steak and a bottle of port, and I will rough it with anyone." Such stories may have given rise to the saying of our enemies, that "an Englishman can only fight on a full stomach;" the contrary, however, was often experienced before Sebastopol and elsewhere. A lamprey pie, embellished with gilded ornaments, was sent annually as a Christmas present from the Corporation of Gloucester to the Sovereign of the realm, down to the time of Corporation reform, in 1830. Mr. Timbs, I may add, has noted this custom in his *Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of*

*England and Wales*, stating that "by ancient custom the city of Gloucester, in token of their loyalty, present a lamprey pie annually, at Christmas, to the Sovereign"; and his statement is stereotyped in the "re-edited, revised, and enlarged" edition (London, 1872), vol. ii., p. 462; but the author and his editor (Mr. Gunn) have here certainly proved themselves to be a little behindhand in their information.

LXXI.—TEWKESBURY MUSTARD.—Old Fuller says that the mustard of Tewkesbury was superior to any other mustard in England. And there is a jest of former days (as Mr. Lysons, whom I quote again, reminds us in his *Gloucestershire Achievements*, p. 21), representing two servants contending for the superiority of their respective masters. "My master," exclaims the one, "spends more in mustard than thine does in beef"; while the other rejoins, "The more saucy men his followers." This as Shakespeare would say was a *biting* jest. In his play of Henry IV. (Part ii., Act 2, Scene 4), he has praised the Tewkesbury mustard, and handed down the proverb, "As thick as Tewkesbury mustard," as illustrative of the wit of the neighbourhood, strong, thick, and pungent. In times past the nobles were great farmers, and the Lords of Berkeley eminently so. Not less, perhaps, the great Duke of Buckingham, their neighbour at Thornbury; but while the attention of Maurice Lord Berkeley was given chiefly to the rearing and feeding of pigs, that of the Duke of Buckingham was given to the cultivation of mustard. A curious bandying of the slang in vogue in those days is preserved in the matter of a quarrel between these two nobles. The Duke called Lady Berkeley "a false chorle and wiche," and her husband "false unnatural Maurice," and bade him "go feed pigs as he did before, when he dwelt at Portbury;" whereupon Lord Berkeley retorted in the *tu quoque* style, that "such words belonged to the Duke and his erledom, and that he sent them back again to stop mustard pottes."

LXXII.—THE SIEGE OF CIRENCESTER BY GORMUND.—Gormund, an African prince (if Polydorus is to be depended on), laid siege to Cirencester, which, long before the Saxons came into England, was a famous town to withstand an enemy. For no less than seven weary years he kept his army before it, but not a step the nearer was he to the inside of its gates; when, as houses were not then tiled, he judged that if he could only manage to set fire to the thatched roofs of those in the town, he should be likely, in the commotion that would arise, to gain an easy entrance. To put the stratagem into speedy practice, he set all his soldiers to catch sparrows; and when many were caught, he had certain combustibles fastened to their tails, and then let them loose. The poor birds flew straight to their nests under the thatches, which of course were quickly in a blaze; and while the unfortunate housekeepers were busily endeavouring to quench the flames, Gormund succeeded in entering the town—in memory whereof (says Giraldus Cambrensis) it was

afterwards called the City of Sparrows. Alexander Neccham writes thus of it :—

"Urbs vires experta tuas, Gurmunde, per annos  
Septem, ————";

but it should be remembered that poets are not always good historians. Be this, however, as it may, Mr. Timbs has justly remarked that Gormund's was a droll stratagem.

LXXIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, SWINDON, NEAR CHELTENHAM.—Literal copies of the thirteen inscriptions in the Church are given in *The Genealogist*, vol. i., pp. 332, 333; 366—368 (January and April, 1877); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case :—

1846.	Jan. 10.	Cox, Charlotte.
1847.	Dec. 25.	Cox, Lieut.-Col. John.
1838.	Aug. 4.	Elliott, Sarah.
1843.	Nov. 26.	Goodlake, Elizabeth.
1820.	Oct. 28.	Goodlake, John Hughes, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
	[No date.]	Goodlake, William.
1771.	June 29.	Long, Elizabeth [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1782.	Aug. 12.	Long, Elizabeth.
1802.	Dec. 5.	Long, Frances.
1794.	July 26.	Long, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1786.	July 21.	Long, William.
1815.	May 9.	Long, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1827.		Ricketts, Catharine Elizabeth.
1838.	Nov. 13.	Ricketts, Henrietta.
1859.	[May 8.]	Ricketts, Dame Rebecca.
1835.	Nov. 7.	Ricketts, Robert.
1842.	[Aug. 16.]	Ricketts, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Tristram, Bar <sup>t</sup> , D.C.L.
1866.	[March 26.]	Ricketts, Col. St. Vincent William.
1858.	[March 12.]	Ricketts, Simpson Hicks, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Com. R.N.
1830.		Ricketts, William Hamilton.
1837.	March 17.	Stopford, Cap <sup>t</sup> Edward, R.N.
1787.	Feb. 3.	Stratford, Elizabeth.
1776.	Aug. 3.	Stratford, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1688.	May 24.	Sturmy, Alice.
1650.	May 11.	Sturmy, John.
	[No date.]	Surman, Ann.
1751.	March 24.	Surman, Elizabeth.
1799.	Aug. 26.	Surman, Elizabeth.
1812.	Sept. 22.	Surman, Elizabeth.
1730.	March 7.	Surman, John, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1819.	Nov. 27.	Surman, John, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1772.	April 30.	Surman, Mary.
1780.	Jan. 16.	Surman, Mary.
1819.	Nov. 19.	Surman, Mary.
	[No date.]	Surman, Mary.

1765.	July 10.	Surman, Thomas Packer, Gent.
1791.	March 29.	Surman, William.
1845.	Nov. 25.	Vaillant, Frances.

LXXIV.—SIR MATTHEW HALE, KNT., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—At the first annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, held at Gloucester, August, 1876, the President, Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart., delivered his address, a full report of which is in the *Transactions*, vol. i., pp. 41-54, and of which the following is a portion :—"Sir Matthew Hale, of Alderley and Wotton-under-Edge, was a profound antiquary of this kind [an eminent collector and investigator of records, which documents form the soundest basis of local and national history], as well as a great lawyer. It was in his place in Parliament, as one of the representatives of Gloucestershire at the time of the Commonwealth, that he opposed the proposal of certain Fifth Monarchymen to destroy all the records in the Tower of London (the Record Office of that day), in order to settle the nation on a new basis. His judicious speech on that occasion stopped the project, and silenced the proposers. Sir Matthew Hale gathered in the course of a few years, with great industry, and at an expense calculated at £1,500 (a very considerable sum in those days), a large collection of MSS., among which were several relating to his native county. To shew the nature of his collections, the following pieces may be cited:—'Transcripts of Domesday Book for Gloucestershire and Herefordshire'; 'Charters and Records in the Tower relating to Gloucestershire'; 'Proceedings as to the Forest of Dean, and the Chase of Kingswood, near Bristol'; 'Quo Warranto and other Trials of Claims for Local Liberties'; 'A History of the Marches of Wales'; &c. Hale well knew the value of such documents. 'They are,' said he in his last will, 'a treasure worth having and keeping.' He had the desire of a discoverer to keep together, 'in remembrance of himself,' the objects which at so much pains and cost he had got together, and saved from destruction, and he experienced the usual difficulty of selecting fit means and persons to ensure their due use and preservation. 'They deserved,' he said, 'to be bound, chained, and kept in archives, for they were not fit for every man's view, nor was every man capable of making use of them.' His friend, the learned Selden, to whose will he was executor, had given his books and MSS. to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Hale selected the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a member, to be testamentary trustees of his MSS., whereof he annexed a list to his will. The terms of the trust were, that they should be preserved for the use of industrious, learned members of that Society, under restrictions against their being lent out, disposed of, printed, or copied, with a relaxation in favour of any of his posterity who might be of the Inn, transcribing them one piece at a time. Our historian, Fosbroke, complains of the difficulty he found in getting access to this collection; but it would appear from the report in the Public Records for the year

1800, that the Governors of the Society were disposed to interpret the donor's injunctions in consonance with the liberality and zeal which characterised him, rather than with the strict exclusive terms of his bequest. At all events, these valuable papers are; and perhaps with proper introduction the Governors might allow them, rich as they are in facts important to the history of the donor's county, to be unrolled for the use of industrious and learned members of societies, other than their own, and such as ours claims to be, as being equally capable of making a good use of them."

Sir Matthew Hale was a native of Alderley, and dying on Christmas Day, 1676, was (like many of his name and family) buried in the churchyard of that parish, under a monument with this memorial:—"Hic inhumatur corpus Matthæi Hale, Militis, (Roberti Hale, et Joannæ uxoris ejus, filii unici,) nati in hac parochia de Alderley, primo die Novemb., Anno Domini 1609; denati vero ibidem vicesimo quinto die Decemb., Anno Domini 1676, ætatis suæ 67." He was (according to a learned author, who has nearly thus drawn his character) a person eminent for piety, learning, and justice. His piety was manifest by his excellent *Private Contemplations*, published at the importunity of others, and by his constant attendance on public divine service on Sundays, from which he was not once absent in thirty-six years. His learning is evident by his laborious works, some of which are deposited in Lincoln's Inn Library. His justice and integrity could never be warped by private interest, nor attachments, which often prove too powerful for human nature to withstand. He lived in the time of the greatest civil commotion this country ever knew, when envy and inveteracy sullied the most respectable characters; yet he carried himself so uprightly as to be equally admired and esteemed by all ranks and conditions of men. If Gloucestershire hath not produced so many eminent persons as some other counties, yet this great man may well go for many. *Quantum instar in ipso est!*

LXXV.—MR. RICHARD TULLY, A GLOUCESTERSHIRE CENTENARIAN.—In Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, (1779), p. 188, it is stated that in St. Katherine's (*alias* St. Oswald's) Churchyard, Gloucester, there is a raised tomb with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth old Mr Richard Tully,  
Who lived C and 8 years fully.  
He did the sword of the city beare  
Before the mayor Thirty-one years.  
Four wives he had, and here they lye  
All waiting Heaven's eternity.  
He died ——— March, 1619."

The foregoing, if true, is not a little remarkable—a man of one hundred and three years and his four wives all in the same grave; but what are we to think of the following, which is given in Ravenshaw's *Antiente Epitaphes*, (1878), p. 150?—

"Here lies old Mr Richard Tully,  
Who liv'd an C & 8 years fully,  
And threescore years before the Mayor  
The Sword of this City he did beare.  
Nine of his wives do by him lye,  
So shall the tenth when she doth dy."

Here this worthy centenarian is represented as having borne the city-sword before the Mayor, not for "thirty-one years" merely, but for the tolerably long term of "threescore years"! and moreover, we have no less than "nine of his wives" with him in the same grave, and "the tenth" in due time to join them!! *Ohe! jam satis; ne quid nimis!* Which of the two versions of this curious old epitaph are we to receive as correct? I have my own opinion; but some Gloucester friend may perhaps kindly answer the question; and if so, he will much oblige. In any case, the strange discrepancies I have pointed out shew very plainly that no matter who may be the writer, we are not to take too much upon credit. Is the tomb, with its inscription, still to be found in the churchyard? I may add that Mr. Ravenshaw, in p. 150, has given "1725" as the date, for which, in his "Corrigenda et Notanda," he substitutes "1675"; whereas Rudder has given "1619," as above.

LXXVI.—THE LORDS OF BERKELEY.—"Berkeley," as Mr. G. T. Clark has observed in his paper on Berkeley Castle, in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. i., pp. 115-137, "is a rare example of an estate which has descended in the male line from the reign of Stephen, and in the female line from the Norman Conquest. The first of the latter ancestry is entered as the Lord of Berkeley in *Domesday*; the first of the former is also there entered, though as proprietor of other estates. Few, if any, of our oldest families can say with truth as much: but further than this, the Berkeley tenure has been 'per baroniam,' and from the Conquest they have been barons of the realm, first by tenure, and when, in the reign of Henry III., tenure fell into disuse, then by writ; but by one right or the other they have ever sat in the great council of the nation."

A striking case from Ireland, where so many great changes have occurred, may not here be out of place. The castle and lordship of Malahide, on the sea-coast, near Dublin, have been possessed by the family of Talbot from the time of the first introduction of English government into that country; and at this moment they furnish an instance unusually rare, of a baronial estate having continued for nearly 700 years in the male heirs and name of him on whom it was conferred by Henry II. It is remarkable, too, that of the ancient seigniorial estates in Ireland, whose lords were vested with the dignity of parliamentary barons, not one can be traced to have held directly and immediately under the Crown but the lordship of Malahide. In this respect Malahide seems unique in Ireland, its lords, pursuant to the nature of their original tenure and the terms of their royal charters, never having rendered homage, suit, or service, to any other than the Crown, nor acknowledged any superior save the King of England alone. Richard de Talbot, who is mentioned in *Domesday*, was the common ancestor of the Lords of Malahide and the Earls of Shrewsbury; and in consequence of the well-known affinity of those two branches, the family in Ireland, by

old entails and settlements, made the members of the house of Shrewsbury next heirs in remainder to their Irish estates.

LXXVII.—SLAD, OR SLADE, A LOCAL NAME.—In Rudder's *Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 555, in his account of the parish of Miserden, these words occur:—"The *Slad* or *Slade*, from the Saxon word *Slade*, a slip of ground. There are several places of this name in Gloucestershire, all situated on the slopes of hills. The springs collecting on the sides of such hills loosen the earth, and frequently by their force drive whole acres of ground into the valleys beneath, a remarkable instance of which happened lately at the Throp [Thrupp], in the parish of Stroud. Hence the name *Slade*." Is this the correct derivation? and where may one find any particulars and the date of the remarkable landslip referred to by Rudder?

LXXVIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, RODBOROUGH.—Literal copies of the twenty-five inscriptions in the Church have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1742.	Nov. 30.	Baylis, Elizabeth.
1721.	June 16.	Baylis, Jane.
1754.	March 31.	Baylis, Thomas.
1724.	Oct. 13.	Bennett, Christian.
1757.	May 8.	Bennett, Joan.
1704.	Sept. 24.	Bennett, John.
1767.	Nov. 6.	Bond, Mary.
1758.	Feb. 6.	Bond, Nathaniel, Clerk.
1780.	May 7.	Chance, Ann Posthuma.
1712.	Oct. 11.	Chance, Damaris.
1715.	Feb. 3.	Chance, Daniel.
1724.	Dec. 24.	Chance, Daniel.
1782.	Oct. 12.	Chance, Daniel.
1790.	Feb. 8.	Chance, Daniel.
1712.	May 8.	Chance, Elizabeth.
1772.	Sept. 1.	Chance, Elizabeth.
1821.	March 5.	Chance, Elizabeth.
1711.	Sept. 27.	Chance, Hannah.
1797.	Sept. 18.	Chance, Mary.
1714.	Oct. 16.	Chance, Nathaniel.
1737.	Jan. 16.	Chance, Nathaniel.
1733-4.	Jan. 12.	Chance, Sarah [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1748.	Aug. 13.	Chance, Sarah.
1732.	Dec. 16.	Chance, Thomas.
1805.	March 6.	Chance, Lieu <sup>t</sup> Thomas.
1748.	Oct. 31.	Chance, William.
1876.	Ascension Day.	Compton, Jessie Thom.
1776.	Feb. 7.	Cooper, Edward.
1778.	Aug. 4.	Cooper, Elizabeth [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1792.	Feb. 16.	Cooper, Elizabeth.

1781.	Aug. 6.	Cooper, George.
1779.	May 28.	Cooper, Sarah.
1795.	Dec. 13.	Cooper, Thomas.
1719.	March 10.	Davis, Mary.
1720.	Aug. 10.	Davis, Richard.
1854.	March 14.	Flight, James.
1835.	Jan. 12.	Fluck, Elizabeth.
1876.	April 5.	Fluck, Henry.
1841.	Aug. 26.	Fluck, Louisa Jane.
1848.	June 6.	Fluck, Mary Ann.
1873.	Feb. 24.	Fluck, William.
1860.	May 30.	Fluck, William Smith.
1777.	Dec. 17.	Gyde, Ann.
1738.	June 27.	Gyde, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1843.	Oct. 29.	Harris, Ann.
1833.	Sept. 23.	Harris, Richard, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1738.	Jan. 14.	Hawker, Mary.
1760.	Sept. 15.	Hawker, Samuel, Esq <sup>r</sup> , J.P.
1857.	Sept. 13.	Mansfield, Cap <sup>t</sup> James William.
1734.	Jan. 5.	Messenger, Anna.
1759.	Feb. 5.	Messenger, John.
1775.	Feb. 24.	Mill, Mary.
1783.	May 28.	Playne, Mary.
1786.	Dec. 11.	Playne, Peter.
1810.	March 15.	Playne, Richard.
1701-2.	March 24.	Shurmur, Jeane.
1845.	April 18.	Smith, Mary.
1799.	July 12.	Smith, Peter.
1725.	Nov. 12.	Stanfield, Anne.
1724.	Oct. 29.	Stanfield, Elizabeth.
1722.	Dec. 25.	Stanfield, Jacobus, A.M., Prælector.
[No date.]		Stanfield, James [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1707.	Nov. 14.	Stanfield, Mary.
1847.	May 27.	Wathen, Anna.
1841.	Oct. 18.	Wathen, Philip.
1810.	April 10.	Willis, Edward [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1812.	Sept. 5.	Willis, Edward.
1873.	Feb. 8.	Willis, Harriet.
1848.	April 6.	Willis, Henry Grimstone.
1857.	March 23.	Willis, Margaret.
1819.	May 29.	Willis, Richard.

The pulpit is old, and bears this inscription:—"The Gifte of Iasper Estcourte, of Lightpill, Gen<sup>t</sup>, Anno Domi 1624." Two monuments which were in the Church in Bigland's time, have disappeared: they were in memory of the following:—

1785.	April 14.	Copson, John, A.M., Clerk.
1779.	June 24.	Copson, Mary.
1745.	March 7.	Shipway, Robert.

1645.	Feb. 13.	Stringer, Joane.
1603.	March 1.	Stringer, Michael.
1758.	May 23.	Thorpe, Sarah.

Six brasses or flatstones, with inscriptions in memory of the following, have likewise disappeared :—

1730.	Nov. 14.	Baylis, Daniel.
1735.	July 7.	Baylis, Robert.
1746.	Nov. 7.	Hanley, Jane.
1766.	May 1.	Hanley, Sarah.
1740.	Feb. 9.	Rodway, Anna.
1742.	March 9.	Rodway, Samuel.
1781.	March 18.	Smith, Elizabeth.
1780.	Sept. 30.	Smith, Webb.
1702.	March 19.	Webb, Jeane.
1699.	April 15.	Webb, John.

LXXIX.—STRANGE EPITAPHS.—The reader will please to accept the following (taken at random from a large number) for what they may be worth, and to bear in mind that they are not presented for imitation, but with a different object in view :—

*Tetbury Church.*

“ Our Bodies all receiv'd of Earth, Earth must again them keepe,  
Untill the Lord shall raise them up to Life from deadly Sleepe ;  
Our Soules aloft to Heaven shall mount, where Death them  
cannot presse ;

Death only is a Dore to us, the true Life to possesse.  
Our Glory here still vanishing, prone to decaye to fall,  
Shall after Death be stablished, be made Angelicall.

What then ! what then ! though Savage Death our Savage thus  
hath slayne,

Regard it not, 'tis nothing, for it was with Christ to raigne.

John Savage, Gen<sup>t</sup>, deceas'd the 28 of Maye, Anno Do. 1608.”

*Same church, on flatstone.*

“ Here resteth y<sup>e</sup> body of Mary, the Wife of Nathaniel Cripps,  
Gen<sup>t</sup>, Daughter of Samuel Burcome, of Sodbury, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who departed  
this Life the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1710, ætatis sue 35.

“ Her body Earthly was, and to the Earth  
Descended is, from whence it took its Birth.

Her Soul from a more High Original  
Mounted aloft, became Angelical.

Clog not her Wings, then, with your dewy tears

On which She's rais'd above the Starry Spheres.

Cease, Husband, Children, cease, give God the Praise

Which She now warbles in immortal Layes.

“ Also Margaret, the Daughter of y<sup>e</sup> said Nathaniel and Margaret,  
Departed y<sup>e</sup> Life y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> of July, 1710.

“ Here also lyeth the Body of the abovesaid Nathaniel Cripps,

who departed this Life the 23<sup>d</sup> day of March, Anno Dom. 1739-40, ætatis sue 65."

*Marshfield Church, without date.*

"Life is the Day of Grace, and Death the Night;  
Live well, who knows when he shall lose the Light.  
Soe did the tenant of this tombe, for hee  
Made hast to pyrchase Immortalitie.  
Death finding him receaving Cvstomes, lookes  
Tymes records, svmde his Days, and cross'd the Bookes.  
And now the Cvstomer's from Cvstomes free,  
He paid to Nature what her Dvties bee.  
Scarce had hee ranne ovt halfe his race of life,  
When Heaven and Earth to have him were at Strife:  
Whose active Soule wore ovte his flesh soe nigh,  
Twas time she should the tired corps lay by.  
To bad men Death is sad; when good men dy,  
It is their Birth to ioyes eternitie:  
Indg then, what hee did loose who lost bvt breath,  
Liv'd to die well, and dyed A MEREDETH.

*Non tam vita quam mortalitas finita."*

*Chipping Sodbury Church, on brass.*

"To the memory of Elizabeth, late Wife of George Oldfield, Gent<sup>t</sup>, and Daughter of Robert Haviland, of the Citie of Bristol, Merch<sup>t</sup>, who departed the 4<sup>th</sup> of Oct., Ano Domi. 1642, being aged 26.

"Here is the wardrobe of my dusty clothes,  
Which hands divine shall brush, & make soe gay,  
That my immortal soule shall put them on,  
And weare the same vpon my Wedding Daye;  
In which attire my Lord shall me convoy  
Then to the Lodginge of eternal joy."

*Rodborough Churchyard, now effaced.*

"This world's a City full of crooked streets,  
Death is the Market-place where all men meets.  
If life were merchandize that men could buy,  
The Rich would live—the Poor would have to die."

In Booth's *Metrical Epitaphs*, p. 131, there is a slightly different version of this inscription, as "at Elgin." Ravenshaw likewise gives it in his *Antiente Epitaphes*, p. 133, as on the south wall of Elgin Cathedral, and of the year 1689; and he would seem to be nearer to the original.

*Neunham Churchyard.*

"In memory of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Yerbury, of y<sup>e</sup> City of Gloucester, who departed y<sup>e</sup> life Nov<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, A.D. 1759, aged 67.

"From ev'ry blustrous Storm of Life,  
 And that worst Storm, domestick Strife,  
 Which shipwrecks all our social Joys,  
 And ev'ry worldly Bliss destroys,  
 I luck'ly am arrived at last ;  
 And safe in Port my Anchor's cast,  
 Where shelter'd by the blissful Shore,  
 Nought shall disturb or vex me more ;  
 But Joys serene, & calmest Peace,  
 Which Christ bestows, shall never cease."

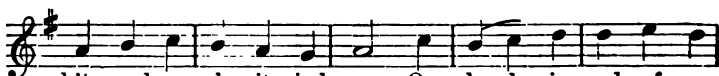
LXXX.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE WASSAILERS' SONG.—In many parts of England it is still the custom to hand round the wassail, or health bowl, on New Year's Eve—a custom supposed to be of Saxon origin, and to be derived from one of the observances of the Feast of Yule. The song, too, is a general favourite in Gloucestershire, particularly in the neighbourhood of

"Stair on the wold,  
 Where the winds blow cold,"

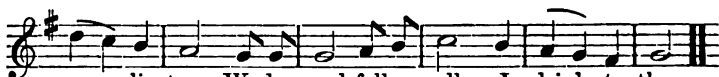
as the old rhyme says ; and the words, as in Bell's *Early Ballads, and Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England* ("Bohn's Standard Library"), p. 403, are as follows :—



Was - sail ! was - sail ! all o - ver the town, Our toast it is



white, and our ale it is brown ; Our bowl is made of a



map - lin tree ; We be good fellows all ;—I drink to thee.

Here's to our horse, and to his right ear,  
 God send our measter a happy new year :  
 A happy new year as e'er he did see,—  
 With my wassailing bowl I drink to thee.

Here's to our mare, and to her right eye,  
 God send our mistress a good Christmas pie ;  
 A good Christmas pie as e'er I did see,—  
 With my wassailing bowl I drink to thee.

Here's to our cow, and to her long tail,  
 God send our measter us never may fail  
 Of a cup of good beer : I pray you draw near,  
 And our jolly wassail it's then you shall hear.

Be here any maids ? I suppose here be some ;  
 Sure they will not let young men stand on the cold stone !

Sing hey O, maids! come trole back the pin,  
And the fairest maid in the house let us all in.

Come, butler, come, bring us a bowl of the best;  
I hope your soul in heaven will rest;  
But if you do bring us a bowl of the small,  
Then down fall butler, and bowl and all.

In the first line of the second verse, and also of the third, the name of the horse is generally inserted by the singers; and "Filpail" is often substituted for "our cow" in the fourth. The "jolly wassailers" make no attempt to harmonize the song, but confine themselves to the melody given above; which they sing in stentorian tones, in a somewhat drawling manner.

LXXXI.—THE ROMAN WALL OF GLOUCESTER.—In his paper "On the Roman Wall of Gloucester," in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. i., pp. 153-166, Mr. John Bellows has written (p. 154):—"I do not know that any one had ever ventured to hint that the *Roman* wall of the city, or any portion of it, was in existence. Most people knew there *had* been a Roman Wall; but they fancied such traces as now exist were of mediæval origin. Even Speed, in his map, published two centuries and a half ago, marked the eastern line of wall as 'Norman.' A remark may not be out of place here, on the danger of relying on merely *negative* evidence in these matters. Less than a century ago, an antiquary of some standing, Reynolds, who edited the *Iter Antonini*, wrote that there was nothing whatever about the city of Gloucester, except the termination of its name, to shew that the Romans had ever had any connection with the place. Not long after, he appended a foot-note to this remark, to say that since he had written it, a young man named Lysons had communicated some interesting particulars of Roman objects found at Kingsholm, near the city. This young man was Samuel Lysons, whose name as an antiquary afterwards became known throughout Europe, and who shewed conclusively in his papers in the *Archæologia*, in 1819, that Gloucester was occupied by the Roman forces from the very outset, and during the lifetime of Claudius himself. Perhaps in no other town in Britain have such numbers of coins of this Emperor been found: and what is more important as evidence on the point in question, such numbers of *forged* coins of Claudius. Lysons gives an engraving of some of them found fifty years ago, and I have one now before me, exactly matching his drawing, which was dug up in Mark Street, Kingsholm, about six weeks since. Perhaps I should explain that Kingsholm is the name of a district about a mile off to the north of the city, and which the Romans used largely as a burial place. Remains of more than a thousand skeletons had been found at the period when Lysons wrote, as well as numbers of cinerary urns. Roman coins have been found so abundantly there, that the Manager of the Gloucestershire Bank,

Frederick Jewesbury, tells me that it was a common amusement of the boys of this city, when he was at school, to go to Wheeler's nursery grounds, after any shower, to pick up Roman coins which were laid bare by the rain. Even at this moment, I believe that for every *English* coin found in Gloucester, there are six Roman. Mark Street is a part of Kingsholm, in which the remains are especially abundant. At the time [1873] I laid bare the wall which is the subject of this paper, a carpenter brought me a coin, very much crusted with verdigris, which had been picked out of a bank of earth at the end of Mark Street. Though it did not look promising, I took it home and cleaned it. I really believed it was nothing more than a halfpenny of George II. ; but the words came gradually into view as I removed the verdigris, 'NERO CÆSAR AUGUSTUS.' It was a small matter, but coming as it did, unexpectedly, it brought home to one, more forcibly than anything else had ever done, the reality of the Roman rule in Britain; for this copper coin of Nero's was a witness of a time when his power was as truly felt in this city of Gloucester, as ever it was in the Palace of the Cæsars."

LXXXII.—SUGGESTED "HANDBOOK TO STROUD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD."—There is beyond all question a great want of a "Handbook to Stroud and Neighbourhood," containing what a visitor to the district, anxious to know something of its history and topography, would desire to have. There is nothing of the kind to assist him in his researches in this highly picturesque and important part of the kingdom, and he is left to make his way as best he can, and oftentimes to no good purpose. I am well acquainted with the late Mr. Fisher's *Notes and Recollections of Stroud*, but the volume is too expensive for the purpose in view; and, besides, it is "out of print," and not easily procured. A small-sized book (somewhat on the plan of Davies's *Handbook to Cheltenham and its Environs*, or rather such as Taylor's *Descriptive Handbook of Ipswich and the Neighbourhood*), with a good map or two, and a few illustrations, would be acceptable to many, and from what I have heard, would prove, I doubt not, a fairly remunerative speculation. Let some enterprising local publisher take the matter in hand, and he will not be likely to regret it. But let him remember, that, unlike too many publications of the class throughout the country, the book should be strictly accurate in details, and not calculated in any way to mislead the reader.

LXXXIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, PITCHCOMBE.—Literal copies of the fourteen inscriptions in the Church (including two on windows) have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1766.	Dec. 5.	Bond, Ann.
1729.	Jan. 21.	Bond, Richard.
1791.	July 15.	Bond, Thomas.

1794.	March 18.	Bond, William.
1826.	July 26.	Caruthers, Ann.
1807.	Jan. 5.	Caruthers, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1830.	Jan.	D'Oyly, Anne.
1812.	July 27.	Gainey, Ann.
1804.	June 5.	Gainey, Daniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1820.	Aug. 24.	Gainey, Elizabeth [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1840.	Jan. 21.	Gainey, Elizabeth.
1822.	June 25.	Hogg, Caroline Orange.
1826.	June 29.	Hogg, Edward.
1809.	July 29.	Hogg, Elizabeth.
1796.	Feb. 24.	Hogg, Jane.
1768.	Oct. 21.	Hogg, Mary.
1861.	Feb. 5.	James, Anne.
1815.	May 4.	James, William [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1824.	Dec. 11.	James, Rev. William, M.A., Rector.
1818.	Nov. 4.	Jones, Rev. Joseph.
1831.	March 26.	Jones, Nathaniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1854.	Feb. 25.	Little, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1861.	Jan. 7.	Little, Mary Ann.
1869.	March 5.	Mathews, Peter.
1824.	Dec. 20.	Page, Barbara.
1860.	Dec. 8.	Pool, William.
1826.	Feb. 7.	Smith, Grace.
1834.	Dec. 17.	Smith, John Daniel.
1878.	May 30.	Smith, Sarah.
1822.	March 18.	Smith, Sarah Frances.
1837.	Jan. 8.	Smith, Thomas Wade [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1857.	March 24.	Smith, Thomas Wade, M.D.
1833.	Feb. 1.	Stewart, Edward, Esq <sup>r</sup> .

One of the inscriptions is as follows:—

"This Church was rebuilt by general subscription in the year 1819; obtained by the laudable and zealous exertions of its Minister, the Rev. William James, M.A., Rector of this parish [Harescombe, with Pitchcombe], to which he was also a most liberal benefactor, [and Rector of Evenlode, Worcestershire]; and, as a mark of gratitude to his memory, this tablet was erected by the parishioners and inhabitants of Pitchcombe. The old church was in a very dilapidated state, built in the year 1376, in the reign of Edward the Third."

Bigland gives only two inscriptions; one relative to the family of Bond, referred to above; and the following, on a flatstone, which has disappeared:—"In memory of Edward Gardiner, of the Parish of Stroud, son of William Gardiner, of the Parish of Standish, Clothier, who departed this life 2<sup>nd</sup> of Dec., Anno Domini 1708, and was here buried, aged 57 years. Also in memory of Josiah Gardiner, of the Parish of Standish, Clothier, brother of the above said Edward, who departed this life the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June, Anno Dom. 1748, aged 80 years."

LXXXIV.—THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE MILITIA.—The Militia was first raised in this county in 1758, and with considerable difficulty. The magistrates, headed by Lord Ducie and Earl Bathurst, published repeated declarations of the terms upon which recruits joined the service, and likewise contradictions of reports propagated with the view of deterring them from enlisting. The substantial inhabitants of the several towns offered sundry inducements to young men to join; and everything possible appears to have been done to make the service popular. A present of flannel and money from Stroud was thus acknowledged:—

"We, the Militia-men of Capt. Pettat's Company (now doing duty with the Gloucestershire Regiment at Winchester), beg leave to return our most grateful thanks to Lord Ducie and the gentlemen in and about the neighbourhood of Stroud, for their charitable donation of flannel, as also for money sent to our Captain to pay for making the same into waistcoats, which we find extremely comfortable, and hope, if ever an opportunity occurs, to return the obligation by a brave defence of our King and Country."

About the same time, Dean Tucker, of Gloucester, offered a guinea and "a warm flannel waistcoat to every Volunteer enlisted by the Corporation of Gloucester, who should give proofs of his dexterity in the use of the musket" in shooting at a "mark."

A Militia Insurance was established in Stroud, as appears from this advertisement:—"A Militia Insurance is now opened by John Grime, of Stroud, in the County of Gloucester, who, on the payment of 10s. 6d. into his hands, does hereby promise an indemnity to any person liable to serve in the Militia for Stroud and the adjacent parishes, from any future balloting for three years, by providing him a substitute or payment of his fine."

And another kind of Insurance Society for Stroud is described as follows:—"This is to give notice to all those who are on the List for the parish of Stroud-Water, to serve in the Militia, that a club is opened by voluntary subscription, at 4s. each man, at John Gabb's, known by the sign of The Last, to be filled up the 28th of this instant. For further particulars see the Articles at the aforesaid house."

LXXXV.—MR. RICHARD TULLY.—(Reply to No. LXXXV.) Eighteen years ago, when collecting the materials for *Power's Handbook for Gloucester*, I examined the tombstone of Richard Tully, in St. Catharine's Churchyard, and made an exact copy of the inscription, which I append as suggested:—

"Here lyeth old M<sup>r</sup> Richard Tully,  
Who lived C and 3 years fully;  
He did the sword of the city beare  
Before the Mayor thirty-one years.  
Four wives he had, and here they lie,  
All waiting Heaven's eternity.  
He died March 1, 1619."

The epitaph is inscribed on a large slab of freestone, which rested on an ordinary raised tomb of brickwork. It stood in the

little burial ground on the north side of the ruins of the Church of St. Catharine, a part of St. Oswald's Priory. The present church of St. Catharine was erected in the churchyard, and encloses the grave of Mr. Tully and his four wives. The slab with the inscription is now placed between two other slabs on the ground under the windows of the south transept of the church, where what I may call an interesting little museum has been formed in the ruins of the old church with many pieces of wrought stone which came to light during the erection of the new church, and the subsequent removal of the old unsightly wall, which was chiefly composed of stone taken from the ruins of St. Oswald's Priory. I have seen the inscription to-day, but should have failed to decipher it except for the copy made so many years ago. If the inscription is worth preserving—and it surely is—some "Old Mortality" should go over it carefully with chisel and mallet, and re-cut the letters on exactly the old lines. This might easily be done by careful hands; but no rough mason should be employed to do the work. I do not think the Vicar, the Rev. Jonathan Mayne, would object.—*James H. Billett, "Chronicle" Office, Gloucester.*

LXXXVI.—"THE BRISTOL MEMORIALIST."—This periodical was printed for, and published by, W. Tyson, Clare Street, Bristol, in 1823, and forms an 8vo volume; and in reply to the inquiries of a correspondent in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. ix. 188, 236) Mr. William George furnished these particulars:—William Tyson, F.S.A., who died in 1851, edited the publication, and was the writer of many of the papers. For nearly twenty-five years he was connected with the *Bristol Mirror* (which in January, 1865, was incorporated with the *Bristol Times and Felix Farley's Journal*), and contributed to it hundreds of valuable articles on local history and antiquities. He also wrote occasionally for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and corresponded with Southey, Payne Collier, John Britton, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., and others. For an account of this industrious man, see the *Bristol Mirror*, October 4 and 11, 1851, and also the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1851, vol. ii., p. 662. In the *Memorialist* there are two papers, entitled "The Sayings of my Uncle," by John Evans, author of a *History of Bristol* and other works. He was one of the unfortunate persons killed by the fall of the Brunswick Theatre in London, February 28, 1828. A list of his works is given in the *Memorialist*, p. 143, and a notice of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1828, vol. i., p. 375.

LXXXVII.—SAMIAN WARE.—In Mr. John Bellows' paper "On the Roman Wall of Gloucester," in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. i., pp. 153-166, there is to this effect (p. 157):—"Negative evidence, as I have already remarked [see No. LXXXI.], should be received cautiously; but there is a singular piece of negative evidence with respect to the pottery found in this city, which I cannot pass without mention. 'Samian' ware was the most expensive sort used by the Romans,

and therefore its presence indicates a certain social status on the part of its former possessors. The late Henry Arkell, a builder of this city, who was a careful preserver of the antiquities with which he met in course of digging foundations, etc., has told me that he had never known Samian ware found more than a hundred feet *west* of the Cross. He knew no reason for this; but the reason will be perfectly clear if we keep the plan of the camp before us. The western gate was the one facing the enemy, for the enemy were the Silures, over the Severn, and therefore the western end of the city was the quarters of the private soldiers, who could not indulge in such expensive tastes as costly earthenware, any more than a private soldier of to-day could indulge in Worcester china, to use for his cooking utensils. Conversely, I have found in my own excavation [in 1873], and lying against the wall at the Decuman gate, at the back of the camp, and therefore close to the quarters of the general and his staff, the remains of such rare and beautiful pottery, that they would by themselves make a fair museum. The entire collections of Caerleon and Caerwent cannot shew such a variety as this one pit offers. Take, for example, these two cards [on which were specimens]. Let me remark that a mortarium is a kitchen utensil frequently found with Roman remains: a sort of bowl made of coarse clay, with quartz crystals embedded in it to afford a grinding or triturating surface. It is almost always met with made of this coarse yellow clay. A specimen at Uriconium is made of Broseley clay: here is a fragment of one of the same precise sort and shape. At all events, a mortarium is a *kitchen pot*. At Caerleon they have found pieces of two mortaria made of Samian; a very unusual thing, so far as I have been able to ascertain. The authorities at the British Museum assure me they have no specimen of a mortarium made of Samian; though Roach Smith figures some in his *Roman London*. Now here, on these two cards, are pieces of no fewer than seven different mortaria, *all* made of the finest Samian. I take this as a case parallel to that of discovering such things as colanders of the rarest Oriental porcelain, in a gentleman's house of the present day: that is, it would be a fair inference that he is on comfortable terms with his banker. The reason, then, for such a quantity of costly ware being found at this particular spot was, I would venture to suggest, because the East gate was the one next the officers' quarters; and this was their waste heap."

LXXXVIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, LECKHAMPTON.  
—In the Church there are forty-eight inscriptions (including those on nine flatstones and five brasses under windows), of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1823.	Oct. 7.	Archbold, Mary Ann.
1843.	Nov. 18.	Bowen, Cap <sup>t</sup> John, R.N.
1861.	Jan. 31.	Bowen, Rachel.
1867.	Aug. 15.	Burlton-Bennet, Marian Colmore.

1876. Aug. 26. Burlton-Bennet, Cap<sup>t</sup> William Frind Charles.  
 1848. Aug. 27. Campbell, Cap<sup>t</sup> John, R.N.  
 1840. Feb. 18. Drake, Anne Frances, Lady.  
 1839. July 4. Drake, Sir Francis Henry, Bar<sup>t</sup>.  
 1857. June 20. Evans, Fanny Rolanda.  
 1857. June 20. Evans, Frances Money.  
 1857. June 20. Evans, Frederic Lloyd Gambier.  
 1825. July 11. Ferryman, Frances.  
 1837. June 5. Ferryman, Marianne Susette.  
 1847. Sept. 14. Frossard, Isabella.  
 1857. Sept. 18. Gambier, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Charles Henry Fitz Roy.  
 1863. April 15. Harrison, Lieut.-Col. John Bacon, C.B.  
 [No date.] Harrison, Rev. Laurentius Johan, A.M.  
 1776. June 8. Hesleham, Elizabeth.  
 [No date.] Hesleham, William.  
 1834. July 27. Hill, Margaret.  
 1835. Oct. 24. Horton, Elizabeth.  
 1824. Sept. 7. Jones, Elizabeth Anne.  
 1694. May 8. Jones, Elizabetha.  
 1847. May 19. Jones, Louisa Dacres.  
 1707. Sept. 29. Jones, Rev. Robertus, Rector.  
 1818. Nov. 6. Jones, Lieut.-General William.  
 1849. March 29. Kentish, John Henry George.  
 1849. Aug. 29. Kentish, Susan.  
 1855. Feb. 16. Kirby, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Franklin Knight.  
 1861. Jan. 6. Kirby, Mary Anne.  
 1850. Nov. 19. Kirby, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cox, K.H.  
 1862. Sept. 3. Lomax, Hannah.  
 1854. Feb. 18. Lomax, Richard Holt, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1852. Oct. 3. Longworth, Ann.  
 1865. Nov. 7. Longworth, Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas James.  
 [1848. Nov. 4.] Macready, Major Edward Nevil.  
 1841. July 31. Morgell, Lady Mary.  
 1859. Oct. 5. Neill, Matilda.  
 1689. Sept. 14. Norwood, Henry.  
 1797. March 26. Norwood, Henry, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1670. Sept. 28. Norwood, Judith.  
 1630. Jan. 12. Norwood, Richard.  
 1689. March 14. Norwood, Richard Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1632. Sept. 23. Norwood, William, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1764. June 24. Norwood, William, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1598. April 16. Norwoodd, Elizabetha.  
 1858. Aug. 18. Potter, Elizabeth.  
 1849. Dec. 9. Potter, Thomas Smalley, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1824. July 24. Richards, Catherine Mary.  
 [1858. Oct. 28.] Rolls, Martha.  
 1847. Sept. 27. Sadler, Anne.  
 1845. Aug. 26. Sadler, Rev<sup>d</sup> James Hayes, M.A.

{ [No dates.]	{	Shirer, Alexander.
		Shirer, Elizabeth.
		Shirer, Margaret Jane.
1875.	March 4.	Smirke, Sir Edward, K <sup>nt</sup> .
1863.	Feb. 23.	Smirke, Harriet Amelia.
1858.	July 3.	Stanton, Josephus.
1821.	Jan. 26.	Trye, Caroline.
1811.	Oct. 7.	Trye, Charles Brandon, Esq <sup>r</sup> , F.R.S.
1854.	Nov. 13.	Trye, Henry Norwood, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1848.	Jan. 14.	Trye, Mary.
1822.	Dec. 2.	Trye, M <sup>rs</sup> [William].
1853.	Jan. 16.	Whitaker, Alice.
1837.	Feb. 13.	Whitaker, Elizabeth.
1861.	Sept. 14.	Whitaker, Mary.
1838.	Sept. 11.	Whitmore, Amy.
1844.	Aug. 19.	Whitmore, Charles, B.C.S.
1844.	Dec. 20.	Whitmore, Charles William.
1841.	Jan. 1.	Whitmore, Maria Agnes.
1853.	July 1.	Wylde, Edward Randyll, Esq <sup>r</sup> , R.N.

Mention of Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart., and of Lady Drake, has been made in No. XIX.

LXXXIX.—SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE, BART., F.R.S.—This eminent surgeon, one of the most distinguished of his time, was the eldest son of Mr. William Lawrence, who for many years followed the same profession in Cirencester; and was born there, July 16, 1783, in the house in the Market Place, now held by Mr. Bailly, which in the last century was a private residence, with the space at present occupied by shop fronts enclosed within iron railings. He was educated in the school at Elmore, near Gloucester; and when sixteen years of age, he left for London, and became a house-pupil of the celebrated Mr. Abernethy, who from the first formed a high opinion of his abilities. Three years later he was Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and thus began his connection with this institution, which lasted for more than sixty years, during forty of which he was one of its principal surgeons. In 1815 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, where he delivered his *Lectures on Man*, which gave rise to much hostile criticism. He was a member of the Council, and of the Court of Examiners of the College for many years, and was twice (in 1846 and 1855) elected President. He likewise held many other appointments, and had a most extensive practice. In 1857 he was appointed Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, having long been Her Majesty's Surgeon Extraordinary; and when the Government introduced and passed the Medical Act, and with it a General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, he was at once nominated by the Crown a member of the Board. Only two months before his death he was created a baronet, amid the general remarks

of the medical profession that this distinction had been too long delayed. The fact, however, is that the honour had been offered to him some years before, but was declined.

It may appear strange, after what has been mentioned, that in his early days he despaired of success, even when on the very threshold of a brilliant career. But so it was, as we may learn from a letter he wrote in 1812:—"I fear that I have not that love of the profession which is necessary to its successful pursuit in a scientific point of view, nor do I see that I have the requisite opportunities, or much prospect of gaining them. Again, I doubt whether my professional zeal and taste may not have been damped and corrupted by an indulgence in other pursuits of a literary kind, while I feel that the desire of full employment and riches has been much abated by my experience, or, at least, my opinion, that the tranquillity and leisure of a private life lead much more certainly to happiness than the agitation and splendour of distinguished professional rank." So far, however, from failing, notwithstanding these early apprehensions, he was awarded all the highest honours, limited as they may be, which can be conferred on members of the profession to which he belonged.

At an early age he had won a high reputation, even beyond the limits of his own profession. He had taught himself French, German, and Italian, and was perhaps better known and more appreciated on the Continent than any other surgeon of his time. His first literary work was a translation from the Latin, published when he was only eighteen years old. He was the author of many articles in *Rees's Cyclopædia*, numerous papers in scientific publications, courses of *Lectures on Surgery*, &c. (besides the well-known *Lectures on Man*, already mentioned), and treatises on the Eye, Hernia, &c. Some of his works have gone through several editions, have been translated into French, German, and Russian, and have been largely re-published in America. His latest work, *Lectures on Surgery*, passed through the press when he was in his eightieth year. The Royal Society elected him a Fellow in 1813, and he was Vice-President under the Duke of Sussex. He was likewise a member of the Institute of France, and of many of the principal scientific societies in Europe and America.

In August, 1828, he married Louisa, youngest daughter of James Trevor Senior, Esq., of Broughton House, Aylesbury, Bucks, by whom he had issue. For many years he spent his leisure hours at Ealing Park, Middlesex, a place rendered famous for his wife's horticultural collections, and the taste with which she had adorned it. Here it was their pleasure, to the time of Mrs. Lawrence's death, which was in August, 1855, to extend hospitality to a wide circle of English and foreign friends. Here too on Sundays, as well as daily in London, numbers of the poor applied to him for advice; and he always found time to give them what they wanted.

Sir William Lawrence died July 5, 1867, having almost completed

his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in the churchyard of Ealing, (where his wife's remains had been laid), being succeeded by his only surviving son, the present Sir James John Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P. for Mid-Surrey.

XC.—OLD MONUMENT IN PAINSWICK CHURCH.—There is in the chantry chapel of Painswick Church an old monument which has puzzled not a few; and no wonder, seeing that it is an amalgamation of two distinct monuments, all traces of the inscriptions having been obliterated. The following extracts from Rudder's *Gloucestershire* may therefore prove interesting and useful. In his account of the "Monuments and Inscriptions" at Painswick he writes thus (p. 596):

"The most antient was a grey marble tomb, against the wall of the north chancel, for Sir William Kingston, with his effigy and an inscription on brass fixt in the wall; but his figure is intirely gone, and the brasses are stolen away. And to mingle and confuse one thing with another, there are now the effigies of Doctor Seaman and his lady, placed on Sir William's tomb. They are in a praying posture, with a desk between them; he in a doctor of laws' gown, and a shield with their arms lying by, viz., *Baron and femme, 1. Gules, three bears' heads coupéd argent. 2. Argent, on a bend between two lions rampant sable, three ascallops of the field*, for Norton. The doctor's monument, with a memorial, was placed in the chancel, and taken down to make room for the new altar-piece."

Under the head of "Chancellors, or Vicars General," there is as follows (p. 163):—

"John Seaman, LL.D., was promoted about the 2d of October, 1600; and Thomas Edwards, LL.D., occurs with him in this office August the 10th, 1608; but upon what account it does not appear. He died in 1623, and was buried in the chancel of Painswick, where there was a handsome monument of alabaster and black marble erected for him, with the following inscription:

'Hic iacent Cineres Domini (summe venerabilis) Johannis Seaman, LL.D.<sup>o</sup>, Dioceseos Glouc<sup>r</sup> Cancell: tum Virtutis, tum Fortunæ dotibus spectatissimi.

'Ingenio, ratione vicens, pietate, fideq.,  
Vixit, at effractus corp' re mille malis.  
Hæc patet ad cœlos via; consopita fatigat  
Corda stupor; sapiunt saucia corda Deum.  
Ille bonis merito charus, charum caput, acer  
Ille malis censor, iustitiæq. tenax.

'Posuit charissimæ olim nutricis, fidissimæq. semper coniugis cura  
piissima. Labores clausit annis Salutis 1623, ætatis 59."

If any one possessing additional information respecting either or both of the men, in memory of whom these monuments were erected, will kindly supply it, I shall feel much obliged. I am aware of the second Sir William Kingston's "sportive cruelty."—*C.T.D., Grammar School, Painswick.*

XCI.—CORONATION FESTIVITIES, 1760.—An old newspaper of the time has preserved this information :—" We hear from Cirencester that on Wednesday last, being the anniversary [?] of his Majesty's coronation, Colonel Berkeley, Commander of the Gloucestershire Militia quartered in that town, drew out his men in the morning, who made a most soldier-like appearance, went through the firings, and performed the whole ceremony usual on such occasions with the exactness of veterans. The Colonel invited all the gentlemen of the town to spend the evening with him and his corps, who were treated in the most elegant manner; when the healths of his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and all the Royal Family, King of Prussia, Prince Ferdinand, Mr. Pitt, and our most gallant Admirals and Generals, were drunk, accompanied with volleys from the soldiery. The evening concluded in the most joyous manner with ringing of bells, sky-rockets, bonfires, &c. The soldiers were also treated by the gallant Colonel." A subsequent paragraph states :—" In our last we observed the publick spirit and generosity shown by Colonel Berkeley and Sir William Codrington on proclaiming his Majesty at Cirencester and Tetbury; we ought to have informed our readers of the genteel behaviour of Onesiphorus Paul, Esq., [of Rodborough, near Stroud, created a baronet in 1762], our High Sheriff, on this occasion, who attended at Cirencester in person, and gave a most elegant entertainment to the officers of the Gloucestershire Militia there, and a great number of the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, and distributed to the populace large quantities of wine and other liquors; and in the like generous manner did he behave at Stroud to the gentlemen of that neighbourhood." And we are further informed, that "his Majesty has been proclaimed with great demonstrations of joy in all the neighbouring towns. At Cheltenham (among other feasting on this occasion) a sheep was roasted in the wool, and the belly of it filled with fowls, turkeys, and ducks." There was something substantial in these demonstrations.

XCII.—THE PRONUNCIATION OF "CIRENCESTER."—In a paper on "Local Names near Cirencester," by the Rev. George H. Moberley, M.A., Rector of Duntlesborne Rous, in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. ii., pp. 118-127, there are these remarks (p. 123) :—"How ought Cirencester to be pronounced? According to the *spelling*, or according to what was before this generation the invariable *pronunciation*, which has produced the spelling *Cisiter*, or *Ciceter*? The following considerations may serve us for a guide in our answer.

"1. There can be no doubt that Ciren, the river name, began with a hard C, not one pronounced like an S. The Roman form of it was *Corinium*, the modern form is Churn. And *ce*, followed by a vowel, was pronounced by the Saxons like our *ch*, the *e* being sounded quickly after the hard *c*; e.g., *Ceadda* = Chad; *ceorl* = churl.

"2. The Domesday form is Cirecestre, with the *n* already elided. But Norman pronunciation softened both the hard *c* sounds, occurring as they did before the vowels *i* and *e*.

"3. The Saxon *ceaster* is pronounced three ways in modern English, local dialects having modified its pronunciation. It is *caster* in north Britain, *chester* in south; the line of division being an imaginary line drawn from Lancaster to the southern border of Norfolk. But in these west-midland counties there is found a third form of the name. Within a ring-fence, consisting of the Severn, the Thames as far as Oxford, a line drawn from Oxford to Peterborough, and from Peterborough back to Shrewsbury on the Severn, the general pronunciation of *ceaster*, found in twelve places which were Roman stations, is *ster*, or *seter*, e.g., Worcester, pronounced *Woo'ster*; Gloucester, pronounced *Glor'ster*.\*

"The single exception to this rule is Woodchester; and on the other hand, there is one exception to the rule that there are no towns thus pronounced *beyond* this ring-fence, viz., Exeter.

"Those, therefore, who prefer the time-honoured abbreviation of *Ci'ceter*, have local usage, as well as historical usage, at least as ancient as Shakespeare,† to plead for their preference. Those who wish to restore the orthographic pronunciation of Cirencester, have nothing but convenience to plead, for they are violating local analogy as well as historical (the *n* having been already dropped at the date of *Domesday*), and they are forced, besides, to lay the principal accent on the penultimate, the first syllable of *cester*, which never bears it in any other of the forty-two English cities which end in this manner."

But there is an old adage, that doctors differ; and accordingly we find the late Rev. Samuel Lysons, in an article on "the etymology of Cirencester" in the *Gloucester Journal*, expressing himself to this effect:—"The British fort of Coren, thus Latinized by the Romans, became Corinium, and was subsequently called by the Saxons, Coren-caester, whence our present mode of pronouncing it, Ciren-cester. The most corrupt of all pronunciations is that o. *Ciceter* or *Ciseter*, having no other origin than that of the love which modern Englishmen have of abbreviation, which economises time in writing and speaking, as though a grand commercial nation should not waste even more syllables than it can help. Long names, such as Sawbridgeworth, Cholmondeley, and Leckhampton, we love to shorten to Sapsworth, Chumley, and Lackington; nor can we endure the waste of time employed in speaking of a cabriolet or an omnibus, but we must shorten them to cab and bus. The difficulty of finding an etymon for the abbreviated vernacular of this town, I

\* The twelve names are Alcester, Bioester, Cirencester, Frocester, Gloucester, Leicester, Manceter, Rocester, Towcester, Uttoxeter, Worcester, and Wroxeter.

† King Richard II., Act V., Scene 6. Mr. Kerslake has noted that William of Worcester (A.D. 1470) also wrote "*Cysceter alias Cirencestre*," and often repeats it in both forms.

presume induced a musing philologist or commercial traveller to compose the following lines, which I once saw scribbled with a diamond on a pane of glass in a window at the Ram Inn, many years ago :—

'Tell me, Mistress, tell me, Mister,  
When was she the Siren's sister?'

To what extent the railway porters who sing out the names of stations after a most eccentric manner, may eventually affect the pronunciation of this venerated town, it is impossible to predict. I have heard it confused with Chichester, and not unfrequently heard it called Cirenciseter. The dying echoes of the shouts of the porters have left the impression upon travellers, that the name of the adjoining station is Brode (Tetbury Road). I wonder whether the place will ever acquire that name by frequent use, so as to puzzle future etymologists as to the origin of the word."

XCIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES, LECKHAMPTON, CHELTENHAM.—There are thirty-nine inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case :—

1846.	April 22.	Allen, Colonel Hans, R.A.
1861.	Dec. 9.	Allen, Judith.
1860.	Jan. 26.	Ball, Catharine.
1857.	July 27.	Blacker, Mary.
1843.	Dec. 31.	Bridge, Lieut.-Col. Cyprian, R.A.
1876.	Jan. 4.	Bridge, Eliza Powell.
1842.	Jan. 8.	Burdett, Arthur, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1840.	Dec. 12.	Burdett, Sir Bagenal William, Bart.
1845.	Jan. 1.	Burdett, Esther, Lady.
1843.	Nov. 7.	Carleton, Charlotte.
1843.	July 12.	Church, Cap <sup>t</sup> Henry, R.N.
1855.	Nov. 10.	Cousens, Jane Merchant.
1852.	Aug. 11.	Croker, Colonel William, C.B.
1862.	Sept. 18.	Diggle, Major-Gen. Charles, K.H.
1852.	Feb. 21.	Diggle, Rev <sup>d</sup> Charles Wadham, M.A.
1861.	Dec. 23.	Diggle, Frances.
1851.	Dec. 31.	Diggle, Cap <sup>t</sup> Frederick William.
1844.	Feb. 15.	Dixon, Lydia.
1847.	Feb. 14.	Edgar, Eliza Selina.
1871.	March 12.	Ferryman, Anna Charlotte.
1847.	Jan. 20.	Gibbes, Dame Margaret.
1847.	Nov. 14.	Glennie, Lieut <sup>t</sup> Edgar.
1849.	Oct. 4.	Glennie, William R., M.D.
1856.	May 19.	Glover, Georgina.
1866.	April 3.	Glover, Lieut.-Col. Stirling Freeman.
1870.	Feb. 19.	Grey, Catherine Maria.
1842.	Aug. 19.	Grey, Elizabeth.

1870.	Dec. 27.	Grey, Cap <sup>t</sup> Francis Lennox George.
1857.	April 27.	Howard, Susanna Caroline.
1843.	Feb. 26.	Jones, Major-Gen. Sir J. T., Bar <sup>t</sup> , K.C.B.
1856.	Feb. 3.	Kilbree, Thomasina Grace.
1854.	April 14.	Mackellar, Admiral John.
1845.	Jan. 25.	Monro, Mary.
1857.	March 2.	Moore, Charlotte.
1861.	Dec. 5.	Moore, Mary.
1856.	Sept. 10.	Moore, Pierce, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1838.	Jan. 20.	Nicolay, Lieu <sup>t</sup> Charles Thomas.
1844.	June 25.	Nicolay, Cap <sup>t</sup> Edmund George.
1842.	May 3.	Nicolay, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William, C.B., K.C.H.
1826.	Sept. 7.	Nicolay, William Frederick Scott.
1840.	Sept. 12.	Noble, Catherine.
1846.	March 14.	Northey, Laura.
1844.	Dec. 23.	Ormsby, Catherine.
1841.	Aug. 2.	Rhodes, Elizabeth Maria.
1859.	Aug. 27.	Riddle, Rev <sup>d</sup> Joseph Esmond, M.A., Minister.
1845.	Nov. 22.	Smith, Mary Ann.
1859.	Feb. 13.	Smith, Sarah.
1822.	Aug. 22.	Tinling, Major-Gen. Isaac Pattison.
1848.	Jan. 8.	Tinling, Mary Ann.
1846.	March 20.	Walcott, Susanna Lyons.
1845.	March 26.	White, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> , H.E.I.C.S.
1864.	Dec. 18.	Wilson, Elizabeth.
1856.	June 25.	Wilson, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .

Mention of Mrs. Ball and her charitable bequests, and of Miss Blacker, has been made in No. XXV. ; of Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, Bart., K.C.B., in No. XI. ; and of the Rev. Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A., in No. XIV. The remains of fifty, if not more, have been deposited beneath the present building ; and there have been a few interments in the churchyard, in front of the tower. A new church for this parochial district is in contemplation.

XCIV.—OLD ADVERTISEMENTS REGARDING THE SMALL POX.—The ravages of the small pox in different parts of the county are occasionally noticed in the local newspapers of the last century.

The Churchwardens and Overseers of Cheltenham advertised for several weeks in 1757-58 in these terms :—"We, whose names are under-written, do certify that the town of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, is now, and has been for six weeks past, free from the small pox."

In March, 1758, a number of corn-dealers and farmers advertised that they had agreed to meet at Pimbury Park Corner on Monday, the 13th instant, and "to continue their meetings there during the time of small pox in Cirencester."

The City Grand Jury at the assizes threatened to present "all persons whatsoever, who have received, entertained, or lodged any

stranger brought into this city [Gloucester] on purpose to be inoculated with the small pox."

The resolution of the corn-dealers to hold their market at Pimbury Park Corner gave great offence to the inhabitants of Cirencester, who met together and resolved to notify to the dealers who had signed the advertisement, that "if such persons in particular, or any others, do at such meetings act contrary to any of the statutes now in being for preventing the forestalling of markets, &c., they will be prosecuted as the law directs"; and further, that "proper agents will be appointed to attend such meetings for the detection of every offender."

In the following month the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of Stow denied a rumour that the small pox was "very much in our town," and declared that it had been in only four houses for a year past, and that there was but "one child (and that in the Pest-House remote from the town) down in it."

And in June of the same year, the Churchwardens, Overseers, and High Constables of Cheltenham advertised that any person or persons presuming to bring sufferers into the town would be prosecuted, "the small-pox being greatly upon the decline in this town, and must in a short time be entirely over, *there being but few people remaining to have it.*"

XCV.—ROBERT FRAMPTON, D.D., BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—Within the altar rails of Standish Church is the grave of Robert Frampton, the deprived Bishop of Gloucester, commonly called one of the Non-Jurors. The stone is now placed in front of the altar; and on it is the mitre, with shield bearing the arms of the see, and the arms, I conclude, of his family, and the following inscription:—"Robertus Frampton, Episcopus Gloucestriensis. Cætera quis nescit? Ob. 8 Calend. Junij, anno ætatis suæ 86, consecrationis 28, æræ Christianæ 1708." The entry of his burial is in the register thus:—"Dr Robert Frampton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and Vicar of this Church, was buried May the twenty-seventh, Anno Dom. 1708."

It is perhaps somewhat remarkable that the page of the register in which this entry occurs, is not signed by the Curate, but by James Dow & John Vobes, Churchwardens. Possibly the Curate did not venture to place his name to the rather bold assertion that Frampton died Bishop of Gloucester, deprivation notwithstanding.

An interesting Life of Frampton has been edited by Mr. Evans, Vicar of Shoreditch. (Longmans, 1876), from a MS. purchased by him from Mr. George Counsel, of Gloucester, fifty years ago; and it is there recorded that the Bishop took the living of Standish "in commendam," about A.D. 1685. He much improved the ancient and dilapidated glebehouse (part of it as old as Edward IV.); and I believe I am indebted to the good man for my kitchen and two rooms over it. On one of the old buttresses facing south, is his sundial, bearing the arms of the see, and the quaint motto asserting

his own rights, "Nescit occasum lumen Ecclesiæ." I hold myself fortunate in occupying the house which once held the brave old Bishop, who sacrificed his place to his conscience, and died here in peace and full of years.—*J. W. Sheringham, Vicar of Standish, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and Chaplain to the Bishop of the Diocese.*

In the above-mentioned volume, entitled *The Life of Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, deprived as a Non-Juror, 1689*, and edited by the Rev. Thomas Simpson Evans, M.A., Vicar of Shoreditch, London, there is presented to us, for the first time in a complete form, a biography of "that famous preacher, Dr. Frampton," whom Evelyn heard at St. Giles's one Sunday in October, 1672, and whom Pepys describes six years earlier as "a young man, and of a mighty ready tongue," preaching "the most like an apostle that ever I heard man," so that "it was much the best time that I ever spent in my life at church." The circumstances attending the loss of his see, and the touching account of his life during his retirement at Standish, are detailed in the memoir, which, being the work of a contemporary, has been brought to light many years after it was written. "Were it only for the narrative of his deprivation and of his subsequent life," the editor remarks (p. xi.), "I do not doubt that this volume would be welcomed by all who can appreciate the spirit of cheerful self-sacrifice, which, as his biographer says with truth, constitutes the great glory of his character. In his honesty, his sense of humour, his generosity, his personal bravery, his readiness in moments of danger, his eagerness to aid the suffering and the oppressed, in his broad charity, and in his abiding sense of duty to a higher than human law, Robert Frampton is an Englishman of the best type; and I believe that his countrymen of a later generation will be glad to make his acquaintance in these pages." A portrait of the Bishop, bronzed by the sojourn of many years under an eastern sun, is preserved in the Palace, Gloucester; and an engraving after it has been prefixed to the volume.

XCVI.—MENHIRS, AND MR. GEORGE F. PLAYNE, F.G.S.—In a short paper by the late Mr. George F. Playne, of Nailsworth, "On the recent destruction of a Gloucestershire Menhir," read August 26, 1876, and printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. i., pp. 105, 106, there are these remarks:—"The object with which these Menhirs were set up is a subject open to discussion. I will only point out that the St. Briavel's 'Longstone' [the special subject of the paper] was *due east* (at five miles distance) of the megalithic monument at Trelech, and that the Stanton Longstone [likewise in the Forest of Dean] stands *due east* of the Buckstone, and they may possibly have been set up to mark the Orientation from these 'Highplaces,' just as in the case of the Rollright stones in Oxfordshire, a cromlech stands *due east*, and the Menhir known as 'the Kingstone,' stands *due north* from the centre of the circle. This marking of the cardinal

points of the compass is also traceable in the case of the fine Cotteswold Menhir, known as 'the Longstone,' near Minchinhampton, which stands *due east* of a spot on the edge of Minchinhampton Common, where formerly lay a remarkably fine stone, known as 'Cobstone,' whilst *due south* of 'Cobstone' was another monolith, which is marked on the Ordnance Map as 'the Picked Stone.' Both 'Cobstone' and 'the Picked Stone' were removed about 40 years ago, and used as building materials. The destruction of the St. Briavel's 'Longstone,' one of the finest Menhirs of our county [and which, according to Rudder (p. 307), was 10 feet high above the surface, 6 feet broad, and 5 feet thick], was the work of the tenant-farmer during the absence abroad of his landlord, and affords a strong argument in favour of legislative protection of our national antiquities."

Mr. Playne, the author of these remarks, died at Stuttgart, March 11, 1879, aged 55. Many years ago, (as the writer of an obituary notice in the *Stroud Journal* of the 22nd of that month observed) he was engaged in archaeological studies, and numerous drawings of the architectural remains of the old churches and ruins in the neighbourhood of Stroud attest his artistic skill and industry. Long after these were made some of them furnished the materials for an interesting paper "On the incised Gravestones and Coffins of Minchinhampton Church," which was printed in the *Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club*. At another period of his life, as a botanist he made collections of mosses, ferns, and species of rare trees and shrubs, many of which are still flourishing at Whitecroft, and his collection of British ferns is very complete. In later years geology and the study of the remains of pre-historic man formed his chief recreation, and in these branches of natural history, as in those of his earlier life, he was indefatigable in his researches. His untiring industry will be evident from the careful elaboration of the papers read at the meetings of the Cotteswold Club, and published in their *Proceedings*, and in an excellent collection of flint implements now in the Gloucester Museum. In collecting materials for one of the latest of his papers, on "The Ancient Camps of Gloucestershire," he visited, and from measurement made plans of, nearly every camp in the county. Modest and unassuming in reference to his scientific acquirements, only those who had the advantage of his acquaintance were really aware how industriously he laboured in the branches of science in which he took an interest, and with how much knowledge in these branches his mind was stored. Few men in his neighbourhood have drunk deeper of the delights which the study of nature yields to those who seek them; few have led a more blameless life; and few have left this world more deeply regretted by those who intimately knew him, than the truly Christian English gentleman whose comparatively early death is deeply regretted. He had just completed at Stuttgart

a catalogue of the fossils of the Würtemberg Jura, many of which he had himself collected in his tour through Germany and Switzerland during the preceding eighteen months, and which may prove of great service to English geologists.

XCVII.—“OLD SOMERVILE’S NOSE.”—Rudder (p. 242), in his account of the parish of Aston Somerville, gives an anecdote, which is fairly illustrative of the sad treatment received by too many monuments in times past:—“On the south side of the old church was an aisle, where the Somerviles had a burying-place, and there is now [1779], in a niche on that side, a very antient figure, in stone, of a knight in armour, as large as life, representing one of that family, who lived about the time of King Edward the Third, as may be judged from the sculpture. This monument has been shamefully violated by the country people, who at sheep-shearing have been suffered to whet their knives *against old Somerville’s nose*, as they used to say, so that almost half the face is whetted away.”

XCVIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ST. JAMES’S CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.—There are twenty-two inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1839.	April 22.	Bayly, Nathaniel Thomas Haynes, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1840.	June 25.	Bonner, Rev <sup>d</sup> George, LL.B., Incumbent.
1858.	June 16.	Brett, Major-Gen. William, H.E.I.C.S.
1853.	July 4.	Chisholm, Isabella Bain.
1867.	April 12.	Dwarris, Caroline Matilda.
1846.	Nov. 24.	Dwarris, Sarah.
1813.	Oct. 4.	Dwarris, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Jamaica.
1860.	May 24.	Eldridge, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1859.	Feb. 3.	Ellis, Major Richard Rogers.
1858.	May 4.	Fowler, Charles, Esq <sup>r</sup> , F.R.C.S.
1855.	July 23.	Gilby, Major Bentinck Duncan.
1850.	June 17.	Henson, Mary Ann.
1836.	Oct. 18.	Hewson, John, Churchwarden.
1857.	Sept. 10.	Holt, Caroline.
[Window erected, 1870.]		Impey, Edward and Julia.
1837.	March 20.	Impey, Elijah Prattle, H.E.I.C.S.
1849.	Dec. 31.	Ingledeu, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1865.	April 28.	Nicol, Elizabeth Mary Anne.
1856.	May 7.	Norris, Mary Ann.
1863.	Feb. 17.	Norris, Robert, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1863.	July 15.	Owen, Rev <sup>d</sup> Edward Pryce, M.A.
1866.	Aug. 25.	Owen, Mary.
1860.	Oct. 23.	Parke, Bridget.
1833.	Oct. 24.	Pope, Rev <sup>d</sup> Stephen, M.A.
1852.	Oct. 25.	Webster, Honora Tucker.
1852.	Oct. 30.	Webster, James, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1856.	Sept. 9.	Young, Harriet Frances.

There have not been any interments at St. James's Church. Mention has been made of Mr. Bayly in No. X., and of Major Gilby in No. XIII.

XCLIX.—BIGLAND'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLECTIONS."—(Reply to No. IV.) The first volume of the *Collections* comprises 127 parishes, from Abbenhall to Guiting Temple, and was published in London, in 1791. In the following year 252 pages of the second volume, comprising 53 parishes, and ending with Newent, appeared. The unpublished MSS. having in time become the property of the late Sir Thomas Phillippis, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and subsequently of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, he printed particulars of eighteen parishes, from Newington Bagpath to Pauntley; and this portion, of which there was only a small impression, and ending with p. 316, may be purchased for £3 3s. from the printer, Mr. James Rogers, 6, Sandford Terrace, Cheltenham. After a considerable interval, the publication was resumed by Sir T. Phillippis, in 1870, and, in accordance with his directions, has been continued since his death in February, 1872, by one of his executors, S. H. Gael, Esq., and five additional portions have been printed; viz., Part I., in 1870, comprising 9 parishes, and costing 6s. 6d.; Part II., 1871, 14 parishes, 8s.; Part III., 1873, 24 parishes, 18s.; Part IV., 1877, 27 parishes, £1 11s.; and Part V., 1878, 4 parishes, 14s. 6d. The total cost of the additions, ending with Tewkesbury, is therefore £7 1s.; and 39 parishes are as yet unpublished. I have not seen the additional portions of the work, and am therefore unable to express any opinion as to their literary and typographical character.

C.—SIR FRANCIS HENRY DRAKE, BART.—(Reply to No. XIX.) In answer to a similar inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 227), the following reply has been received (p. 310):—The reference to the monumental inscription at Leckhampton is of much interest, as it supplies a missing date. The statements in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* and Courthope's *Synopsis*, that the Drake baronetcy of 1622 became extinct in 1794, appear to be incorrect, for several reasons. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1794 (p. 279), the following is recorded amongst the deaths: "Feb. 19, at his house in St. James's Place, Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. The title devolves to his nephew, Francis Henry Drake, Esq., only son of the late Vice-Admiral Drake." The following year, amongst the marriages for November in the *Annual Register* (1795, p. 53), appears: "13<sup>th</sup> inst., Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart., to Anne Frances, da. of Thomas Maltby, Esq., of Great Marylebone Street." And in Boyle's *Court Guide* for 1800, Sir Francis Drake, Bart., is given as a resident in Nottingham Place.

It is possible that some of the very singular confusion to be found in baronetages respecting this family arises from the fact that the two admirals died very nearly about the same time, and may have been confounded together. From the account given in Miller's

*Baronetage*, 1804, compared with that in others of that period, it would appear that Sir Francis Henry Drake, fourth baronet, who died 1740, had five children :

1. Sir Francis Henry, fifth baronet, *ob.* unmarried, 1794.
2. Francis William, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, *ob. circa* 1787, and had issue *i. a.* Francis Henry, sixth baronet, *ob. s. p.*, 1839, when the title became extinct.
3. Francis Samuel, Admiral of the Red, created a baronet 1782, *ob. s. p.* Nov. 19, 1789, when title became extinct.
5. Ann Pollexfen, married to G. Elliott, first Lord Heathfield. Her grandson, Thomas Trayton Fuller, who assumed the name of Drake in 1813, was created a baronet in 1821.
5. Sophia, married to John Pugh, Clerk, in 1782. It is not stated when Admiral F. W. Drake died, but, as his name is in the *Royal Kalendar* for 1787, and not in that for 1788, probably he died about the end of 1787. The marriage of Miss S. Drake to the Rev. Mr. Pugh is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1782 (p. 598), where it is stated that she was the "sister of the two admirals."—Edward Solly.

CL.—THE MARISSAL FAMILY.—In Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 803, there is a monumental inscription given from Redland Chapel, near Bristol, in memory of its founder, Mr. John Cossins, who died 19 April, 1759, and was interred, with several members of his family, under the communion-table. Among those mentioned in the inscription are Mr. Cossins's sister Mary, who died 9 September, 1757, aged 66, and her husband, Nicholas Marissal, of Edmonton, Middlesex, Esq., who died 29 August, 1739, aged 52. So far as I can ascertain, no account of this family of Marissal has appeared in print, nor has any genealogist attempted to trace its descent. In the course of a very extensive investigation into the English surname *Marshall*, I have found several wills, and other notes on these Marishalls, who were Spitalfields weavers, merchants in London, and French Protestants. The two names are identical, the one being merely the English, the other the French mode of spelling, as we know from the Latin form being *Mariscallus*.

As my notes on this family are strictly the result of original research, and have not in any form been published, I trust that this will be deemed a sufficient apology for recording the scanty particulars I have been able to glean relative to a family which appears to have ended its existence in Gloucestershire.

The arms of Marissal, as depicted on the monument, are stated by Rudder to be, *Azure, a chevron between three cups Or.* I have met with no evidence that the Marissals had any right to this coat, though it is possible that an examination of the records in the College of Arms might prove that they had. Doubtless some of your correspondents, versed in the local antiquities of the neighbourhood of Bristol, will be able to throw light on this matter, as well as on the pedigree of the family.

The first person of the name of whom I find mention is William Marishall, who is described in his will, dated 2 Feb., 1600, and proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Sonetta Marishall, his relict, 8 Sept., 1603 (Bolein, 74), as "merchant, born at Lyle in Flanders." He mentions his children, but not by name, and appoints his son, William Marishall, and his brother-in-law, Steven Theerye, supervisors.

David Marishall (who, I think, was ancestor of the Marissalls of Redland) was of the city of London, merchant. Will dated 4 March, 1642. Gives to poor of French church or congregation in London £10. To poor of French church at Canterbury £5. To French church at Norwich £5. To poor of St. Stephen's in Colman-street £3. Makes his wife, Mary Marishall, sole executrix. Mentions daughter Mary, under age. Daughter Elizabeth Marishall. Sons David, Nicholas,\* and Abraham Marishall, all under 23. Daughter Susan, under age. Brother Thomas Marishall, and his wife. My sister Knit. My sister Susan. Leaves £3 to Company of Weavers. The will was proved by relict in P.C.C., 13 March, 1642. (Crane, 24).

"Brother Thomas" above mentioned may have been identical with Thomas Marshall, of St. Olave, Hart-street, London, merchant; will dated 14 Feb., 1645. Desires to be buried in parish church of St. Olave, Hart Street, near unto the grave of late wife. Mentions son Marke Marshall (ex'or); son Thomas Marshall; friend John Harris, of London, goldsmith (ex'or); nephew Frederick Forson, of Feversham, Kent, merchant; cozen Robert Levett, of the precinct of St. Katherine's, near the Tower, cole-merchant. Bequests to poor of French church, London. Sons James and Peter Marshall. Codicil dated 12 Sept., 1647. Will proved by Mark Marishall 1 October, 1647. (Fines, 202.)

James Marishall, of Stepney, Middlesex, marriner. Will dated 5 March, 1693. Appoints his mother, Elizabeth Marishall, executrix and universal legatee. She proved 7 December, 1698. (Lort, 253.)

The will of James Marishall, of the parish of St. Mary, White-chapel, Middlesex, weaver, dated 29 August, 12 Queen Anne, and proved by his brother, George Marishall, the residuary legatee and executor, 22 October, 1713, in the Commissory Court of London, mentions,—sister Mary Bosworth—nephew James Marishall—nephew Thomas Bosworth—and son Joseph Sanderson. He was probably a brother of George Marishall, who is described in his will, dated 7 April, 1726, as "of Stepney, co. Middlesex, gentleman." He mentions his house at Enfield, in the occupation of Robert Archer, a gardener. Wife Susan Marishall, sole executrix and residuary legatee, and "our children, being five sons and three daughters." The will was proved by her 12 May, 1727, in the Commissory Court of London. Her will, in which she is described

\* Query the same as "Mr. Nicholas Merishall," buried at Barnes, Surrey, 29 September, 1687. "Mr. James Merishall" was also buried there 1 August, 1685.

as of Westham, Essex, widow, is dated 28 March, 1741. She mentions,—son Thomas Marishall—daughter Ann Marishall—daughter Susan Corfield—to son George Marishall £100 in trust for my grandson, Joseph Marishall—lands in Spittlefields—son Samuel Marishall—grand-daughters Frances and Elizabeth Slade, born of my daughter Elizabeth Slade—estate at Endfield, Middlesex, to son George Marishall—cousins Samuel Vandewall and Sarah Nicholls—niece Jane Higgs—daughter Elizabeth Marishall—niece Elizabeth Beck—sons Thomas and George Marishall, executors; both of whom proved the will 21 May, 1748. (Strahan, 157.) She was buried at Westham, Essex, in 1747. See note of her monument in Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. iv., p. 258.

The "five sons and three daughters" of this George and Susan Marishall were—

1. Nicholas M., married Mary Cossins.
  2. Thomas M., married . . . . daughter of Edward Cooksey.
  3. George M.
  4. Samuel M., married Mary . . . .
  5. James M., married Elizabeth . . . .
  6. Joseph M. Must have been born after the date of his father's, and died before the date of his mother's will. Mentioned as deceased in the will of his brother Thomas, and not mentioned in that of his mother.
1. Anne.
  2. Susan, wife of . . . . Corfield.
  3. Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Slade.

The following abstracts of the wills of these sons will enable the reader to draw out a tabular pedigree. I take them as the sons are above numbered :—

1. Nicholas Marisal, of Spittlefields, merchant. Dated 15 March, 1733. Brother Samuel Marisal, of London, executor. £100 to deacons of French church in Threadneedle-street for use of their poor. Wife Mary. Nicholas Marisal, my godson, and son to my said brother, Samuel Marisal. Anne my niece, daughter of my said brother. My sister Anne Ogleby, wife of my brother-in-law John Ogleby. My sister Elizabeth. Codicil dated at Edmonton 4 Feb., 1734. Whereas I, Nicholas Marisal, of the parish of Christchurch, Spittlefields, co. Middx., gentleman, have lately purchased a house and land in the parish of Edmonton—gives said house, &c., to wife Mary. Proved by Samuel Marisal, 6 Sept., 1739. (Henchman, 198.) The will of Mary, wife of this Nicholas, is registered in 'Busby, 287.' She is described as "Mary Marissall, now residing at Redland Court, in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, Co. Gloucester, widow." Will dated 17 August, 1749. Desires to be interred in the Chappell vault at Redland\* Mentions,—sister Martha Cossins, wife of my brother

\* See M.L., Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 803.

John Cossins—brother and sister Marissall—sister Elizabeth Marissall—cousin William Cossins, and his three eldest children—cousin Frances Sherley—cousin William Wyatt, and his daughter Elizabeth—nephew Nicholas Marissall, and my mourning ring for my late husband, Nicholas Marissall, his name being thereon—niece Ann Marissall—nephew John Marissall—Mr. John Innys—Mr. William Innys—Mr. Jeremy Innys and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Innys—Mr. Slade Baker and his wife—Mrs. Sarah Cole, wife of my late servant David Cole—bequests to Bartholomew's Hospital, and Christchurch, Spitalfields—poor of French church in Threadneedle-street—my leasehold estate at Great Coxwell, Berks.—brother John Cossins, executor. He proved 12 October, 1751.

2. Thomas Marishall,\* of the parish of All Hallowes, Barking, London, merchant. Dated 2 May, 1748. Daughter Margaret Marishall. Son Robert Marishall. Brother George Marishall. My nephews and nieces. Sister Ann Marishall. Sister Susan Corfield, widow. Brother Samuel Marishall. Mentions annuity payable by him (said testator) to said two sisters under the will of my late mother, Susanna Marishall. My nephew Joseph Marishall, son of my brother Joseph Marishall, deceased. William Corfield, son of my sister Susan Corfield. Nieces Frances Slade and Elizabeth Slade, daughters of my sister Elizabeth Slade. Niece Sarah Marishall, daughter of my brother Samuel Marishall. Brother-in-law Anthony Slade. Cousin Sarah Nicholls, widow. Cousin Jane Higgs, spinster. Cousin Elizabeth Kelsall. Sister-in-law Elizabeth Marishall, widow of my late brother James Marishall. My father-in-law Edward Cooksey. My cousin Samuel Vandewall. John Aikman, merchant at Leghorn, my partner. William Aikman, merchant at Leghorn. Brother George Marishall, father-in-law Edward Cooksey, and brother-in-law Anthony Slade, ex'ors. Proved by George Marishall and Anthony Slade, and power reserved to the other executor, 6 Feb., 1749. (Greenley, 53.)
3. George Marishall, of the parish of All Hallowes, Barking, London, merchant. Dated 19 April, 1751. Friend Mr. Edward Cooksey. Brother-in-law Anthony Slade. Sister Ann Marishall. Brother Samuel Marishall. Sister Susan Corfield, widow. Sister Elizabeth Marishall, widow of my late brother James Marishall. Nephew Robert Marishall, and my niece Margaret Marishall, both under age. Nephew Joseph Marishall, son of my brother Joseph Marishall, deceased, under age. Nephew William Corfield, son of my said sister Susan Corfield. My niece Sarah Marishall. Nieces Frances Slade and Elizabeth Slade, daughters of my sister Elizabeth Slade. My cousin Jane Higgs, spinster. Cousin

\* His family appear to have been buried at All Hallowes, as there are inscriptions on the nave and north aisle floors there for the name. See Maskell's *History and Antiquities of All Hallowes, Barking*. Thomas M. was churchwarden in 1811, William M. in 1816, and Joseph M. in 1776 and 1777.

Elizabeth Kelsall. Cousin Sarah Nicholls. Cousin Samuel Vandewall. George Newbold, of London, merchant. Daniel Ferrand, of London, merchant. Lands at Enfield, Middlesex, to brother Samuel Marishall for life, remainder to niece Sarah Marishall, his daughter. Will of my late brother Thomas Marishall, dated 2 May, 1748, and his children, Robert and Margaret Marishall. Appoints cousin Samuel Vandewall, George Newland, and Daniel Ferrand, executors. Proved by Vandewall and Newland, and power reserved to Ferrand, 23 Jan., 1752. [Vandewall made declaration in lieu of oath, from which we may infer that he was a Quaker.] (Bettesworth, 18.)

4. Administration of the goods of Samuel Marissal, of the parish of Twickenham, Middlesex, was granted to Nicholas Marissal, his son, Mary Marissal the relict having renounced, 18 Dec., 1755.

It appears from these wills that Thomas, Samuel, and Joseph, left male issue. Should any of their descendants be living, their personal recollection would probably enable them to continue this account to the present day. The registers of the French Church, London, would doubtless supply much additional information. An account of them will be found in Burn's *Foreign Refugees*, p. 31.—*George W. Marshall, LL.D.*

CII.—A GENERAL THANKSGIVING IN STROUD, 1759.—An old newspaper paragraph supplies these particulars:—"We hear from Stroud-water in Gloucestershire (where a navigation is carrying on with great success), that on Thursday se'nnight, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, it was observed there in the following manner: In the morning the gentlemen, clothiers, and chief inhabitants, met at the George Inn, from whence they walked in procession to the Church, drums beating, colours flying; and after hearing an excellent sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. John Warren, they returned to the George, where a handsome entertainment was provided; after dinner many loyal healths were drank, liquor given away, and the evening concluded with bell-ringing, illuminations, bonfires, and fireworks, played off in curious forms, to the satisfaction of great numbers of spectators." Not having the exact date of the newspaper from which the foregoing particulars have been taken, I do not know for what the General Thanksgiving was observed, and shall be glad to be informed.

CIII.—STOW-ON-THE-WOLD MARKET CROSS.—The following is from a letter, dated December 18, 1878, in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*:—"Will you allow us, the architects from whose designs the restoration of the Market Cross at Stow-on-the-Wold was effected, to correct certain errors in the description of the same, under the heading 'Memorial Cross,' in your last issue, as otherwise antiquarians, present and future, might be misled and puzzled? In the first place, you give Campden as the locale instead of Stow-on-the-Wold. Secondly, in your description of the carving on the north side,

'the Abbot of Evesham and the Lord of the Manor obtaining the charter, &c.,' reads as if two persons were involved, whereas the Abbot of Evesham, Robert de Jumieges, was also Lord of the Manor of Stow. Thirdly, the Abbot obtained the charter from William Rufus, instead of Edward III., which King (Rufus) is represented with accessories in accordance with the period of his reign. The remains of the old Cross consisted of a base about seven feet square and two feet high, on which were two steps and the socket and shaft, altogether about thirteen feet high. The base and steps were much worn, owing to the running up and down of children. They have been repaired, and 'the elegant and substantial iron railing,' alluded to by your correspondent, is fixed on the base, to prevent the recurrence of similar damage. The 'piece of stone carving, beautifully executed, placed on the top of the column,' would be more architecturally described as a square headstone, gabled at two ends and coped, with a moulded and cusped niche on each side containing sculptured subjects, fixed on the shaft and surmounted by a floriated cross. The carving was executed in a masterly manner by Mr. Boulton, of Cheltenham.—Medland and Son, Gloucester."

CIV.—SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART., F.R.S.—At the first annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, held at Gloucester, August, 1876, the President, Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart., delivered his address, a full report of which is in the *Transactions*, vol. i., pp. 41-54, and of which the following is a portion:—"A parallel might be drawn between Sir Matthew Hale [see No. LXXIV.] and the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, collectors of MSS., separated in time by two centuries, but united we may say here in locality; for though Sir Thomas was born in a part of Worcestershire insulated by Gloucestershire, the bulk of his estates were in this county. At Cheltenham he spent the last decade of his active life, and there he brought [from Middle Hill, Worcestershire] and repositied his treasure at last. Some years ago Sir Thomas Phillipps bestowed time and pains in binding and arranging the earlier wills in the Probate Registry in this city [Gloucester], where the volumes may still be seen, a pattern worthy of all imitation, but which has met with none in the office in question, although ancient and curious papers lie neglected all around, which deserve the like careful treatment. Sir Thomas Phillipps was a liberal communicator of knowledge. He was also in favour of diffusing by means of the press the contents of MSS., especially of such as were scarce and important. When Lord Melbourne's Government discontinued the first Record Commission, of which Sir Thomas was a member, he, in a letter to Lord Melbourne, warmly remonstrated against the resolution. 'When,' said he, 'I reflect on the thousand ways in which unique historical records are liable to destruction in progress of time, I feel the deepest regret that a moment should escape in which something is not done

to secure what is left to us from perishing for ever.' He meant 'to secure' by *printing*, for that was Sir Thomas's plan in regard to his own collection. He printed copies of many pieces (over 100), and sold the copies at prices intended to cover the cost, but generally falling short of it. Among these are several of local concern, such as Bigland's *Gloucestershire Collections* [see Nos. IV. and XCIX.] and the *Gloucestershire and Bristol Subsidy Roll of 1327*. Both of these are still in course of continuation, for Sir Thomas had not forgotten to commend to his successor the continuation of the designs which he had himself undertaken. These undertakings deserve public, and especially 'county' encouragement, as also does the reprinting of the Thirlestaine House MSS. Library, a work which is now in contemplation."

Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; created a baronet July 27, 1821; *m.* 1st, February 7, 1819, Harriet, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., of Castle Dillon, Co. Armagh, and by her, who *d.* March 25, 1832, had issue,

1. Henrietta Elizabeth Molyneux, *m.* to James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Hollingbury Copse, Brighton, and Tregunter Road, South Kensington, and *d.* March 25, 1879, leaving issue.
2. Maria Sophia Bamfylde Foster, *m.* August 1, 1844, to the Rev. John Walcot, Rector of Ribbesford, Worcestershire, and now of Bitterley, Shropshire (eldest son of the Rev. Charles Walcot, M.A., of Bitterley Court) and *d.* Feb. 26, 1858, leaving issue.
3. Katharine Somerset Wytttenbach, *b.* at Berne, in Switzerland; *m.* in 1848 to the Rev. John Edward Addison Fenwick, Incumbent of Needwood, Staffordshire, now of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham (eldest son of the Rev. John T. Fenwick, of Northfield, Worcestershire), and has issue.

Sir Thomas *m.* 2ndly, June 2, 1842, Elizabeth Harriet Anna, eldest dau. (by Harriet Charlotte, third daughter of Laver Oliver, Esq., of Brill House) of the late Rev. William John Mansel, Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks (elder son of Sir William Mansel, Bart.); and having *d.* at Thirlestaine House, without further issue, February 6, 1872, the baronetcy became extinct. There is an obituary notice in the *Athenæum* of the 10th of same month.

CV.—STOW-ON-THE-WOLD PARISH CHURCH.—The fine old west window, containing beautiful tracery and five well-proportioned lights, has been filled with rich stained glass from the manufactory of Messrs. Wailes and Strang, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at the sole cost of Mr. Hayward, Surgeon, of Stow-on-the-Wold, whose family have had their residence there for several generations. In the tracery compartments there are seven angels holding scrolls, each containing portions of the following passage from Revelation, iv., "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. . . . Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory,

and honour, and power; for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created." Full-size figures of Moses, and the four greater prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, occupy the middle portion of the lights, and immediately below them are the words from St. Luke, xvi., 31, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." The subjects in the base of the window are:—

1. The finding of Moses in the flags by the river side. 2. God appearing to Moses in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. 3. Moses striking the rock of Horeb, and causing water to flow therefrom. 4. The overcoming of Amalek by Aaron and Hur supporting the hands of Moses. 5. Moses viewing the promised land. The following inscription runs through the bottom of the three centre lights:—"The offering of George Bulley Hayward, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C. Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, A.D. 1879." This is the second window Mr. Hayward has filled with stained glass in the church. The first was in memory of his mother, Mary, relict of Leonard Hayward, Surgeon, who died April 29th, 1866.—*R. W. Hippisley, M.A., Rector.*

**CVL.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, CHRIST CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.**—There are forty-nine inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1867.	March 26.	Barnett, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1844.	June 14.	Baxter, Archibald William.
1841.	Sept. 25.	Baxter, Thomas Joseph.
1846.	Sept. 7.	Baxter, William.
1841.	Nov. 3.	Baxter, William Richard.
1860.	March 30.	Bignold, Elizabeth, Lady.
1857.	March 20.	Bolton, Lieut.-Col. Abraham.
1848.	Oct. 5.	Bolton, Charles Thomas Lyndon.
1848.	May 13.	Bolton, Eliza Fanny.
1861.	Feb. 9.	Boyd, Cap <sup>t</sup> John McNeill, R.N.
1859.	Aug. 27.	Bubb, Edward.
1857.	Aug. 30.	Bubb, George Turner.
1862.	Oct. 21.	Bubb, John, Solicitor.
1876.	Feb. 18.	Bubb, Sarah Nancy.
1858.	Dec. 17.	Bubb, Thomas Wallis.
1850.	June 7.	Capper, Frances.
1861.	Aug. 28.	Capper, Mary Ann.
1847.	Jan. 12.	Capper, Robert [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1851.	April 22.	Capper, Robert, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1841.	Nov. 5.	Codrington, Cap <sup>t</sup> Christopher.
1873.	May 2.	Curry, Anne.
1869.	March 9.	Curry, Letitia.
1842.	March 1.	Dalzell, Lieut <sup>t</sup> William.
1852.	Jan. 7.	Fancourt, Amelia.

1863. May 2. Farrington, Martin, 15<sup>th</sup> Hussars.  
 1870. Dec. 30. Fenn, Mary Jane.  
 1860. Aug. 21. Fenn, Mary Jane Bignold.  
 1868. Oct. 30. Fenn, Samuel Bignold.  
 1863. April 13. Fiddes, Lieut.-Gen. [Thomas], "Bengal Army."  
 1851. Sept. 6. Harriott, Colonel David, C.B.  
 1858. July 29. Hay, Charles Crosland, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1851. May 5. Hay, Janette.  
 1843. June 11. Hay, John Monckton, B.C.S.  
 1849. Aug. 16. Hay, Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1851. June 7. Hay, Lieut<sup>t</sup> William, B.A.  
 1859. Jan. 5. Jopp, Eleanor.  
 1846. Aug. 24. Kaye, Charles Turton, Esq<sup>r</sup>, M.C.S.  
 1857. June 1. Kearney, Major Thomas John.  
 1847. Sept. 12. Keating, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Sheehy, K.C.B.  
 1850. Feb. 22. Keating, Marianne, Lady.  
 1875. May 25. Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. Charles Pratt, B.H.A.  
 1867. Sept. 18. Lees, John Frederick, Esq<sup>r</sup>, J.P.  
 1859. Dec. 1. Limond, Campbell, B.C.S.  
 1862. March 28. Lingwood, Susan Elizabeth.  
 1861. Aug. 27. Macpherson, Lieut<sup>t</sup> J.R., Bengal Army.  
 1853. Oct. 8. Newton, Sara.  
 1849. Nov. 15. Newton, Thomas.  
 1863. Sept. 19. Robinson, Barbara.  
 1827. March 14. Royds, Ellin.  
 1849. Sept. 11. Royds, John Gilbert, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1862. Oct. 15. Savary, Ann Mina Emily.  
 1866. March 29. Savary, Mary Elizabeth.  
 1872. March 16. Shawe, Henrietta Augusta.  
 1857. March 22. Sherwood, Emily Elizabeth.  
 1875. July 12. Sherwood, Mary Anne.  
 1850. Feb. 7. Sherwood, Richard Crosier, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1855. Dec. 19. Sherwood, Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Surtees.  
 1855. Feb. 8. Shuldham, Sophia.  
 1844. Feb. 25. Sykes, Mary.  
 1855. Aug. 3. Tickell, Lieut.-Gen. Richard, C.B.  
 1857. Aug. 25. Trotter, Lieut<sup>t</sup> William Lockett, B.N.I.  
 1847. June 29. Turton, Henry Zouch.  
 1858. Aug. 17. Turton, Colonel Joseph, B.H.A.  
 1875. March 6. Turton, Marie.  
 1855. Aug. 8. Turton, Mary Dora.  
 1858. Dec. 6. Webster, James, Esq, J.P., D.L.  
 1863. Christmas night. Whish, Anne.  
 1864. Feb. 23. Williamson, Jonathan, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

There have not been any interments at Christ Church. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B., was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Cheltenham. The principal monuments erected in memory of Captain Boyd, R.N., are at Kingstown, Co. Dublin (close to where he perished), and in St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin. The monument referred to above was "erected by thirty members of the congregation of this church, in which his brother [the present Dean of Exeter] ministered for eighteen years."

**CIVIL—STRANGE EPITAPH.**—(See No. LXXIX.) The following are not presented for imitation, but with a different object in view :—

*Gloucester Cathedral.*

An acrostic for William White, who died in 1646 :—

"What Man more valiant was than he that lies  
Intombed here after his Victories :  
Let such as his undaunted Courage knew,  
Live to report and witness what is true.  
In famous Berkeley Castle he was known  
As Governor, tho' aged but twenty-one :  
Maintaining still the Cause with much renown  
Which he at first for Right and Just did own.  
His Name and House since conquering William's Days  
Is registered, his Life's deserving Praise ;  
Till Death at Ragland Castle, by a Wound,  
Ended his Days, that so he might be crown'd.

An. 1646."

"Here lyes the body of Samuel Bridger, Gent, who departed this life upon the 21<sup>st</sup> day of July, An. 1650.

"Receiver of this College Rents, he paid  
His Debt to Nature, and beneath he's laid,  
To rest until his Summons to remove,  
At the last Audit, to the Choir above."

"Miles, the second son of Miles Clent, of this city, Gent, lyeth interred here ; who died June 7, 1658.

"No sooner peep'd i'th World, came out o'th Womb  
Of my dear Mother, but hurried to my Tomb ;  
Death was my Harbinger, my Nurse the Grave,  
My Life no Life, till now my God I have,  
And do enjoy : Farewel foud worldly Bliss,  
Your Joys to mine are a Parenthesis."

"Elizabeth, sole daughter of Thomas Harvey, Gent, first wife to James Powell, and second wife to Edward Harvey, Esq<sup>r</sup>, lies here deposited, Feb. 1662.

"Twice married, once buried, here lies  
Her Body, whose sweet Soul above the Skies,  
Immortalized doth rest with longing Eyes,  
Expecting when the Body shall arise ;  
That reunited they may sympathise  
In endless Joys to all Eternities."

*St. John the Baptist's Church, Gloucester.*

On a large gravestone, which was in the chancel before the old church was demolished, was a brass, on which was engraved the effigy of a man lying at full length between two wives, with several children, and this inscription :—

“Here under buried John Semys lyeth,  
Which had two wives ; the first Elizabeth,  
And by her VI. soonnes, and daughters five ;  
Then aftur by Agnes, his secund wive,  
Eight soonnes, seven daughters, goddes plente ;  
The full numbre in all of six and twentie.  
He passed to God in the moneth of August;  
The thousand five hundred and fortie yere just.  
(24 Aug.)”

*Miserden Church.*

“Here Lyeth the Bodie of Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Sandys, of Musarden, in the Countie of Glouc', Knight. He departed this Life Mar. 2, 1640, Aged 77. And Dame Margaret; his Wife, Daughter and Heire of Walter Culpepper, of Hanborough, in the County of Oxon, Esquire, and she departed this Life June 13, 1644, Aged 64, Haveinge Issue five Sons & five Daughters.

“Here's in this Cabanet Earth's richest Treasure,  
A pair unparalell'd, & therefore, Reader,  
Expect not Phrases in sad Elegyes,  
To clawe thy Fancy, but to thaw thine eyes.  
See here that Wealth, Bloud, Honour, Power, must  
Return the owners to their Mother Dust.  
Vertue embalms them still, with Christ they be ;  
Thay chang'd the Rome, but not their Company.”

*Wotton-under-Edge Church.*

These lines follow a Latin inscription to the memory of Thomas Grail, who died June 5, 1669, in the 61st year of his age :—

“Here Underneath Interr'd doth lie  
One that bids Thee prepare to die  
I lov'd in upright Paths to go,  
Physick my Practice was, but loe,  
Death is too Stronge for Any Man,  
For Physick and Physitian.”

*Pucklechurch Church.*

On a flatstone, in memory of one famous for curing wounds by sympathy :—

“Here lyeth the body of Charles Ridley, of this Parish, Gent<sup>e</sup>, who departed this Life the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of August, Anno Domini 1690, aged 54 Years.

"The flourishing Panaces of our Sphere,  
That cured others, itself lies withered here  
By Blast of Death, against whose force no art  
Can either medicine or help impart.  
Reader, 'tis custom, not necessity.  
On Marble here presents itself to thee,  
For him, whose lasting fame will live alone  
Beyond the Pow'r of verse, or strength of stone :  
Each bleeding wound with crimson tears will be  
The Eternizer of his memory."

*Berkeley Churchyard.*

Dean Swift's epitaph on Pearce, who was buried June 18, 1728, aged 63 years:—

"Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's Fool,  
Men called him Dicky Pearce ;  
His folly served to make fools laugh  
When wit and mirth were scarce.  
Poor Dick, alas ! is dead and gone,  
What signifies to cry ?  
Dickys enough are still behind  
To laugh at by-and-by."

*Abbenhall Churchyard.*

"As I was riding on the road, not knowing what was coming,  
A Bull that was loggered and pursued, after me came a running :  
He with his logger did me strike, he being sore offended ;  
I from my horse was forced to fall ; and so my days were ended.  
"In memory of John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Thomas and Jane Yeme. He  
died August 29, 1777, aged 19 years."

*Painswick Churchyard.*

At the grave of John Parker, who died September 4, 1799, aged 56 years:—

"As through the field he walked alone,  
By chance he met grim Death,  
Who with his dart did strike his heart,  
And robbed him of his breath."

*King's Stanley Churchyard.*

At the grave of Martha Collins, who died August 1, 1800, aged 9 years:—

"'Twas as she tript from cask to cask,  
In at a bung-hole quickly fell ;  
Suffocation was her task ;  
She had not time to say farewell."

CVIII.—IRON ACTON PARISH CHURCH.—This interesting church is now (1879) in course of restoration, and the laying open of the original pavement, long covered up, has led to several discoveries. Thus, hidden under a Jacobean tomb, probably of about the year 1600, was found a slab covering the grave of a priest. A small brass, which doubtless bore the name of the deceased, has disappeared, and the inscription round the margin has been chiselled out, but there are still a beautifully foliated cross, in fine condition, and representations of a missal and chalice. The position of the slab shows that the corpse rested with head to the East, the position in which priests were usually buried, under the notion that at the resurrection they would thus stand face to face with their flock. Another slab is still more interesting. As it appeared until recently, it seemed an ordinary tombstone in memory of the mother-in-law of a rector, who died early in the last century. But upon the workmen turning it over it proved to have a much earlier date, a finely-cut Latin inscription denoting that it had covered the grave of Florence, wife of Edward Poyntz, Esquire, who died in 1598. A peculiarity of the inscription is, that after giving the date of death in the month of March, it adds "*juxta computationem Anglicanam.*" Another slab discovered—to the memory of Hugh Poyntz, who died in 1604—bears the words "*juxta usitatam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ computationem.*" There seems no way of accounting for these words except by supposing that the Poyntz family, being Roman Catholic, rendered this inferential obedience to the head of their Church, the correction of the Calendar having been made by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. This conjecture is supported by the fact that both the slabs bear the usual Romanist prayer for the soul of the deceased. But there is the difficulty that the unreformed faith was peculiarly unpopular during the closing years of Elizabeth's reign, and it seems strange that an incumbent of that age should have permitted the open display in his church of inscriptions requesting prayers for the dead. It is conjectured, however, that, as in the churches at Dunster, Mapledurham, Arundel, and a few other places, the lords of the manor may have possessed special rights over a portion of the building; and it somewhat corroborates this view to find that the chapel south of the chancel is still called the Poyntz Chapel. The Poyntz family perhaps conformed soon after the death of Hugh above mentioned, for another slab, dated 1631, lacks the ordinary Romanist formula. The family, which left Iron Acton in 1680, was connected with the parish from the time of Edward II., when Nicholas Poyntz married the heiress of the Actons, and so became possessed of the manor. An effigy in armour, in very good condition, thanks to innumerable coats of whitewash, exists in the church, and is supposed by some to be that of Sir Nicholas. A female effigy of about the same date survives the iconoclasm of

centuries. There are also slabs of Sir Robert Poyntz and his two wives. He was the builder of the singularly beautiful and unique Preaching Cross in the churchyard. Other points of interest will present themselves to scientific visitors—amongst them, the solid oak lintils above each window. The Rector, the Rev. H. L. Thompson, is superintending the restoration, and the results promise to be gratifying to archaeologists.

CIX.—THE TAX ON CIDER, 1763.—No little irritation was caused in this county (in common with other fruit-growing districts), in 1763, by the imposition of a tax on cider; and the extent of the dissatisfaction of the people can only be estimated by referring to the newspapers of the day. A powerful interest was brought to bear against the obnoxious Act. Here, for instance, is an account of an anti-Cider Tax demonstration at Ledbury:—"A procession was made thro' the principal parts of this town by the servants of the cider merchants, coopers, farmers, and some poor labourers, with numbers of poor people, the day the Cider Act took place, in the following manner, viz.: A man with a drum covered with black crape, beating the dead march, drumsticks reverted; two mutes with crape hatbands and black cloaks; an empty barrel upon a bier carried by six poor farmers, dressed in cyder hair-cloths, with hair-cloths covering the barrel and a gauging-stick in the bung-hole, and the pall of hair-cloths, supported by six others in black; two men, the one on the right, with an empty can upon his head covered with crape, upon the top of which was a branch of an apple-tree with apples thereon, covered also with crape; the other on the left in black, with the tools on his shoulder necessary to be made use of in felling of trees; and in the rear a number of poor objects with apples in their bosoms, covered with crape. The bells were rung muffled all the day; and every face expressed a sympathetic sorrow for the impending ruin that awaits this county."

No means were neglected for effecting the repeal of the Act. The High Sheriff and the Grand Jury at the summer assizes subscribed their names to the following address to their Parliamentary representatives:—"Having already received the assurance of your using your respective endeavours to procure a repeal of the Act for laying a duty, by way of excise, upon the makers of cider, it might seem as unnecessary to repeat an application to you for that purpose as it is to repeat the great inequality and many hardships of that tax, as well as the inconveniences and oppressions attending that method of collection; but acting respectively in our present capacities, as the High Sheriff and a very numerous Grand Jury of this county of Gloucester, unmoved and uninfluenced by any factious views or party opposition, wishing and sincerely endeavouring to promote that duty and obedience which is due to the Government of the best of Kings, and preservation of our happy Constitution, we think it our duty to express in this most public manner our dread and

apprehensions of the bad effects of the said Act; and therefore we earnestly recommend and repeat our requests to you to use your best endeavours, in a constitutional manner, to procure the repeal of the said Act."

A county meeting was called two months later by the High Sheriff, specially "to consider the most proper methods for obtaining a redress of those grievances which the makers of cyder and perry are subject to by the late Act." "A great number," it is stated, "of the principal gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders met at the Bell [in Gloucester]; but the great room being insufficient for so large a company, they adjourned to the Boothall, where the Act was read over, and each clause particularly discussed, and the hardships pointed out. After which it was resolved that a general committee should be chosen, who were to subdivide themselves in the county [as was done in other counties] for facilitating enquiries into the several grievances of the Act; of which they are to make a report to the general committee, that proper instructions to their representatives may be drawn up, and a petition to Parliament prepared for a repeal of this burthensome tax."

The extent of the agitation is attested by the following statement:—"It is quite certain that at the meeting of the Parliament very strong remonstrances will be made against the mode at least of the Cyder Act, and we flatter ourselves it will be repealed. The truth is, it has spread a universal face of sorrow all over the cyder counties, and men who were but a few months ago irreconcilable enemies, are now united in their opposition to an odious and oppressive excise. Mr. Southwell carries all before him with a high hand; there is but little doubt of his being chosen for the county, as he is greatly beloved here on account of his hatred to oppression, in whatever form it may be exercised on his free-born countrymen." Mr. Southwell was returned for the county in 1768, and again in 1774, and was advanced to the peerage in 1776; and the tax, as anticipated, was repealed.

CX.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, TRINITY CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.—There are no less than one hundred and seventy-two inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1857.	July 6.	Addenbrooke, Henry, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1859.	Nov. 30.	Addenbrooke, Louisa.
1850.	April 5.	Allen, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1837.	March 22.	Allen, Margaret.
1843.	Sept. 21.	Annesley, Eleanor Caroline.
1845.	March 31.	Annesley, Hon. Mary Anne.
1844.	May 6.	Arbuthnot, Margaret Sarah.
1839.	Dec. 8.	Aylmer, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1876.	July 22.	Baron, Elizabeth.

1851. Oct. 2. Baron, John, M.D., F.R.S.  
 1824. June 13. Barrett, Samuel, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Jamaica.  
 1844. May 25. Barron, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1845. April 11. Bastin, John.  
 1831. April 11. Baylis, Amelia.  
 1830. Sept. 5. Baylis, Betty.  
 1851. Dec. 13. Bean, Colonel Nathaniel.  
 1828. Jan. 14. Bent, William Partington, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1837. Jan. 24. Berry, Jane Robertson.  
 1836. Oct. 12. Berry, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1841. Dec. 30. Billamore, Catharine.  
 1835. Aug. 20. Billamore, Cap<sup>t</sup> Frederick Hadow, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1802. April 3. Billamore, Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert, I.N.  
 1818. May 7. Billamore, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Robert Ashmead, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1840. April 27. Billamore, Major Thomas Richard, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1862. Jan. 3. Bingham, Susanna Maria.  
 1849. Sept. 21. Bird, Georgiana Mary.  
 1851. Aug. 30. Bird, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1828. Sept. 8. Blanshard, Cap<sup>t</sup> John, I.N.  
 1827. Aug. 24. Boden, Elizabeth (see No. V.)  
 1857. March 20. Bolton, Lieut.-Col. Abraham.  
 1848. Oct. 5. Bolton, Charles Thomas Lyndon.  
 1848. May 13. Bolton, Eliza Fanny.  
 1830. April 19. Bradney, Elizabeth.  
 1842. Feb. 25. Brady, Jane Harriet.  
 1838. May 29. Browne, Margaret.  
 1847. April 27. Buchan, Margaret Catharine.  
 1848. March 27. Bulkeley, Henry, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1853. June 7. Burroughs, Col. William, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1837. Oct. 27. Burrowes, Louisa.  
 1838. Jan. 23. Burrowes, Louisa Ricketts.  
 1857. May 19. Butler, Hon. Anne.  
 1832. Nov. 11. Byrchall, Sarah.  
 1837. Nov. 23. Clayton, Anne, Lady.  
 1842. Oct. 28. Clunes, Lydia Lucy Augusta.  
 1842. Oct. 27. Clunes, Mary Ruth.  
 1847. June 19. Clunes, Selina Elizabeth.  
 1839. July 23. Coffin, Admiral Sir Isaac, Bar<sup>t</sup>, G.C.H.  
 1848. March 10. Coghill, Anna Maria, Lady.  
 1828. Coghill, Geraldine Octavia.  
 1839. Dec. 18. Coley, Richard Warren, M.D., R.N.  
 1851. Aug. 27. Crowder, Eliza Pulleyn.  
 1838. Aug. 27. Crowder, Colonel John, K.H.  
 1833. Feb. 6. Crowther, Sarah.  
 1832. Feb. 13. Dawson, Major John William, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1847. April 20. Dawson, Mary Beaty.  
 [1857. April 2.] Dewdney, Eleanor.

[1855. Jan. 31.]	Dewdney, Emily [Letitia].
[1850. Feb. 8.]	Dewdney, Emily [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1827. June 7.	Douglas, Lieu <sup>t</sup> Charles, R.H.A.
1857. Sept. 21.	Douglas, Harriet.
1847. June 18.	Douglas, Isabella.
1831. Oct. 2.	Douglas, Major Robert Sholto, R.A.
1863. April 6.	Dowrick, Harriott.
1833. April 3.	Dowrick, Nathaniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1832. Jan. 1.	Duff, Georgina Helen.
1848. April 3.	Durbin, Ann.
1848. April 18.	Durbin, Joseph Jeanes [Esq <sup>r</sup> ].
1835. Dec. 24.	Dyce, Lieut.-General [Alexander], H.E.I.C.S. (To be continued.)

CXL.—“BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.”—(Reply to No. I.) Only three numbers of this periodical appeared. The editor [Thomas Henry Sealy, a poet and writer of celebrity], who was well qualified for his task, was a Gloucestershire man, having been born at Alstone Lawn, near Cheltenham, in 1811. He died at Bristol in 1848. The two works by him advertised on the cover of the first number of the magazine are now worth much more than the price at which they were published.—*Wm. George, Bristol.*

CXII.—THE CRADLE OF KING HENRY V.—(See Nos. XXXIV. and LVII.) This interesting historical relic is now [? was] in the possession of the Rev. G. W. Braikenridge, of Claremont, Clevedon, Somerset, having been purchased by his father, G. W. Braikenridge, Esq., F.S.A., of Broomwell House, Brislington, in 1834, at the sale of the effects of Mr. Barnes, of Redland Hall, near Bristol. A full and interesting paper on the cradle and its fortunes by Mr. Ould, of Monmouth, may be found in one of the volumes of the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*. Mr. H. Shaw executed a drawing of it in 1835, when he very discreetly omitted the modern additions which had been made before it was acquired by Mr. Braikenridge.—*J.M.*

CXIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, TRINITY CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.

(Continued from No. CX.)

1839. May 22.	Finlay, Hester Sophia.
1839. March 30.	Fitz Roy, Lady Elizabeth.
1837. Jan. 20.	Ford, Mary, Dowager Lady.
1836. Dec. 6.	Foster, Annie Charlotte.
1844. Jan. 3.	French, Elizabeth Ann.
1839. Jan. 10.	French, Elizabeth Mary Robinson.
1843. Jan. 19.	French, Miles Mundy, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1833. Nov. 4.	Frobisher, Caroline.
1838. Oct. 12.	Gardiner, Lieut.-Col. Charles.
1835. March 22.	George, Margaret, Lady.

1846. May 22. Gillman, Frances.  
 1858. March 24. Gillman, Frances [Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1830. Jan. 8. Gillman, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1837. Oct. 14. Grasset, Sarah.  
 1830. March 26. Greentree, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1849. Oct. 25. Gubbs, Jane.  
 1840. Aug. 31. Gubbs, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1842. Feb. 25. Hall, Dorothy.  
 1834. April 15. Hall, William, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1856. Jan. 17. Hamer, Anna Lloyd.  
 1829. July 22. Harris, Jane.  
 1833. June 3. Harrison, Cap<sup>t</sup> Charles Moore.  
 1837. Nov. 12. Helsham, Mary.  
 1854. March 11. Henly, Hannah.  
 1842. Oct. 7. Henly, John, Veterinary Surgeon.  
 1837. Feb. 6. Henshaw, Sophia.  
 1825. Feb. 25. Heyman, Henry, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1844. March 10. Heyman, Mary.  
 1834. Feb. 20. Heyman, Rosina.  
 1821. Nov. 15. Hickes, Catharine.  
 1857. Nov. 9. Higgins, Colonel Warner Westenra, K.H.  
 1842. Jan 26. Hopkins, Rev<sup>d</sup> David.  
 1836. Feb. 9. Hopkins, Mary.  
 1833. March 22. Hopkins, William, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1842. May 13. Hort, Arthur Josiah.  
 1841. Dec. 11. Hort, Louisa Josephine.  
 1843. Sept. 15. Hort, Margaret, Lady.  
 1842. Feb. 24. Howard, Lady Katherine.  
 1845. Jan 2. Hume, Marianne.  
 1838. March 2. Humfrey, Charles.  
 1826. March 19. Humfrey, Elizabeth [Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1844. Oct. 16. Humfrey, Elizabeth.  
 1820. March. Humfrey, Emily.  
 1842. Sept. 17. Humfrey, Henry, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1832. April 5. Humfrey, Lieut-Gen. John, R.E.  
 1827. Sept. 23. Humfrey, William Henry, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1835. Sept. 8. Hunt, Frances.  
 1824. Hunt, Thomas Welch, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1871. Aug. 15. Hutchins, Catherine.  
 1844. March 10. Hutchins, Major George Henry, H.E.I.C.S.  
 1852. Aug. 28. Hutchinson, Lieut-Col. George, H.E.I.C.S.,  
                     F.R.S.  
 1845. Aug. 28. Hutchinson, General Sir William, K.C.H.  
 1841. Oct. 29. Jeffery, Lowman.  
 1835. March 13. John, Grace.  
 1843. Sept. 9. Johnstone, Mary Elizabeth.  
 1836. April 30. Jordan, Lieut-Col. John G[uilford] D[udley].

1827.	Sept. 29.	Justice, Philip, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1840.	Feb. 2.	Kirkland, Nugent, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1829.	Nov. 12.	Knight, Harriet.
1849.	March 3.	Knox, Lieut-Col. Edward.
1837.	April 23.	Lane, Jane, Barbados.
1838.	June 13.	Langford, Sarah.
1875.	Jan. 22.	Lee, Barrett, [widow of Colonel Lee].
1847.	Feb. 10.	Lee, Colonel Michael White.
1857.	July 11.	Lemaistre, Elizabeth.
1840.	Nov. 4.	Lemaistre, John Gustavus.
1848.	Aug. 2.	Lindsey, Louisa Frances.
1851.	March 17.	Lindsey, Owen, Esq <sup>r</sup> , M.D.
1854.	Dec. 22.	Lindsey, Susan.
1856.	April 16.	Lucas, Robert.

(To be continued.)

CXIV.—BRISTOL CHURCH PLATE.—These three communications appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, in April, 1879, and deserve attention :—

(1.) It may be interesting to many, and possibly lead to further communications of the same kind from others, if I send an account of the plate now belonging to the parish church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Bristol, with the dates, as shown by the London Hall-marks. It is singular that all of it bears the London Hall-mark, notwithstanding there was, I believe, about the dates mentioned, a Hall in this city empowered to mark silver.

Silver-gilt chalice, with lid, date 1570-71. Two silver-gilt patens, 1633-34. The maker (T. F. in a shield) appears on communion cups and covers at Temple Church, *London*, 1609; also at Chelmsford Church, 1621; on some plate at Christ's College, Cambridge, 1628; and 1639-40, on a frosted cup at Trinity House, London. Two stamped silver dishes, 1631-32. Flagon, "the gift of Edward Tyson, deceased," 1639, marked in London 1640-41, probably purchased by a bequest. Flagon, "the gift of Mr John Snow," and dated 1688, bears the mark *probably* of 1689-90, but is not shaped quite like the example in Mr. Cripps' book. Spoon, 1723-24. All London marked. Old silver parish seal, with chain and clasp to attach to waist-belt, pre-Reformation date. Part of silver-gilt reliquary, formerly containing some relic, but now broken, pre-Reformation date.—Charles Wintle, Churchwarden of St. Stephen's.

(2.) I would call attention to the fact that in the chapter on St. Stephen's Church, in *Cursory Observations on the Churches of Bristol*, mention is made of a "large gilt chalice" having been presented to St. Stephen's by John Shipward, Mayor of the city, and a great merchant, who died in 1473. A more comprehensive list of this citizen's gifts to St. Stephen's occurs in Barrett's *History of Bristol*, p. 511. An interesting account of John Shipward and

his contemporaries may also be found in Seyer's *History of Bristol*, vol. ii., pp. 194, 195, on which the once fashionable novel of *Berkeley Castle*, by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, is founded. I have so far diverged in order to show that John Shipward was in his day a man of considerable importance, and that therefore if any pre-Reformation plate were preserved belonging to St. Stephen's, this gilt chalice would surely be in existence. For this reason I venture to suggest that a more careful examination of the Hall-mark on the silver-gilt chalice (ascribed by your correspondent to the year 1570) be made, in hopes that it may prove to be the identical one presented by worthy John Shipward for the use of the faithful, in or about 1470, viz., a century previously; and I am the more inclined to think it possible, inasmuch as the Lombardic capitals used as Hall-marks, *temp.* Edward IV., nearly resemble the old-fashioned Roman letters used in 1570; but, unfortunately for my theory, unless Cripps, whose works I have not seen, has succeeded in pursuing his researches further than either Morgan or Chaffers, the cycle in which John Shipward's gift must have been made is historically very hazy. On the other hand, if there be no positive evidence to overturn my theory, I am entitled to the Scotch verdict of "Not proven." I further suggest that a search be made in the old muniments of the church, which, if they go back so far, may assist in proving or disproving as to whether the "large gilt chalice" of Barrett's *History*, and the "silver-gilt chalice" now in existence, be identical.—Fentonian.

(3.) My attention has been drawn to a letter in your columns about some very interesting church plate, which is the property of the parish of St. Stephen, Bristol. Your correspondent suggests that one of the communion cups, said to be of the year 1570, might possibly, on more careful examination, prove to be much older, and, in fact, the very cup mentioned as the property of the parish a century earlier. I am sorry to say that this is not the case, though it is probably made of the very same silver which formed the more ancient chalice. The Hall-marks are the proper London marks for the Goldsmiths' year 1570-71; but apart from this fact, the cup is of the usual Elizabethan shape and fashion, no example of which has ever been found older than 1558.

I may take the opportunity of mentioning a much greater, though less ancient, curiosity at the Temple Church, Bristol, viz., a spoon of the last century, which bears what appear to be Bristol Hall-marks. Bristol was appointed an assay town in the 15th century, and re-appointed in 1701; but no other trace of a Bristol Hall-mark, nor any record of the establishment of a Goldsmiths' Company, has been found, though much search has been made amongst the civic archives and elsewhere. If any of your antiquarian correspondents could give me any information on the point, or tell me of any Bristol marked plate at any church in Bristol or the neighbourhood,

I should be very much indebted to them, and to you for inserting this request.—Wilfred Cripps, Cirencester.

CXV.—RICHARD PURSER, AN ALLEGED CENTENARIAN.—The Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D., Rector of Aldingham, Lancashire, (formerly Head Master of the Grammar School, Cheltenham), in a letter headed "Centenarianism," and published in the *Standard*, March 19, 1879, wrote as follows with reference to Richard Purser, who was buried in Leckhampton Churchyard, near Cheltenham, having attained (according to the record on his tombstone) the patriarchal age of 111 years:—"The old man, to whom I now pass on, purported at the time I met and talked with him to be older still. I believe he claimed 110 years, and was living under the care of a granddaughter, who was somewhere about 70. This was at Cheltenham, in or about the year 1862. He was not, however, a native of that town, but of Redmarley, a Worcestershire village just on the further edge of the Severn. He spoke of some event in his early life marked by bonfires and rejoicings in public. It might have been the accession of King George III., or possibly his marriage. 'That was the time when there was only one gentleman and one lady,' he said, 'in each parish.' No historical event of magnitude had, as in the case of the old woman, crossed the path of his early personal experiences, nor could one 'bring him to book' with any other definite date than that of the public rejoicings before mentioned. I seem to remember, not an extract copied, but a photographed facsimile of the register of his baptism, from the Redmarley parish register, being produced, which confirmed his statement of his age. I should think it not unlikely there might be some still at Cheltenham who recollect him. His age when he left Redmarley might have been nothing remarkable, and the link of interest being broken, there would probably be nothing to distinguish his name, which I do not remember, from any other in the baptismal register of the middle of the eighteenth century. His faculties when I saw him were good, his health sound, his eye remarkably bright, and he could move to and from his chair without assistance."

Many besides Dr. Hayman remember old Purser, and have believed the validity of his claim; but an extract from a letter from William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., in reply, dated March 22, and published in the *Standard*, would seem to be conclusive against it:—

"Will you allow me as one who has taken an active part in those criticisms on cases of alleged ultra-centenarianism which Dr. Hayman denounces as 'having now reached fever heat,' to bring under the notice of your learned correspondent the canon which I have laid down, and which has received the sanction of some eminent men of science. It is as follows:—

"The age of an individual is a fact; and, like all other facts, to be proved, not inferred; to be established by evidence, not accepted on the mere assertion of the individual or the belief of his friends;

not deduced from his physical condition if living, or from his autopsy if dead, but proved by the register of his birth or baptism, or some other authentic record; and in proportion as the age claimed is exceptionally extreme ought the proof of it to be exceptionally strong, clear, and irrefragable.'

"And I venture to believe that if Dr. Hayman had applied these rules, or any other rules of evidence, to the case of Richard Purser—for that is the name of the Redmarley centenarian—he would have been satisfied, as I am, that there was not the slightest foundation for the 111 years engraved on his coffin plate, and that he was only what his physical condition indicated, somewhere about 80. Dr. Hayman's memory misleads him as to any certificate of the baptism of Purser. No such document could be found. The only document connected with him which was elicited during my long investigation of his case was his marriage certificate, which showed that he was married in 1808; and as Purser had stated he was fully 40 when married, carried back his birth to about 1768, and not 1756, as he claimed, thus reducing his age by 12 years; while, as it is much more probable—as in the case with men in his (Purser's) condition of life—he was nearer 20 than 40 when he married, that would bring him to about 80 at the time of his death, and his birth between 1785 and 1789—one of the very periods during which the baptismal entries are wanting in the Redmarley register. Purser's case occupies ten or twelve pages [pp. 224—235] in the work, *The Longevity of Man* [*Human Longevity*], which I published in 1873."

CXVI.—REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—In one of the parish registers of Charlton Kings there is a page headed "Senectutis pagina memorabilis." It contains the usual number of eight entries of burial, five of them (ranging from November 25, 1829, to March 3, 1830, inclusive) being the following:—William Pride, aged 86 years; Edward Burrows, aged 84; Giles Ashmead, 83; Sarah Pates, 82; and John Varnish, 81. And in a page of another register of the same parish (from January 15 to February 28, 1853, inclusive) these eight entries appear:—Emily Maria Hornidge, 58; Charlotte Hathaway, 86; Mary Garn, 69; Samuel Lewis, 60; Richard Robins, 76; Mary Turk, 88; Mary Caudle, 80; and John Payn, 77. The non-appearance of any deaths at earlier ages is somewhat striking.

As mentioned in the *Gloucester Journal*, February 4, 1832, "there are now living within a short distance of this city four brothers, whose united ages amount to three hundred and nineteen years! John Davis, labourer, of Longney, 82; Joseph Davis, cordwainer, of Whitminster, 81; William Davis, fisherman, 79, and James Davis, labourer, 77, both of Elmore. They are all Freemen of Gloucester, and at present in the enjoyment of good health."

A paragraph in the *Gloucester Mercury*, April 7, 1877, headed "Longevity in the Forest of Dean," states that "amongst the out-

paupers in the township of West Dean there are 75 persons whose united ages, ranging from 70 to 94, make a total of 5,764 years, an average of 76 years and 10 months. Of these venerable recipients of parochial relief, 31 are males and 44 are females."

In the parish of Frampton Cotterell, the population of which exceeds 1,100, there were only three burials during the latter half of the year 1878; and the youngest person buried was 82 years of age. The last six entries in the register, which cover a period of more than seven months, are as follows:—Mary Turner, 85; George Bryant, 82; Grace Hewett, 83; Samuel Boulton, 82; Elizabeth Hollister, 87; and Ann Scudamore, 84. This would seem to be a healthy parish, but other parishes within the county may not be less so. The healthiness of Naunton a century ago has been mentioned in No. XXXIX.

CXVII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, TRINITY CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.

(Continued from No. CXIII.)

1836.	Dec. 28.	M <sup>c</sup> Allister, Charlotte Jeanette.
1826.	June 17.	M <sup>c</sup> Ghie, Elizabeth Pomeroy.
1839.	Nov. 18.	Maclean, Sibella.
1849.	Nov. 2.	Manners, Mary.
1834.	March 7.	Manners, Major Thomas.
1834.	Sept. 22.	Marjoribanks, Sir William, Bart.
1833.	Feb. 5.	Markland, Francis, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1839.	Aug. 10.	Markland, Mary.
1861.	Dec. 9.	Massie, Mary.
1838.	April 25.	Massie, Watkin Williams, Esq <sup>r</sup> , H.E.I.C.S.
1844.	Feb. 15.	Matthew, Mary.
1832.	May 1.	Maude, Hon. Frances.
1858.	May 24.	Mayers, Clara.
1845.	May 3.	Mayers, Eleonora.
1843.	April 25.	Mayers, Eleonora Lynch.
1836.	Oct. 19.	Mayers, Henry Adams, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Barbados.
1842.	March 6.	Mayers, Laura.
1838.	Dec. 6.	Meara, Elizabeth.
1839.	Oct. 26.	Meara, Rev <sup>d</sup> John.
1843.	Dec. 6.	Merry, Elizabeth.
1855.	Nov. 23.	Merry, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1848.	March 4.	Minchin, Maria Frederica.
1852.	July 7.	Molyneux, Cap <sup>t</sup> John.
1831.	Sept. 17.	Moore, Hon. [Lieut.-Col.] Robert.
1864.	Dec. 5.	Morgan, Elizabeth.
1835.	Dec. 10.	Morgan, Hannah.
1842.	April 25.	Morgan, Hill, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.
1822.	Dec. 8.	Morgan, Sarah Anne.
1837.	Nov. 14.	Mosley, Anne Babington.
1844.	Nov. 26.	O'Malley, Cap <sup>t</sup> George Patrick.

1829.	Jan. 11.	Page, Arthur, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Barrister.
1832.	Feb. 2.	Parke, Major Preston Fryer.
1829.	July 22.	Patrickson, Lieu <sup>t</sup> George, H.E.I.C.S.
1843.	Jan. 1.	Patrickson, Grace.
1833.	Jan. 21.	Patrickson, Hannah Hoey.
1854.	March 6.	Patrickson, Mary.
1841.	May 24.	Patrickson, Rebecca Maria.
1819.	May 27.	Patrickson, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1836.	April 17.	Paul, Elizabeth, Lady.
1831.	June 21.	Paxton, John William, Esq <sup>r</sup> , H.E.I.C.S.
1835.	June 27.	Penson, Colonel Thomas, H.E.I.C.S.
1846.	May 24.	Pickford, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1846.	Oct. 23.	Piggott, Elizabeth Jane.
1844.	May 4.	Piggott, Joseph Moseley, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1839.	Oct. 11.	Potts, Elizabeth Narney.
1844.	Nov. 16.	Potts, James David, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1840.	June 28.	Prole, Anna Maria Frances.
1840.	Jan. 13.	Prole, Ellen Margaret.
1835.	Aug. 6.	Prole, Lieut.-General George, H.E.I.C.S.
1830.	March 17.	Prole, George Claudius.
1839.	Sept. 15.	Prole, Major George Newton, H.E.I.C.S.
1844.	May 25.	Prole, Lydia.
1833.	May 1.	Pulleine, Henry Percy, Esq <sup>r</sup> .

*(To be continued.)*

CXVIII.—NOTES OF OLD GLOUCESTERSHIRE WILLS.—(1.) The will of William Horton, of Somerville's Aston, in Gloucestershire, dated 25 Nov., 1537. He desires to be buried in the churchyard of Aston. Bequeaths to the "repacōn of the sayde churche vj strycke of whete and ij of malt." To each of his iij das., Jone, Alice, and Agnes, vj quarters of barley, x strycke of wheate, x shepe, and one Rother beaste. To Thomas Roe, of Pershore, xij streke of wheate, and to euery one of hys chylderne one streke of barley. To Mother Kynge xijd. To the Repacōn of the bryge of p'schore one streke of barley. To Bowman, of Cookhill, iij streke of barley. Sir Wylliam, of Morekote, is to pray "for all c'sten sowles," and to have xxs. The residue of goods to Jane [or Jone], testator's wife, and she to be executrix. Thomas Roe to be overseer. John Gybbes one of the witnesses. The will is in the Worcester Court of Probate.

(2.) The will of John Tomes, dated 22 Dec., 1537, and also to be found at Worcester. "Ihon tomys, of marston sycca . . . fyrst and formast J Recōmende and bequethe my sowlle to almyhty godde, hys blessyd mother mary, and to all y<sup>e</sup> holy cōpeny of hevyn." Body to be buried in the churchyard of "y<sup>e</sup> blessyd a postyl sent Jamys, of marston sycca." To the "moder church of worcester iijjd." The residue of goods to "Margret tomys, my wyfe," and she to be executrix. Witnessed by Sir Thomas Roose, curate, John Tomys, John Schlatter, "wythe other moo."

The family of Tomes appears to have been in Marston Sicca in the year 1374, if not earlier; for I have met with the name in an Ordination list in the Bishop's Registry at Worcester: John Thommes, of Marston sicca, ordained an acolyte in Worcester Cathedral, in 1374. And about sixteen years later, a John Tommes, presbyter, was presented to the parish church of Merston sicca. But the family is not mentioned as being there in the Gloucestershire Subsidy Roll at the Record Office under date 1327; at which date, according to that Roll, Robert Thūis and John le Selatter were of Newtonon († Naunton), Co. Glouc. William Tomnys, of longe Merston (i.e. Marston Sicca), was one of the executors named in the will of John Barell, of Broad Marston, Glouc.; date of will 12 Dec., 1469. The Mr. Tomes who was at Marston in 1651, gave shelter to King Charles, it appears; but I have not the *Boscobel Tracts* at hand. The family owns property there to this day.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

Rudder (p. 540), in his account of the parish of Marston Sicca (which, notwithstanding its superabundance of water in the winter, is frequently very *dry* at other times), tells us that "the only curiosity in the village [in 1779] is a roasting-jack, in the possession of Mr. Tomms, said to be the same which King Charles was set to wind up when he appeared as servant to Mrs. Lane. It is not curious in itself, but only as it is connected in story with that prince."

CXIX.—"JUNCARE."—(Replies to No. XXIX.) *Juncare* (v.t., in old records), to strew rushes; *juncus* (s., in botany), a genus of plants, a bulrush; *juncous*, full of rushes. (Ash's *Dictionary*, 1779.) *Juncare* (old Latin), to strew with rushes, according to the old custom of adorning churches. (Bailey's *Dictionary*, 1789). These two works contain obsolete words and law terms. The day for strewing is sometimes called "Rush-Sunday." Redcliffe Church is still adorned with flowers, and strewed with rushes, on Whit-Sunday, in accordance with the will of William Mede, who gave a tenement, in 1494, to defray the expense, and for a sermon, etc. (Taylor's *Bristol*, p. 165).—*William George, Bristol.*

In answer to a similar inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 88) the following three replies have been received (p. 435):—

(1.) Ducange explains this:—"Juncare, locum floribus vel juncis spargere. *Juncus*, majoribus festis sparsus in ecclesia et alibi. Consuetudines MSS. Sancti Augustini Lemovicensis: 'In festo Augustini . . . præpositus debet recipere *juncum*, qui debetur ex consuetudine ad parandum chorum et capitulum.'" There was clearly in this case an obligation, derived from long usage, on the neighbouring farms and farmers, to bring in contributions of freshly cut rushes for the festival of the local saint. Cotgrave gives also as a French word, "*Joncher*, to strew, to spread, or cover (as) with rushes."

Passing now from Limoges to England, we find the same custom prevalent under the name of "rush-bearings," at which "wakes" or festivals of the dedication of each country church the parishioners were bound to furnish quotas of green rushes to strew the floor (see Brand, &c.).

The "rush" in most frequent use was probably the *Acorus calamus*, L., or sweet flag, which, though botanically speaking not a rush at all, would be thus loosely classed by a rustic gatherer. Besides its ecclesiastical uses, the rush was, of course, the mediæval substitute for a carpet.—Zero.

(2.) Evidently a barbarism, from the Latin *juncus*, a bulrush. The custom of strewing rushes on the floor on special occasions exists, or at least did exist a dozen years ago, in the mansion of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House at Kingston-on-Hull.—W. J. Bernhard-Smith.

(3.) *Juncare* is to strew with rushes, and there are many like words in Ducange derived from *juncus*. He gives, "*Juncare, spargere flores.*" *Jonciere* is a bed of rushes.—W. G.

A portion of an article in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, June 2, 1879, headed "Rush Sunday at St. Mary Redcliff Church," will not be out of place:—Yesterday being Whit-Sunday, the ancient custom of strewing the floors of St. Mary Redcliff Church with rushes was observed, and the Mayor, with a large number of the members of the Corporation, attended the morning service. The magnificent parish church had been decorated for the occasion. Azaleas, rhododendrons, water-lilies, &c., were arranged on each side of the altar, and the effect, enhanced by the blending of the colours, was extremely pleasing. On the altar were crosses, composed of the finest white and red azaleas, &c., with beds of mosses and floral devices. The top rails of the front choir-stalls were lined with strings of blue bells, lilies, white azaleas, and evergreens; and in front of the reading-desk was a sacred monogram, worked in somewhat similar flowers, while the panels and base were also decorated. The decorations of the pulpit were not so extensive, but were chaste. Special pains had been expended upon the font, which was surmounted by a floral canopy, the base being divided into panels by strings of flowers, in the centre of which were various devices, embedded in moss and evergreens. Crowds assembled in front of the Council-house and around the church to view the starting and the arrival of the civic procession, the pageant apparently lacking none of its old attractions. Admission was by ticket until the arrival of the Mayor and Corporation, when the doors were thrown open, and the sacred edifice was soon filled to overflowing. The sermon was preached by Canon Norris, B.D., Vicar of the parish.

CXX.—ATKYN'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE."—There are, as is well known, two editions of Sir Robert Atkyn's posthumous folio,

entitled *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, and when a copy of the first is offered for sale, it is sure to bring, for some reason or another, a far higher price than one of the second. Will some one acquainted with the merits of the work, and with the differences (be they many or few) between the editions, be so good as to assign a satisfactory reason? Is there really value for the increase of price? or is it merely a matter of *editio princeps*? A careful collation is much to be desired.

CXXI.—STROUD SIXTY YEARS AGO.—The following letter from Stroud appeared in the *Gleaner*; or, *Cirencester Weekly Magazine* (Cirencester, 1816), p. 53, and is curious, as illustrative of the past, and suggestive of further improvements:—

SIR,—The hint in your Magazine, No. 3, from your correspondent "E.E.H." relative to Lamps & Projecting Spouts, I observed with some degree of satisfaction, and am therefore induced to trouble you with the following remarks on the same subject, which I have to request you will publish in your next *Gleaner*. I perfectly agree with "E.E.H." that projecting spouts in the streets of a town are nuisances of a very grievous nature to the public, and should be universally done away with; indeed it has been thought prudent in all Acts of Parliament which have been obtained for regulating and improving towns (commonly called Paving Acts), to make express enactments for the removal and future prevention of such annoyances; but unfortunately in those towns that are not subject to such *compulsory improvements* the object is not very easily attained, although obviously attended with an expense very inadequate to the advantages to be derived from the alteration. I am sorry to say an evil of the above kind has long existed in this town; and notwithstanding the public inconvenience arising from it has been frequently urged, no remedy has hitherto been effected, and I cannot help observing, that the inhabitants appear totally deaf to suggestions of improvement, and blind to their own interest; however, as the inhabitants of Cirencester have recently set them so laudable an example, I trust they will not be tardy in the adoption of a similar plan; and I likewise earnestly hope that our streets will speedily be free, not only from projecting spouts, but from all other nuisances that are prohibited in well-regulated towns, to enumerate which I shall at present forbear, contenting myself with the old adage, that "a word to the wise" will suffice. With regard to lamps I conceive them to be essentially necessary in all towns, particularly in those that are large and populous, being as well matters of ornament as of convenience. It must be admitted that they not only prevent accidents in the streets at night by the frequent passing of carriages, &c., and inconvenience to foot passengers, but also in a great measure restrain the perpetration of burglaries and other atrocities which the shades of midnight might otherwise conceal; and where

a night watch has been established, these luminaries must materially assist the guardians of the night in their patrol, and serve to detect and secure the nocturnal delinquent with greater facility. "E.E.H." suggests the necessity of a few lamps in the streets of Cirencester, in addition to the present number, but how much greater is the inconvenience here, when it is considered that our streets are wholly *unilluminated*,\* save by the light from shops during the early part of the evening. It is a well-known fact that many accidents have happened in our streets at night in consequence of the non-erection of lamps; and some time ago, a man, who has a large family, in walking along one of the principal streets fell into a large cavity, or mouth of a drain *in the middle of the horse road* (since inclosed by posts and chains), and dreadfully fractured his leg in two places, and had it not been for the humane interference of two respectable persons, who being awakened by the groans of the unfortunate man, got up and procured him immediate surgical assistance, he must have remained in the street till the morning, labouring under the most excruciating pain, and at the great risk of his life. I therefore beg, through the medium of your *Gleaner*, to submit these remarks to the serious consideration of the inhabitants of this place, and whilst projecting spouts and other annoyances are removed, I hope a sufficient number of lamps will be substituted in their stead.—I am yours, &c., A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS. Stroud, Jan. 25, 1816.

The periodical from which the foregoing has been taken, was printed and published by T. S. Porter, of Cirencester, in 1816. It consists of 52 weekly numbers, "containing original communications on various subjects, and selections from some of the most approved authors, births, marriages, deaths, &c."; and it forms an 8vo volume of 624 pages. Like many other publications of the kind, it has become rather scarce; and though it cannot be described as very full of local information, it deserves the attention of collectors of Gloucestershire books.

CXXII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, TRINITY CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.

(Concluded from No. CXVII.)

1855.	Jan. 27.	Robinson, Sir George Best, Bart.	
1843.	Aug. 9.	Robinson, Dame Louisa.	
1829.	Feb. 14.	Rooke, Anne.	[Jamaica.
1830.	May 10.	Ross, Henry John, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Crown Solicitor,	
1845.	Sept. 5.	Scott, Frances Maria.	
1843.	May 31.	Scott, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .	
1847.	May 29.	Selwyn, Albinia Frances.	
1846.	Oct. 2.	Selwyn, Congreve, M.D.	
1834.	Feb. 22.	Shirley, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .	
1831.	Oct. 12.	Shoolbred, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> , M.D.	[R.A.
1868.	Dec. 13.	Showers, General Edward Melian Gullifer,	

\* I believe there is one lamp at the George.

1869.	July 21.	Showers, Stephen St. George.
1826.	Sept. 2.	Slingsby, Rev <sup>d</sup> John, Fell. King's Coll. Cam.
1833.	Feb. 13.	Smith, Anne.
1843.	July 26.	Smith, Anne Dorothea Harrison.
1830.	Oct. 26.	Smith, Hon. Charlotte Juliana.
1857.	Nov. 22.	Smith, Edmund Carrington.
1830.	April 6.	Smith, Colonel James, H.E.I.C.S.
1843.	Oct. 20.	Smith, Lieut.-Col. John Carrington.
1827.	Nov. 25.	Smith, John Somerset.
1827.	Nov. 6.	Sproule, Eliza.
1829.	May 31.	Sproule, Samuel, Esq <sup>r</sup> , M.D., H.E.I.C.S.
1834.	Nov. 4.	Starkie, Edward, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1834.	Oct. 26.	Starkie, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1835.	Jan. 15.	Stawell, Jonas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1839.	Nov. 23.	Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Josiah, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.
1838.	Feb. 26.	Stockdale, Jackson, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1832.	June 22.	Sykes, Julia Lucy.
1841.	Sept. 17.	Taylor, Frances Wentworth.
1836.	Dec. 19.	Taylor, Helena.
1839.	June 22.	Taylor, James, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1835.	June 29.	Thomason, Cap <sup>t</sup> William, H.E.I.C.S.
1863.	Nov. 19.	Timins, Anne Sophia.
1838.	April 13.	Timins, Charles Sheldon, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Com. R.N.
1835.	Jan. 3.	Tollemache, Hon. Sarah Maria.
1831.	July 2.	Tyler, Charlotte Mary Amy.
1851.	Oct. 15.	Tyler, John Chatfield, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1827.	July 7.	Tyson, George Francis, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1846.	Dec. 11.	Tyson, Marianne.
1832.	June 24.	Vanbrugh, Frances.
1825.	March 5.	Vassall, Charlotte.
1866.	Aug. 30.	Velley, Maria Jane.
1835.	June 25.	Wade, Juliana Charlotte.
1869.	Aug. 12.	Wallace, H. P., Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1836.	May 22.	Warburton, Colonel Augustus.
1841.	Oct. 17.	Ward, John, Esq.
1839.	March 14.	Ward, Martha.
1841.	Feb. 22.	Warrington, Elizabeth.
1836.	June 6.	Watson, Peter, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1843.	April 30.	West, Georgina.
1850.	Aug. 18.	Williamson, James, Esq <sup>r</sup> , M.D., H.E.I.C.S.
1852.	June 3.	Willoughby, Cap <sup>t</sup> John R. F., H.E.I.C.S.
1853.	Feb. 21.	Willoughby, Sarah Nickleson.
1842.	May 8.	Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wiltshire, R.A., K.C.H.
1851.	May 19.	Wood, Mary.
1838.	Sept. 21.	Wood, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Surgeon.
1837.	April 11.	Wordie, Catherine.
1841.	June 6.	Wright, Agnes.

Mention has been made of Miss Boden, and of the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit, in No. V. The burials beneath the church, and in the surrounding churchyard, have been very numerous. The register dates only from Dec. 19, 1823; but it contains many important entries, the total number of burials amounting (Dec. 12, 1877) to 894.

CXXIII.—DOMESTIC STATE PAPERS, QUEEN ELIZABETH.—The following references may be found useful:—

Vol. xx. (*Cal.*, p. 186). Indenture of sale from Trystram Holcam, of Aston, and Gryzegon, his wife, to John Arres and Elizabeth, his wife, of their great house in Chepyng Campden, Co. Gloucester, and a close and orchard in the same town, 1 Oct., 1561.

Vol. xlviii., No. 11 (*Cal.*, p. 319). Gloucester, 7 Oct., 1568. Richard Cheney, Bp. of Gloucester, to Cecil. Has been at Bristol, and preached three sermons. Erroneous doctrines preached by on Norbrook. Has been advised to prosecute him, but as he has never spent two-pence in law, he will end as he has begun.

Vol. lxvi., No. 12 (*Cal.*, p. 360). Gloucester, 11 Jan., 1570 [1569-70]. Edm<sup>d</sup> Lord Chandos and others, Justices of Gloucestershire, to the Council. Have assembled, and subscribed the declaration for Uniformity of Common Prayer. Mention several persons who have not subscribed, and reasons for their refusal. Inclosing—

Declaration by the Justices of Gloucestershire of their obedience to the Act of Parliament for Uniformity of Public Worship.

—John E. Bailey, Stretford, near Manchester.

CXXIV.—LYDNEY: THE SILURIAN POMPEII.—A posthumous work by the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, M.A., of Lydney Park, entitled *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*, and edited, with notes, by the Rev. Charles W. King, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (London, 1879), has drawn forth the following remarks, which first appeared in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 303):—

The remains of the Roman station in Lydney Park throw so much light on the history of the Roman occupation of Siluria, from the abundance and singularity of the antiquities discovered there, that Lydney has often been called the Silurian Pompeii. These remains have long engaged the attention of antiquaries, for they were described by Major Rooke in the *Archæologia* 102 years ago; but they were then overgrown with bushes, and the ruins were never thoroughly explored until the beginning of the present century, when the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, who was then the owner of Lydney Park, was induced to clear the ground, and to excavate the foundations of the old walls. The work of excavation was carried on for several years until the whole range of buildings was brought into view. No labour or expense was spared; every wall was carefully measured as it came to light, and was laid down on paper,

and every fragment of tessellated pavement was accurately copied in colours; whilst the coins and other antiquities found by the workmen were catalogued by Miss Bathurst, and drawn to scale by a competent draughtsman. It was a labour of love with Mr. Bathurst to describe in detail the excavations and their results, and he devoted many years of leisure to the preparation of an elaborate memoir on Roman antiquities in Britain to illustrate his discoveries. But this memoir was judged by his descendants too discursive for publication, and a summary descriptive of the remains at Lydney was drawn up by his son, the late Rev. W. Hiley Bathurst, who inherited his father's taste. He died, however, before it was ready for the press, and the MS. was entrusted by his son to Mr. C. W. King, the Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has added some valuable notes, and suggested some important corrections. The text is illustrated with thirty-one plates from the drawings made for Mr. Bathurst during the excavations, and they form, beyond all question, the most valuable portion of the book.

The Roman station at Lydney occupied two hills and a deep valley twenty-eight yards wide between them. The smaller hill is nearly circular, and scarcely sixty yards in diameter, but Camp Hill has an area of 180 yards by 124. The watch-tower on the smaller hill was one of the chain of fortresses built by Ostorius about 50 A.D., which communicated with each other by signals, and the encampments across the Severn on Selsley Hill and Painswick are within the range of view. The extent of the villa on Camp Hill, which measures 168 feet by 135, and the elegance of the pavements and painted stucco walls show that it was the residence of a Roman officer of high rank; whilst the series of coins, extending from Augustus to Arcadius, found in the excavations, prove that the station was occupied during the whole period of the Roman dominion in Britain. It appears from three votive inscriptions that the temple adjoining the villa was dedicated by Flavius Senilis to the god Nodons or Nudens, who never occurs elsewhere, and has been variously identified with Æsculapius, Glaucus, and the presiding divinity of the Silurians. The figure of the god on a curious bronze plaque in the Bathurst collection shows a youthful deity crowned with rays, and borne over the waters in a car drawn by four sea-horses. Beneath is a rough engraving of the Severn, with a Triton blowing his horn, and a British fisherman, who has just hooked a huge salmon by the favour of the god. The lettering of the dedication has that peculiar slope from left to right which is never found in inscriptions of later date than the first century, and is familiar to those who have studied the announcements scribbled on the houses of Pompeii. The name of the dedicator is a further indication that the foundations should be attributed to the Flavian period, and the coins later than Vespasian are little worn by circulation, and were evidently deposited soon after their issue. It

should be noted also that the two terminal statues or *Hermæ*, which from time immemorial lay mutilated and neglected at the foot of Camp Hill, seem to belong to the same period, for the female bust has the hair rolled in that peculiar fashion which was introduced by the wife of the Emperor Domitian, and only lasted about thirty years. These colossal busts are mounted on plinths, and are cut from one solid block of the stone of the district, so that they must have been carved on the spot. Their genuineness has been suspected from their exceptional character, and many antiquaries have declared them to be of modern manufacture. But Mr. King reminds us that a female head of the same period, with the hair dressed in a similar fashion, was dug up in Bath in 1714, and is figured in the seventh plate of Scarth's *Aquæ Solis*, and he urges with great force that no modern artist would possess sufficient archæological knowledge to re-produce the costume of the Flavian period. He has therefore no hesitation in identifying the Lydney busts with the *Hermæ* which formed the original pilasters of the Temple of Nodens, and in pronouncing them genuine specimens of those curious architectural embellishments which are described by Gildas as a constant and characteristic feature of the deserted Roman edifices in Britain.

CXXV.—A PRIEST'S WILL IN 1528.—The Marshalls of Cirencester appear to have been clothiers. The earliest record I find of them is in the will of William Marchall, dated 6 Nov., 1519. He desires to be buried in the church of Saperton, Co. Gloucester. Mentions "my child being now in the body of Kateryn my wife." "My unkill John Marchall of Cicitur, Co. Glouc', clothier." "My fader Thomas Marchall." Appoints his wife executrix; she proved his will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 June, 1522. (Maynwaringe, 25.) He was probably brother of Thomas Marshall; at least from the fact that Thomas was parson of Saperton, and from the mention in his will of his uncle John Marshal in Cyscetur, about the same date as William's uncle of the same name and place was living, such a conclusion is not unreasonable. The will of Thomas Marshall is interesting as an example of how a wealthy priest disposed of his money in pre-Reformation times, for the most part, as was usual, to superstitious uses. It may amuse those readers who care more for ecclesiastical than for genealogical antiquities.

#### THE WILL OF THOMAS MARSHALL.

In dei nomine amen. The yere of our lord god a thowsande fyve hundred twenty and eight the vijth day of the moneth of July I Thomas Marshall parson of the Church of saint Gabriel ffanchurche in the Citie of london being of good memory and hole of body make my Will and testament in this maner. ffirst. I bequeth my soule to almighty god to our blissed lady saint mary and to all the cōpany of hevyn my body to be buried in the Savoy to the

whiche place of the Savoye and to the comforte of the pour people in the same place I geve vjli. xiijs. iiijd. Item. I geve to euery brother professed in saint Thomas of Acres to pray for me a Riall of golde and to the maister to pray for me and to be a brother of the Chapter xls. to euery other preest and Clerke there serving xijd. and to all other w<sup>in</sup> the said house abydinge to pray for me iiijd. Item. I geve to the Crosse freres to pray for me and to receyve me brother and to have the plenarie indulgences foure poundes. Also. I geve to saint Antonyes to haue their indulgence and to receyve me brother to pray for me foure poundes. Item. I geve to the Pappey\* and to the threscore preestes to receyve me brother and to pray for me to euery of them vjli. xiijs. iiijd. Also. I geve to my Church of ffanchurche for a Cope for the same church w<sup>t</sup> my name to be sett on it tenne poundes. Also. to my Church of Sap'ton in the Countie of Gloucest<sup>r</sup> tenne poundes which xli. Will'm Compton Clothmaker dwelling in Chalford in the parishe of Bysley hath in keping and to haue at both my Churches dirige and masse for me. Maister Alrege I will that you deliuer or cause to be deliuered to Symon fframson my p'ishner dwelling in Sap'ton aforsaid iiijli. Itm. I geve to maister Cobbe to pray for me xijd. to maister Portlande xijd. Item. to maister parson of saint mighelles in Woodstrete xijd. to maister Harries the Irishman xijd. to sir Robert of Corpus x'pi Chapell to s<sup>r</sup> John Kyrner to sir Nicolas and his felowe maister Capelles preestes singing at saint Bartilmewes to euery of them to pray for me xijd. Also. I geve to the preestes of pappey and to the threscore preestes to euery of them xijd. to bring my body to the Savoy and to singe or saye dirige with masse. Item. to the foure orders of ffreres to euery house forty shillinges to singe or saye in euery house foure trentalles for me assone as they can. Item. to euery felowe being preest in Excet<sup>r</sup> College in Oxford to say dirige and masse for me xijd. Also. such stuffe conteyned in my Chamber as bedding hanging Rayment w<sup>t</sup> all stuffe in the chamb<sup>r</sup> conteyned I will it be solde and the money thereof to be geuyn to pour people. Except oon gowne oon cote and oon dowblet oon sarsenet Typpett my best Capp and fourtie shillinges in money which I geve to John Mayewe my suster sonne now scoler in Oxford, also I geve to John Mayewe all my bokes. Also. I geve to the said John Mayewe such stuffe as lyeth in keping with my vncl John Marshal in Cyscetur. Also. I geve to the forsaid John suche stuffe that I haue with Richard ffrey m Whiche Richarde ffrey m dwellith at Tūley w<sup>in</sup> the p'ishe of Bysley which stuffe is conteyned in a bill lying in oon of my Coffers at Cicest<sup>r</sup>. Item. I geve to the refresshing of the prisoners of the Kinges benche the Marshalsey and Newgate vjli. as to eche place xls. to be geuen in cates amonge them w<sup>t</sup> more if nede be. Maister Alrege I will ye shall provide for your selfe a blak gowne w<sup>t</sup> a hood and a gowne of black w<sup>t</sup> a Typpet of the

\* The Pappey was in the parish of All Hallowes, London Wall.

same for my parishe preest to wayte on you at my burying. Also. I geve to my Laund-r vjs. viijd. Item. I will that my name be rehersed at Powlys Crosse this yere and at saint Thomas of Acres and at the yeres ende my dirige and masse be kept at saint Thomas of Acres w<sup>t</sup> all the quere and to euery of them soo doinge to receyve xijd. Item. yf it be so that my parishe preest of flanchurche want a seruice the next quarter after my dep'ting then I will that he shall haue for to singe for me that quarter fourty shillinges in the meane tyme he may provide him a s'uice yf not this fourty shillinges to be deliuered after the forme and in maner beforespecified. Also. I geve to Cyprian my Clerk a blak gowne and vjs. viijd. to pray for me. This money bequested and the residue of my money not bequested with other stuffe I will that maist' Alrege now parishe preest of Colchurche shall geve and deliuer to som good werkes and to the por people there as he shal see good soon after my dep'tinge for the welthe of my soule and haue for his labour and to pray for me tenne poundes. Item. I counsell you maister Alrege to make of this fewe wordes and deliuer it as prevalse as ye can and this I haue made with myn owne handes.

Proved at Lambeth 19 July 1530 by Will'm Alrege clerk.  
[Registered in Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Jankyn, 25.]  
—George W. Marshall, LL.D.

CXXVL.—CHURCH CEREMONIAL IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—In his *Traditions and Customs of English Cathedrals* the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., has traced the following custom to Gloucester:—

*Ascension Day*.—"Upon Ascention day they pul Christ up on high with ropes aboue the cloudes by a vice deuise in the roofof the church, and they haile him up as yf they would pul him up to the gallows, and there stande the poore priestes."—*Beehive of the Romish Church*, fo. 206b, 207.

*Whitsunday*.—"Then again upon Whitsunday they begin to play a new Enterlude, for then they send down a Doue out of an owles nest deuised in the roofof the church, but first they cast out resin and gunpowder with wilde fire to make the children afraid, and that must needes be the Holy Ghost which commeth with thunder and lightning."—*Ibid*.

CXXVII.—THE DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS.—Rudder (p. 324), in a note, gives the following extract from "a manuscript lent me by a friend, wherein are many particulars relating to the church of Campden":—"I have often lamented the sacrilegious spoil and destruction of the venerable monuments of our great and good ancestors, by men in power and office; men, sometimes, of liberal education, who know, or at least ought to know, that there is a respect due to the dead; that the memory of the righteous ought to be had in everlasting remembrance; and that even the heathens themselves have looked upon the violation of the monuments of the dead with the utmost detestation and abhorrence. And yet, alas!

neither greatness of birth, true patriotism, valour, munificence, nor other qualifications and endowments whatever, have been sufficient to protect the monuments of our ancestors from violence. By my interest, a fine old monument in Campden Church was preserved, which would have fallen a sacrifice to the lucre of an iron grate that encompassed it, the sale of which would have put a few pounds in the spoiler's pocket. I remember several old monuments for persons of merit, which have been demolished, and laid aside as rubbish, to make room for new ones, for persons who very little deserve a memorial. Among the monuments of antiquity now remaining, none decline so fast as the old stones with brass plates. The plates fall a prey to petty church-rubbers, whose behaviour is countenanced by the bad example of great ones, or negligence of their superiors; so that in another century, unless greater care be taken, but very few of those monuments will be found remaining."

Rudder had good reason to remark, when he published his *Gloucestershire* in 1779, that "these reflections are applicable to other places besides Campden." Who was the author of the MS. here quoted? and where may it be found?

CXXVIII.—THE ORGAN IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—The following incidents connected with the history of this organ, and compiled from the *Magdalen College Register* (Oxford, 1857), are interesting:—

It was originally purchased for the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1637, for £40, from Harris, the grandfather of Renatus Harris, by whom it was subsequently repaired. It is said to have been taken to Hampton Court by Oliver Cromwell, between the year 1654—when it is mentioned by Evelyn as still in the chapel—and 1660, when it was brought back, as appears from a college account book, at the cost of £16 10s. (There is reason to think that the College had come to some agreement with Cromwell for its removal from the chapel.) It was repaired by Harris (probably the father of Renatus) in 1672, for £10; and was put into thorough repair so as to make it "an extraordinary instrument, and the best old organ in England," at the cost of £150, by Renatus Harris, according to an agreement entered into by the President (Bishop Hough) and the Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford on the one part, and the said Renatus Harris on the other, on the 6th day of June, A.D. 1690. In 1737 this organ was removed to the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, where it was after a long lapse of time, namely in 1848, remodelled and greatly enlarged by Mr. Henry Willis, of London. But little of the original work remains, except a few diapasons and the principal, together with the case or choir front.

CXXIX.—ELMORE CHURCH FONT.—Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart., wrote as follows in the *Gloucester Journal*, May 10, 1879:—In reference to the letter of H.Y.J.T. under the above heading, which appeared in your last issue, I beg permission to make the

following statement. The font to which your correspondent refers, and which he correctly describes, stood originally in the old chapel at Elmore Court, which was pulled down by the late Sir William Guise somewhere about the year 1824. It was situated a few yards in front of the present mansion. After the removal of the chapel the font was used, I believe, as a water trough. My father, the late Sir John Guise, had it transferred to Rendcomb Park, where it served to ornament the flower garden. At the request of the present rector of Rendcomb, the Rev. Joseph Pitt, my father made to him a gift of the old font, which Mr. Pitt had restored at a cost of £30, and placed in the church at Rendcomb, where it now is, and where it is likely to remain. It is well, however, that its history should be known, as its presence might otherwise readily cause future antiquaries to attribute to the church at Rendcomb an earlier foundation than it can rightly claim. The old chapel at Elmore had evidently a Norman origin.

In the same issue of the *Journal* another correspondent, J.S., wrote thus:—In a visit to Rendcomb Church last September, I had the pleasure of seeing this ancient font, and hearing somewhat of its history. It is still in good condition, and much valued by its present possessors. Doubtless its proper place would be Elmore Church. But instead of asking Sir William Guise to purchase it, may I suggest that the parish of Elmore should offer the parish of Rendcomb a new font in exchange for the old one? Between two parishes so long and closely connected by means of the Guise family there surely could not be any difficulty in making some arrangement which would be pleasant and satisfactory to both.

CXXX.—SLAD, OR SLADE, A LOCAL NAME.—(Replies to No. LXXVII.) In answer to a similar inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 348), the following replies have been received (xi. 495; xii. 18, 57, 256):—

(1.) A portion of the parish of Wolverley, Worcestershire, is so called. It is not marked on the Ordnance Map, nor in the map to Murray's *Guide*, but is situate between "The Hill" and "Drakeley" of the Ordnance Map. It is, for the most part, in a valley, surrounded by precipitous hills and great masses of red rock sandstone, in which have been hewn several chambers of the cottages that are built against the face of the rock. The scenery at the Slad is most lovely, and a brook winds along the valley.—Cuthbert Bede.

(2.) The following notes may be useful to your correspondent Abba:—"On the top of this slope or 'slade' the decided gravel-bank of an ancient road commences." (*Archæologia*, xxix. 11.) "The Slade—*slæd*, Anglo-Saxon, a valley—as its name denotes, lies in a narrow valley." (*Ibid.*, xxix. 414.) "The boundaries of the city of Lichfield go 'along by the pool and the brook, taking in Horslade.'" (*Ibid.*, xxv. 39.)—K.P.D.E.

(3.) Nares has this word : "Slade, a valley, from the Saxon *slæd*. 'Down the deeper slades', Drayton, *Polyolb.*, xiv. p. 938." The use of the word seems to be almost peculiar to Drayton.—Edward H. Marshall.

(4.) Webster, in his *American Dictionary of the English Language*, describes it to be a little dell or valley ; also a flat piece of low moist ground. Halliwell, in his *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, also adds : "Brockett says its present meaning is 'a breadth of green sward in ploughed land or in plantations'". I have heard the term in Northamptonshire applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. The former meaning is given in the *Herefordshire Glossary*, but Moor describes it as "a small open hanging wood."—Everard Home Coleman.

(5.) There are many places called "slades" in Devonshire, always narrow dells or little valleys, and consequently verdant, *e.g.*, Slattenslade, near Parracombe.—O.

(6.) In this parish of Rous Lench [near Evesham] is a wood clothing a good deal of the side of a long, curving, and abruptly-rising hill. Formerly it extended further than it does now. What remains is called "The Slad," and is a favourite fox covert. Strictly speaking, three names belong to it, viz., "Kitchen Coppice," "The Holt," and "The Slad." But the divisions are undistinguishable except by one who knows the locality accurately, being merely little grips, noticed only when walking in what is practically one wood. It is universally known as "The Slad." In the hamlet of Sheriff's Lench (contained in the parish of Church Lench), about three miles off, is another wood, similarly placed, also called "The Slad."—W. K. W. Chafy-Chafy.

(7.) "Slade" is cited by Richardson (suppl.) from Wiclif and (addenda) from Gower. Add Percy's *Reliques*, i. l. 56. Stratmann, Halliwell, Jamieson. Glossary to Bishop Douglas (1874) under "Sladis."—John E. B. Mayor.

(8.) The late Mr. Herbert Coleridge, in his valuable *Dictionary of Old English Words*, s.v. "Slade [Slede], s.b. = green plain," cites Robert of Gloucester, 447.—C. H. E. Carmichael.

CXXXI.—THE OLDEST OXFORD GRADUATE IN HONOURS.—The Rev. Thomas K. Richmond, M.A., Vicar of Raughton Head, Carlisle, wrote in the *Guardian*, June 4, 1879, as follows:—In your obituary you noticed that Mr. A. M. R. Storey-Maskelyne, who took his degree in 1810, was perhaps the oldest living graduate in honours in Oxford. I am glad to say that the Rev. James Davies, of Oriel College, who once gave a title to Isaac Williams for deacon's orders, and was till lately Rector of Abenhall, and Rural Dean, is still living, and fairly well, I hope, at English Bicknor, Gloucestershire. Mr. Davies took a Second Class in *Literis Humanioribus*, in Term. Pasch., 1808. His name is to be found in the class-list with

John Miller, of Worcester College, who obtained a First. Sir Robert Peel, Bishop Gilbert, and Archbishop Whately took their degrees two terms after Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies is in his ninety-fourth year, and though confined to the house, takes (or did take, when I last heard of him, which was not long since) an appreciative interest in all that is going on in the Church, of which he is a faithful son.

CXXXII.—BIGLAND'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLECTIONS."—(Reply to No. IV. ; see also No. XCIX.) Mr. S. H. Gael published in the *Gloucester Journal*, June 7, 1879, the following statement in reply, as furnishing "information useful to the subscribers to the work of continuation, in the way of supplement to the prospectus sent to them in 1873, and interesting to topographical inquirers and others curious on the subject" :—

The original work is now a scarce antique. It was begun over one hundred years ago, and the compiler (Ralph Bigland) died in 1784, leaving the first volume prepared for the press. This, in 1791, his only son, Richard Bigland, caused to be printed in fol. by Messrs. Nichols, who published it in parts. In the arrangement of its contents by parishes put alphabetically, that volume reached to "Guiting Temple," No. 127, pp. 635. Part of the second volume, pp. 252, reaching to "Newent," No. 180, was published in 1792. This was under the editorship, it is said, of the Rev. James Dallaway ; for Richard Bigland had not the staff and means of his father, and his taste was rather agricultural than archæological. Gloucestershire folk are, however, indebted to that family for the *Collections*, and for the publishing thereof *quousque*. It is probable that the MSS. lapsed to Messrs. Nichols, for we find them issuing proposals for continuing the publication of the work by subscription, the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, author of the *Abstract of Records for the County of Gloucester*, to be editor. And in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1812, part ii., p. 154, it is stated that the undertaking had re-commenced. But this must have referred to the History of Gloucester City, by Fosbrooke, from Bigland's MSS. ; for as to the county history nothing was done. The MSS. then passed into the hands of the late Sir T. Phillipps, Bart., by purchase. They consisted chiefly of notes without historical matter, and without the copper plates. Sir T. Phillipps was a most assiduous collector of MSS., and where a manuscript was unique he often sought to preserve the information it contained by printing it at his private press, and on a subscription list just sufficient, as he calculated, to defray the cost of printing and paper, in which he regarded but little style of printing or quality of paper as unimportant for his purpose. He proceeded thus in printing Bigland's notes, and he got from "Newington Bagpath," No. 181, to "Pauntley," No. 198, and then stopped. But in 1870 he resumed the printing by subscription, as before. In this new issue (which is the series still

in progress) he wished to introduce, and often did introduce, historical matter. He proceeded alphabetically as far as the account of "Rendcomb," and he then took 18 parishes out of their order. Altogether notes of some 34 parishes had been printed of this new issue at the time of his decease in 1872. He was anxious that the work should be continued unto completion, and by his will he entreated one of his executors and trustees so to continue it. He had made the same request verbally in his lifetime, but without gaining assent. The testamentary entreaty was, however, felt to be a command, and accordingly the notes of about 48 parishes ("Thornbury," No. 266, being the last) have since been printed on the same plan as before. Sir T. Phillipps having directed that his printers should be still employed on his catalogue works, it is supposed, or rather assumed, in an article in [*Gloucestershire*] *Notes and Queries*, lately published in the *Stroud Journal*, that he made ample provision for the completion of the work. But such is not the case; the subscription is not adequate to defray the cost of printing, and there are many other necessary expenses in journeys, searches, and the like. As to using more speed, there is difficulty in getting together and preparing materials for the history of the 40 remaining parishes. They are not indeed large like some which have been done—Sodbury, Stroud, Tetbury, Tewkesbury, Thornbury, in several of which church restoration rendered the verification of the notes of inscriptions a vexatious and in some cases an impossible task; but they cannot be despatched off-hand. Those who are desirous of seeing the work brought to a satisfactory termination, may shew their zeal by contributing needed information for parishes in T. and W. Such the trustees asked for in 1873, and would be happy still to receive. But they cannot for the sake of despatch involve their testator's estate in expense for service beyond the scale set by him, nor can they devote their whole time to this one particular duty. And whether they be right or not, and whether the work be finished or not, grateful remembrance will still be due to the memory of Sir T. Phillipps for his designs and dispositions for preserving this monument of Gloucestershire antiquity.

In the same issue of the *Gloucester Journal* another correspondent, under the signature "Deo Duce," wrote as follows:—

Ralph Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire were published in parts after his decease by his son Richard. The first part has a title-page with the date of MDCCCLXXXVI. and a dedication to the Duke of Norfolk from Richard. This title-page was cancelled by the issue of another dated MDCCXCI., having on it the addition of the armorial bearings of Ralph, and "Volume the First." The leaf (not numbered, but pp. 375-6) 5 F 2, having portion of the descriptive letterpress of Bishop's Cleeve and an engraving of the open doorway, showing the interior of the church, was likewise cancelled, and another substituted, in which the letterpress was modified and

the engraving improved. Like many books published in parts the sets are incomplete, and it is now difficult to collect the defective parts, as booksellers, who had odd ones, would break them up by offering to parsons of parishes the sheets relating to them.

CXXXIII.—**ABBOT FROUCESTER'S MS. CHRONICLE.**—It is well to preserve for convenient reference this short cutting from the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, March 29, 1879 :—Abbot Froucester's MS. Chronicle, which, as lately stated, was subtracted more than fifty years ago from the library of the Cathedral, has been discovered in the possession of a bookseller at Berlin. The Dean and Chapter have recovered this valuable work at a large cost. It is now replaced among the treasures of our Cathedral Library, and may be viewed in the presence of the Librarian.—*J.B.*

CXXXIV.—**PARISH REGISTERS OF WINCHCOMBE AND SUDELEY, 1539-1878.**—The following is a list of the registers of Winchcombe Parish :—

- (1.) Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1539-1602. Pp. 140.
- (2.) Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1539-1663. Pp. 260, parchment. The early portion of this register is a copy in Latin of the older one, which is partly in Latin, and partly in English.
- (3.) Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1664-1709. Pp. 128, parchment.
- (4.) Burials, 1678-(?)1701. Pp. 32, parchment, and pp. 8, paper. "An Exact Register of all the Burialls since the date of y<sup>e</sup> Late Act of Parliament for Burying in Woollen. Beginning Anno Dom. 1678."
- (5.) Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1709-1751. Pp. 103, parchment.
- (6.) Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1751-1812. Pp. 178, parchment.
- (7.) Baptisms (1600 entries), 1813-1835.
- (8.) Baptisms (2400), 1835-1866.
- (9.) Baptisms (790), 1866—July, 1878.
- (10.) Marriages, 1754-1769. Pp. 64, parchment.
- (11.) Marriages, 1770-1784. Pp. 68, parchment.
- (12.) Marriages (388), 1784-1812.
- (13.) Marriages (407), 1813-1837.
- (14.) Marriages (500), 1837-1869.
- (15.) Marriages (121), 1870—July, 1878.
- (16.) Burials (1600), 1813-1848.
- (17.) Burials (1485), 1848—July, 1878.

The following is a list of the registers of Sudeley Parish :—

- (1.) A Terrier of the Lands "belonging to the Mannor and Rectory of Sudely, according to the Presentment of the Homagers, upon a Survey made on Monday, the fourth of October, Seventeen Hundred & fourteen." A Register "of the children baptiz'd of the several families belonging to the Chappel of Sudely," 1705-

1811. "N.B. All that are registered of Sudeley Parish are contained in the Winchcombe Register." Marriages, 1736-1821. Burials, 1854-1855. (Three members of the Dent family, of Sudeley Castle.) Parchment.

(2.) Baptisms (130), 1825—July, 1878.

(3.) Marriages (7), 1826-1837.

(4.) Marriages (18), 1844—July, 1878.

Gretton Church is in the parish of Winchcombe, and there is of late a register of baptisms and burials.

CXXXV.—MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, OF CHIPPING-CAMPDEN.—He held the office of steward to the Earl of Gainsborough, and was supposed to have been murdered in 1676, and three persons in consequence underwent the penalty of death. Sir Thomas Overbury has published an account of this sad and mysterious affair, the substance of it being as follows:—

Mr. Harrison went from Campden to Charingworth, about three miles off, to receive rents, and not returning at the usual time, his wife sent their servant, John Perry, to look for him; and neither of them returning that night, Mr. Harrison's son went in search, and found Perry, who said his master was not at Charingworth. Soon after they were informed that a hat, band, and comb had been found by a poor woman leasing a field, which proved to be Mr. Harrison's; and as the band was bloody, and the hat cut, he was supposed to have been murdered. Search was made for the body, but in vain. Suspicion arising against Perry, he was examined by a magistrate, and tho' nothing appeared against him, was kept in custody for several days. It was said, however, that he told some persons that a tinker had killed his master; and others, that a gentleman's servant had done it. And being taken before the magistrate again, he affirmed that his mother and brother had robbed his master and killed him, and that it was a matter previously agreed upon between him and them, relating a great variety of probable circumstances concerning the murder, such as where they had thrown the body, &c. Joan and Richard Perry, the mother and brother, were apprehended and examined: they both denied the charge; but the other persisted that he had spoken the truth. The body, however, could not be found. It is remarkable, that returning from the magistrate's, Richard Perry, who walked a good distance behind John, pulling a handkerchief out of his pocket, dropped a piece of inkle, with a reeve-knot at one end. This being showed to John, he declared it was the string with which his brother had strangled his master. At the next Lent assizes the three were indicted for murder, and pleaded not guilty; but they were convicted upon John's confession before the magistrate, and a few days after were brought to the place of execution on Broadway-hill, in sight of Campden. The mother and Richard were first executed, professing their innocence, and beseeching John to declare what he knew; but he, with a

dogged, sullen carriage, told the people he was not obliged to confess to them ; and yet, immediately before he died, he said he knew nothing of his master's death, nor what became of him. He, too, was executed, and was hanged in chains. Execution having been thus done on those unhappy wretches, it must strike the reader with horror and amazement to be informed that the same Mr. Harrison returned to Campden, about two years after, and gave an account of his having been taken away, by three persons on horseback, as he was returning from Charingworth. They travelled by night until they reached Deal, where he was put on board a ship, and after being at sea about six weeks, he, and others in the same condition, were landed in the Turkish dominions, and disposed of to different persons. It was his lot to be chosen by an old physician, who died in about a year. He made his escape by a ship that was bound for Portugal, and so returned to England, where he was received by his wife and family as one risen from the dead.

CXXXVI.—CAPITAL CONVICTIONS AT THE GLOUCESTER ASSIZES, 1816.—To those who think only of the present state of the criminal law, and not of the past, the particulars here taken from the *Gleaner*; or, *Cirencester Weekly Magazine*, 1816, pp. 204, 417, 456, will appear scarcely credible. In April of that year the following twelve prisoners received sentence of death :—Wm. Watkins, for stealing a horse ; John Belcher, for maliciously cutting and maiming J. James, of Westerleigh ; Rd. Osborne, Wm. Savory, James Fowler, John Smith, John Carter, and Edwd. Gunning, for burglaries ; Benj. Fox and Elias Clampet, for sheep-stealing ; Henry Cobb, for stealing cloth from the rack of Messrs. Austin, of Dursley ; and Jos. Barratt, for a highway robbery. They were reprieved before the Judge left Gloucester. And in August following, no less than seventeen criminals were *condemned* in the same city :—Thomas Evans, for breaking into a house, and stealing a watch, &c. ; Isaac Parker, for assaulting on the King's highway Henry Hobbs, and robbing him of £30 in notes, and his watch ; Jas. Clarke, for breaking open a house, and stealing therefrom 32 silver spoons, ten gallons of rum, and other articles ; Rd. Griffith, for breaking open a house, and stealing a waistcoat and other articles ; Frances Morgan, for stealing bank, post, and other bills, to the value of £300 and upwards ; John Williams, Isaac Patterson, Henry Ganderton, Thomas Patterson, and John Walker, for stealing wearing apparel ; James Crow, for breaking open a house, and stealing therefrom a watch, and notes and cash to the amount of £20 ; Hannah Davis, for entering a house, and stealing therefrom a leg of pork and other articles ; Wm. Collier, for stealing a silver watch ; Dinah Riddiford, and Luke Riddiford, her son, for stealing bacon, butter, and other articles ; and Amos Meek and Dennis Rogers, for horse-stealing. The Judge held out the hope of mercy to the whole of the above, with the exception of Williams and Dinah Riddiford ! At the same

assizes, Samuel Selly, for feloniously killing Thomas Hawkins, of Coleford, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; and Richard Lambert, for feloniously killing and slaying John Ryan at Clifton, to fourteen days' imprisonment!! And yet on the 7th of the next month, pursuant to the sentence passed upon them for stealing clothing and provisions, the above-named John Williams, aged 22, and Dinah Riddiford, aged 67, were hanged in front of the County Gaol!!!

CXXXVIL—"JIMMY WOOD" AND HIS MILITIA SUBSTITUTE.—It may not be known that "Jimmy Wood," the Gloucester millionaire, was drawn as a militiaman, but the records of the parish of St. Mary-de-Grace, Gloucester, prove it, and also disclose some extraordinary facts in connection with the event. At a parish meeting held September 22, 1794, at the Fleece Inn, it was agreed "to allow a nine weeks' rate at a half-penny in the £ for the maintenance of the family of Frederick Dalby, a substitute for Mr. James Wood in the Militia." At a meeting held April 6, 1795, a four weeks' rate of a half-penny was ordered; December 8, 1795, a similar rate was ordered; and again, July 30, 1798, a twelve weeks' rate of a penny in the £ was directed to be raised for the same purpose. A minute dated June 11, 1800, records the ordering of a rate at 7d. in the £ to realise £11; and a minute of December 27, 1804, records a rate at 10d. in the £ to realise £17 10s. 8d. These are the last entries in respect to the matter. The minutes are all signed by "James Wood," who was one of the overseers of the parish; and the rich banker's substitute appears to have been rather expensive to the ratepayers.

CXXXVIII.—ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN CASTLE-GREEN, BRISTOL.—Mr. John Taylor wrote in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, June 5, 1879, as follows:—Some interesting vestiges of Bristol Castle have been just brought to light in preparing the ground for the erection of Messrs. Llewellyn and James's extensive brass foundry in Castle-green. On or about the site of the keep a well has been opened that was probably filled up at the time of the demolition of the Castle (A.D. 1656) by the order of Cromwell, though the apparent antiquity of some of the objects recovered in the course of the excavation might seem to point to its having been closed at a much earlier period. Bones and skulls of sheep and goats are among the articles found, together with a human skull, thought to be of a young woman; also, several 17th century porcelain jars, many stone cannon balls (five-pounders), and others of the largest size used in the 17th century, and known as "canon royall," or 63-pounders, such as were employed in sieges and garrisons, have been recovered from the great mass of material with which the well was filled. The result of clearing out the well shows a smooth cylindrical bore of about 10 feet in breadth and 40 in depth through the solid rock. Water was reached at about

30 feet, but Mr. John Reynolds, who has examined the discoveries, is of opinion that the few feet of water may be merely "percolations" from the river Avon, about 100 yards to the south. The well is doubtless of Norman date, and supplied the keep. Mr. John Llewellyn has carefully preserved all the objects found, and likewise had a plan prepared of such of the ancient foundation walls of the Castle as have been so far discovered.

CXXXIX.—THE CHURCHES OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. MARY REDCLIFF, BRISTOL.—This entry in one of the registers of St. Thomas' is noteworthy:—

April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1710. . .

I, John Gibb, Clerk, Vicar of the parish and parish church of Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, and diocese of Bath and Wells, and of the chapels belonging thereto, St. Thomas and St. Mary Redcliff, in the city of Bristol, and Abbot's Leigh, in the county of Somerset, all three in the jurisdiction and diocese of the Bishop of Bristol; and likewise Prebendary of the prebend of Bedminster and Redcliff, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, did, for the information of my successors, set down—in this register book belonging to the chappel of St. Thomas, and always in the custody of the vicar—those particulars I know or could learn concerning my vicaridge. Not doubting but though much be wanting in order to an exact account of it from the beginning, because the like was not done by my predecessors or never came to my hands, it may be useful in succeeding times to a man who shall come a stranger into this place, and may be utterly unfurnished with other helps, as I was, for knowing either the duties or the profits of the place except as I could learn them from the clerks, or sextons, or others whom I asked. At least if I may judge by myself, I am sure I should have esteemed myself extremely obliged to any of my predecessors who should have writ down what he knew or what was usual 100 or 200 years ago. So I hope that this will not be unacceptable to any that shall come after me.

Bedminster is the mother church, and I was instituted and inducted to it with the chappels annexed in the month of June, 1702. The Bishop of Bath and Wells gave institution, and the Archdeacon of Bath by his mandate to a neighbouring clergyman (it was the minister of Long Ashton in my case) gave induction.

The usual duties or publick services, as it was in my time, and had been practised by my predecessors since the Restoration in the year 1660, are as is here set down.

1st.—Sermon and publick prayer (one part of) every Sunday morning or evening at St. Thomas, and the other part at St. Mary Redcliff. But when there is any publick worship at one place there is none in the other, the congregation being the same in both.

2ndly.—There is sermon with prayer once every Sunday at Bedminster, morning or evening as the minister is pleased to appoint.

3rdly.—There is sermon with prayer one Sunday in three at Abbot's Leigh. But it is only once in one day at any of the churches, and upon the morning or evening as the minister shall appoint. And the clerks do commonly wait upon him the Saturday before to know what he has resolved, that they may ring the bell to call the people together either for the morning or afternoon as he shall direct.

4thly.—There are prayers read at St. Thomas every day of the week except Thursday, when the market for cattle hinders the people that they cannot come conveniently to church. But the prayer there is only once in the day, and that usually in the morning.

5thly.—At the other churches are never any prayers read except on extraordinary occasions and when there is sermon; only they are read usually at St. Mary Redcliff the week days before the sacrament is administered there, but they are only in the morning, and then they are omitted at St. Thomas.

6thly.—Upon days appointed by authority for publick thanksgivings, there is sermon with prayers once in the morning commonly at St. Thomas, and the prayers only read at Bedminster. But upon days of fasting there is sermon with prayers at each church only once; and omitted in one place when it is gone about in the other.

7thly.—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is given at Leigh only once a year, commonly about Christmas. At Bedminster three times, viz., Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, before or after any of those days, as the vicar does appoint.

At St. Mary Redcliff and St. Thomas four times each year, viz., at St. Thomas on Christmas-day, Easter-day, Whit-Sunday, and the first Sunday after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. At St. Mary Redcliff on the first Sunday after Christmas-day, on Palm-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday, and the second Sunday after Michaelmas.

8thly.—Finding that it had been the practice of my predecessors and of the other ministers of the city to baptize by the form appointed for Publick Baptism, with godfathers and godmothers—finding, I say, this to be the common custom in private houses, I complied with it at the request of the parishioners on the week-days, but refused to do it on the Sundays.

We made no scruple to marry people who had a license early, that is, any time after four or five in the morning, and before twelve or dinner time, but never in the afternoon or at night.

CXL.—NOVEL EPITAPH.—In the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, January 5, 1878, this short paragraph appeared:—Curious epitaphs on churchyard tombs are not unfrequently quoted, but most of them have some flavour of antiquity which gives piquancy to their oddity. Modern tombstones, however curious and often monstrous

as specimens of artistic taste, seldom carry their eccentricities into the inscriptions cut upon them. An exception to this, however, has been attracting some attention in the churchyard of Barnwood, near this city. This epitaph thus set forth the virtues of the deceased, with an extraordinary anti-climax—"She was skilled in needlework, and a pattern of industry, but she had *lingua*." The objectionable nature of the latter part of the inscription, which escaped the usual supervision owing to the vicar having only recently come into residence, has been represented to the bereaved husband, and we believe it will be removed, if it has not been already. In another instance near this city lately the vicar of a parish has had almost endless difficulty in inducing a person to have omitted from a headstone the well-known doggrel lines commencing "Pain was my portion."—*C.T.D.*

CXLL.—SIR CHARLES WAGER'S LETTER TO MR. SAMUEL COOPER.—In No. LVIII mention has been made of this letter, the original of which is, with others, in the possession of the representative of the Cooper family, Charles C. Higgs, Esq., of Charlton Kings:—

Admiralty Office,  
27-April, 1732.

Sr,

I have receiv'd the favour of your Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst., and give you many thanks for the account you give me of the family from whence, I have reason to believe, I am descended. When I was a Lieu<sup>t</sup> above 40 years ago a Gentleman of Glo'stershire who held some place in the Tower, told me I had some relations in that county; but I was always abroad or employ'd at home, and thought it would do them nor myself any service to inquire after them, and did not think of doing it except it should fall in my way; tho' I had often heard my Mother say (my Father dy'd before I was born) that my Grandfather came out of Glo'stershire, and many stories about the family that I have forgot. When I came from the West Indies about 20 years ago, I went to Bath on account of my health, and being invited to Lord Berkeley's at Berkeley Castle, and staying there three or four days, Col<sup>l</sup> Colchester happened to dine there, of whom I inquir'd whether he had heard of any of my name in that County, and he did not remember: I said I had heard that one Mr Cooper had marry'd a Wager: he say'd he would inquire, and accordingly sent me a Letter sometime after, of which the inclos'd is a Copy. [See No. LVIII.]

I made it in my way to make you a Visit as I came to London, being willing to know what remain'd of that family, not knowing what occasion I might have to say from what family I came: and last sum'er when Lord Torrington, who is at the head of this Board, was dangerously ill, I had reason to believe, that if he dy'd, I might succeed him, and I have the same reason to believe so still. But his Lordship is very well recover'd, and as like to live as I am: and

as I am now in the 66<sup>th</sup> year of my age, ambition is wore out, if ever I had any, and my Inclination has been for many years to retire. But I have been sent on several expeditions (not by my own choice), wherein I have succeeded so well, as to have the King's approbation, and very like may be put in case of a Vacancy at the head of this Board without my desiring it, for as I said before, a Retirement is more suitable to my Age and Inclinations, having, I thank God, more than sufficient to carry me to the end of my Journey. But if it happens otherwise, and I should ever be first Commissioner here (which I assure you I do not desire), I may probably be made a Peer, the first Commissioner being always so, and of the Council, for the more easy access to the King on all occasions; and tho' this may never happen, I was willing to be able to say that I was not altogether an Upstart, but descended from an antient family, tho' they never had but a small estate, and my Grandfather's name being John, I think it is likely that he was the John Wager who is mentioned in the Register you was so kind to have search'd. What became of his two sons, John and Charles (my father), both born at Chatham, I acquainted you in my former Letter. I do assure you that I have given you the true and only reason of my inquiry after the family; and if in your way (I would not give you any trouble) you should meet with any old People that have heard or remember anything more of the family, the Registers being deficient, I shall take it a favour if you will com'unicate it to me. I think all people must com'end and approve of the disposition of the Estate both of your own and M<sup>rs</sup> Cooper's to the longest liver; and I am sorry, since you lived so happily together, she did not live longer with you, but we must all submit to the disposition of Providence. I heartily wish you health and long life, not only for your own sake but that of your Neighbors, having heard from many, of your Charity and goodness to all those that are near you; and I shall remain as long as it please God to continue me here,

Sr,

Y<sup>r</sup> most humble serv<sup>t</sup>,

CHAS: WAGER.

Of Sir Charles' father, Captain Charles Wager, Pepys has written in the following very high terms in his *Diary*, 1659—1669, (the "Chandos Classics" edition), p. 502:—"Above all Englishmen that ever were there [Tangiers], there never was any man that behaved himself like poor Charles Wager, whom the very Moores do mention with tears sometimes."\* On the death of the famous Viscount Torrington in 1733 (not long after the date of the foregoing letter), Sir Charles Wager was sworn a Privy Councillor, and placed at the head of the Board of Admiralty. He died in 1743, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the west door of which is his monument,

\* This entry is dated March 27, 1668, and is in vol. iv., p. 80, of Lord Braybrooke's edition of the *Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S.*, London, 1828.

with an epitaph, and a bas relief representing one of his exploits—the taking of the Spanish galleons in the West Indies, in 1707. Colonel Chester, in his *Westminster Abbey Registers* (London, 1876), pp. 363, 375, gives full details as to the admiral and his ancestors; and he states that no part of his labours “has been more gratifying than that of rescuing Sir Charles Wager’s ancestors from the oblivion to which they had been consigned.”

CXLII.—MR. JOHN GODING, OF CHELTENHAM.—In the *Cheltenham Examiner*, April 30, 1879, this merited tribute to Mr. Goding’s memory appeared:—The death of Mr. John Goding, for twelve or fourteen years past Assistant-Overseer and Collector for the parish of Cheltenham, took place on Sunday last [the 27th], in his 64th year. Before his election to the office he more recently held, he was in business in the town, and in the leisure time he then had, devoted himself with untiring perseverance and industry to the gathering and recording of information with reference to local antiquities, for the study of which he developed a remarkable aptitude. No walk was too long, no labour too great, in the pursuit of his favourite employment; and there were few objects of antiquarian interest within many miles of Cheltenham with which he had not an acquaintance,—dogmatic, perhaps, but generally exact. In all such matters he was looked upon as an authority, and had he been as well educated as he was diligent in the pursuit of information, he would have attained a high position among archaeologists. He was the author of a *History of Cheltenham* [1863], remarkable chiefly for the mass of local information, though somewhat crudely utilized, it contains, and he was the writer of many interesting papers on county families and seats, which fifteen or twenty years ago appeared in our columns. The work of his collectorship caused him to gradually give up his favourite pursuit, and of late years he had almost ceased to follow it.

CXLIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, CHARLTON KINGS.—Literal copies of the thirty-eight inscriptions in this church are given in Howard’s *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. ii., pp. 222-224, 300, 301, 314-316, 321-324, 354, 355, and in Blacker’s *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire* (privately printed, London, 1876); and the following is an index to the names\* mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1858.	April 14.	Alexander, Anna Maria.
1857.	Dec. 23.	Alexander, Cap <sup>t</sup> John, R.N.
1851.	Aug. 8.	Anthony, Michael, Esq <sup>r</sup> , M.D.
1849.	Oct. 9.	Begbie, Frances.
1833.	Aug. 8.	Belcher, Edith.
1762.	March 2.	Belcher, Elizabeth.
1808.	Oct. 2.	Belcher, Elizabeth.
1781.	March 17.	Belcher, John.

\* In this and subsequent lists the maiden name of each married female will be given, as far as they can be ascertained from the inscriptions or other sources.

1857. Jan. 28. Belcher, John Nash.  
 1798. March 25. Belcher, Richard.  
 1770. Jan. 21. Belcher, William.  
 1758. Dec. 30. Belcher, William, Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 [No date.] Brereton, Bridget  
 [1707-8. March 14.] Brereton, Hester.  
 [No date.] Brereton, Robert.  
 [1679-80. March 22.] Brereton, Susanna.  
 [No date.] Brereton, Susanna.  
 1709-10. Feb. 28. Brereton, Theophila.  
 [1685-6. March 9.] Brereton, Theophilus [Gen<sup>t</sup>].  
 [1679-80. Jan. 2.] Brereton, Theophilus-[Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1858. July 23. Campbell, Ann Meliora.  
 1843. March 30. Campbell, Harriet.  
 1823. April 16. Campbell, Henry Richard Wharton.  
 1866. March 31. Clarke, Katharine Elizabeth Penny.  
 1836. Jan. 8. Colmore, Caroline.  
 1804. July 12. Cook, Samuel, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1743. May 13. Cooper, Samuel, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1826. April 14. Cregoe, Colmore Prescod.  
 1830. Oct. 15. Cregoe, Emma.  
 1823. June 29. Cregoe, Maria Prescod.  
 1834. Aug. 11. Cregoe-Colmore, Elizabeth Sarah.  
 1839. Oct. 12. Cregoe-Colmore, Frind, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1839. Oct. 21. Critchett, Richard, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1823. June 21. Critchett, Sarah.  
 1647. April 27. Curryer [*née* Pates], Anne.  
 1851. Aug. 8. Davidson, Clara Mary. [Frances.  
 1850. March 26. Davidson [*née* Tucker], Honoria Florentia  
 1808. April 26. Evans, Elizabeth.  
 1789. Nov. 17. Evans, Thomas.  
 1766. Sept. 13. Gale, Ann.  
 1765. Feb. 3. Gale, John, Sen<sup>r</sup>.  
 1812. Feb. 19. Gale, John.  
 1829. Jan. 11. Gale, John.  
 1851. Feb. 8. Gale [*née* Higgs], Susanna.  
 1801. Aug. 24. Gent [*née* Fleetwood], Anna Maria.  
 1811. May 10. Goold, Francis.  
 1809. Nov. 17. Higgs, Charles.  
 1849. Aug. 5. Higgs, Rupertia.  
 1824. Jan. 19. Higgs, Samuel, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1814. June 19. Hodges [*née* Michel], M<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1813. June 3. Hunt [*née* Nettleship], Anna.  
 1803. Nov. 2. Hunt, Dodington, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1772. Aug. 10. Hunt [*née* Prinn], Elizabeth.  
 1810. Sept. 3. Lane [*? née* Phipps], Ann.  
 1860. June 1. Leighton, Gen. Sir David, K.C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

1830.	Nov. 8.	Lloyd, Colin Campbell.
1835.	March 18.	Lovesy [ <i>née</i> Whithorne], Elizabeth.
1875.	May 10.	Lovesy, Elizabeth.
1850.	Feb. 19.	Lovesy, Richard.
1866.	Dec. 10.	Mercer, Frances.
1870.	May 22.	Mercer, Hugh Smyth, Esq <sup>r</sup> , H.E.I.C.S.
1809.	Dec. 29.	Nettleship, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1819.	Nov. 5.	Nettleship, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1821.	July 3.	Nettleship, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1826.	April 29.	Nettleship, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1814.	May 13.	Noguier, John Anthony, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Barrister.
1646.	Jan. 11.	Pates, Johannes.
1798.	March 2.	Phipps, Sarah.
1863.	Sept. 14.	Price, Cap <sup>t</sup> Francis.
1771.	March 5.	Prinn [ <i>née</i> Ridler], Elizabeth.
1822.	Dec. 27.	Prinn, Hester.
1784.	Feb. 8.	Prinn, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1821.	Jan. 10.	Prinn, William Hunt, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1823.	Dec. 17.	Pruen, John.
1808.	Dec. 18.	Pruen, Sarah.
1839.	Sept. 26.	Russell, Sir Wm., Bar <sup>t</sup> , M.D., K.S.A., F.R.S.
1805.	June 26.	Scott, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1817.	Oct. 26.	Taylor, Martha.
1850.	Nov. 6.	Tucker, Clarissa Elizabeth.
1826.	April 30.	Tucker, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Pendock, H.E.I.C.S.
1818.	April 19.	Underwood, Henry Iles, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1834.	Sept. 4.	Wallace, Eliza Maria, Lady.
1796.	June 19.	Whithorne, Conway, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1771.	Aug. 17.	Whithorne, Elizabeth.
1797.	May 6.	Whithorne, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1770.	June 2.	Whithorne, Margaret.

Mention of Mr. Samuel Cooper has been made in Nos. XLV. and LVIII. ; and a copy of Sir Charles Wager's letter to him is given in No. CXL.

CXLIV.—THE BROADWAY FAMILY.—The following is the will of Edmund Bradwey, dated September 2, 1493 :—

In dei nomine amen secundo die mensis Septembris Anno d'ni Millimo CCCC' Nonagesimo tercio Ego Edmundus Bradwey compos mentis & sane memorie condo testamentum meu' in hunc modum Ju primis lego anima' meam deo patri omnipotenti Beate Marie virgini et omibz sanctis eius Corpusq' meum sepeliendum in Cimiterio vel in eccl'ia de Blokley Jtm' lego eccl'ie Cath' wigorn' xijd Jtm' lego sedibus eccl'ie de Bacchesor vjs viijd Jtm' lego ad rep'acionem sacramenti iijs iiijd Jtm' lego ad sepulcrum eccl'ie de Blokley vjs viijd Jtm' lego pro decimis meis oblitis duas oues Jtm' lego singulis filijs siue filiabus vxoris mee duas oues Jtm' lego Will'mo Dirraunt filio eiusdem duas oues

Jtm' lego vxori mee dimidietatem bonorum meoru' Residuu' vero omi' bonor' meorum do et lego filijs meis sciz' Ricardo Bradwey et Johanni Bradwey Jtm' lego cuilibet meor' s'uieu' vtriusq' sexus vnam ouem Jtm' lego Ricardo filio meo vnam murrum Ac meos huius mee vltime voluntatis ordino & constituo Agnetem Bradwey meam vxorem Will'um ffreman et Ricardum Bradwey filium meu' executores Et huius mee voluntats' sup'uisorem dnm' Will'm Wheler Rectorem de Bachesor ordino & constituo. Probatum apud Lamehith ultimo die mensis Marci, 1493.\* [Registered *Vox*, folio 6. Meor' s'uieu', i.e., of my servants. Murrum, acc. case of murre, mazer, vas ex mazero confectum, *maser*; thus defined in the *Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, by W. H. Maigne d'Arnis. Bachesor, i.e., *Batsford*, in the county of Gloucester. William Wheler became rector of Batsford January 10, 1488, the parish then being within the diocese of Worcester. It appears that Batsford was written *Bachesore* in Saxon times; *Becceshore* in Domesday; *Begsoure* in a legal document dated the 20th year of Henry III.]

It seems probable that this testator, who was evidently of Blockley, belonged to the family of William Bradwey, of Chipping Campden, who made his will June 6, 1488, directing that his body should be buried in the parish church of Campden, to every altar in which he bequeathed "a cheseble of white damask;" to the mother church and Cathedral of Worcester vjs. viijd.; to the high altar of the parish church of Campden vjs. viijd.; to the building of the "navy and body" of the said parish church a hundred marks; to the chapel of Broad Campden "a cheseble of white damask;" to twenty parish churches in the diocese of Worcester twenty "pair" of vestments of white damask, the churches to be chosen by his executors; to Margaret, his wife, £100; to William, son of his wife, £20; to each of her two daughters, and to Richard Yorke, his servant, £20; to his mother, Agnes, 40 shillings yearly; and to his sons, John and William Bradwey, £500, to be equally divided between them: maister Richard Gonne, maister Thomas Dydbroke, Richard Porter, William Wyllington, and testator's son John, to be executors, and to have 100 shillings each. Witnessed by Edmond Compton gentelman, Sir Hugh Mason prest, John Bayly, Richard Bayly, &c.

The Broadways, of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, appear to have taken their name from the village of Broadway, in the former county.

Peter de Bradeway was abbot of Pershore in 1363. Christopher Bradwey, living in 1525, was at one time cellarer of the Abbey of Evesham. The name occurs in the pedigree of Abbington, or Habingdon, of Wichenford, Hindlip, &c., William, uncle of John

\*In reply to an enquiry respecting the two dates here given, Mr Wadley has written:—"I copied the will of Edmund Bradwey at Somerset House, not noticing at the time that the date of the will was later than that of the proof. So I went again, and found that I had not made the mistake. The will, it is stated, was made 2 Sept., 1493, and proved 31 March, 1493. It is likely, I think, that 'ultimo die Februarii' [1493-4] was intended."

Abbingdon, Cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, having married Mary, daughter of Alexander Broadway, of Postlip (*Harl. MS.* 1543;) and in the pedigree of the Gloucestershire Lawrences, the wife of Anthony Lawrence, of Sevenhampton, who died in January, 1643, being Mary, daughter of Giles Broadway, also of Postlip (Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. i.). It occurs also in the parish registers of Aston-sub-Edge, Nov. 25, 1540, the date of the marriage of Alice Bradway to Edmund Porter, to whose family, as it would seem, Colonel Endymion Porter, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I., belonged. A daughter of John a Broadway was buried at Studley, Warwickshire, in 1622. William Broadway was one of the town bailiffs at Chipping Campden in 1629. Thomas Broadway was curate of the Littleton parishes in 1636. And a Thomas Broadway lived at Blockley in 1722, as may be seen in the registers of that parish.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CXLV.—TREVISA'S TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.—MR. J. H. COOKE, F.S.A., of Berkeley, sent the following communication to *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. x. 261):—John Trevisa, best known as the first translator of Higden's *Polichronicon*, was Vicar of Berkeley from about 1350 to 1412, and chaplain to the eighth, ninth, and tenth Lords Berkeley. Besides the *Polichronicon* he translated Glanville's treatise *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, Vegetius's *De re Militari*, and other works, and he is also said to have translated the whole Bible, but this has been much disputed. His translation of the Apocalypse was, however, inscribed on the walls and roof of the chapel in Berkeley Castle (some remains of which are still visible), and is referred to in the "Dialogue between a Lord and a Clerk," prefixed to his translation of the *Polichronicon*. That he translated the whole Bible is first affirmed by Caxton in the prologue to his edition of the *Polichronicon*, printed in 1482, seventy years after Trevisa's death, and it is repeated by Bale, Hollingshead, and Pits, by Smyth in the Berkeley manuscripts, and by the translators of the Authorised Version in their address to the reader; it is also mentioned by Ussher and by Wharton. Dibdin first expressed a doubt of the fact in a note amongst his additions to Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, because Caxton does not give his authority for the statement, and because he did not think it at least as deserving of publication as the *Polichronicon*. Wanley also, who compiled the catalogue of the Harleian MSS., remarks that he "should be very glad to see one of them," i.e., copies of Trevisa's translation. The truth or falsehood of Caxton's assertion, made so soon after Trevisa's death, would, however, be well known to many persons, and it was not necessary at that period to bring forward proofs or anticipate objections. Caxton most probably had not access to Trevisa's manuscript; the Berkeleys were all of them faithful and devoted sons of holy Church, and it was not likely in those stormy times

that they would allow Trevisa's translation to be copied and circulated, nor was it very likely that Caxton would have undertaken a publication which would have embroiled him with the authorities. The translation of the Bible had brought nothing but persecution, toil, and trouble, to Wickliff, and its publication soon afterwards cost Tyndale a life of exile and a death at the stake.

That Trevisa really translated the Bible appears, I think, highly probable from a letter written by the Rev. John Hughes (who was chaplain and tutor at Berkeley Castle in 1805) to Dibdin, in answer to an inquiry of the latter whether any relics of Trevisa were in existence at Berkeley. In this letter, which is given at length by Dibdin, Mr. Hughes states that he is informed by the then Lord Berkeley (Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl), that Trevisa's MS. translation of the Bible was presented by one of his ancestors to the Prince (of Wales?), and that it is now in the Vatican. In confirmation of this story there is now in the evidence-room at Berkeley Castle a draft or copy of a letter in the handwriting of George, the first Earl of Berkeley, addressed to James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II., in which Lord Berkeley begs the Duke's acceptance of "a booke, wh. is an ancient collection in manuscript of some part of the Bible," which he says "has been carefully preserved neare 400 years." This draft or copy is folded up in a sheet of paper, on which is an endorsement by the late W. F. Shrapnell, F.S.A. (who had the charge of the evidence-room down to 1817), to the effect that it refers to Trevisa's translation of the Bible, "since in the catalogue of books in the Vatican at Rome." A thorough search at the Vatican might possibly result in the discovery of the long-lost MS., but without more precise information such a search seems to be impracticable. Such inquiry as is possible has, however, been made there by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, of the Public Record Office, and more recently at the instance of Bishop Clifford, but without effect. It is, however, perhaps equally probable that the MS. went to Frascati, as the collections of James II. descended to Cardinal York, by whom they were bequeathed to the monastery there. I am informed, however, that at Frascati there is now nothing of the kind, and that numbers of old MSS. have been sold of late years to English and other collectors. Will any collector inform us of the fact, and thus set this most interesting controversy at rest?

There is a remarkable, and, I think, hitherto unnoticed, coincidence between the lives of Trevisa and Wickliff, as well as a similarity in their pursuits. Born about the same time, they both entered as students at Oxford, where Wickliff became Master of Balliol, while Trevisa held a fellowship at Queen's College. Both threw themselves with ardour into the controversies then raging between the secular clergy and the monastic orders.

Trevisa translated a sermon preached at Oxford against the mendicant friars in 1357 by Fitzralph, Bishop of Armagh; Wickliff in 1360 commenced his vigorous attacks on the friars, whose hostility in return soon drove him from his chair at Balliol. He subsequently occupied for many years rooms at Queen's, of which college Trevisa was a fellow. When Wickliff was presented, in 1374, to the Crown living of Lutterworth, he also held the prebend of Aust in the collegiate church of Westbury-on-Trym, in Gloucestershire, of which church Trevisa, then at Berkeley, was likewise a canon. With all these points of contact, however, neither Trevisa nor his patrons appear amongst the recognized followers of the great reformer. Probably the opinions of Wickliff, who in 1363 broke into open heresy, and in 1381 formally and publicly denied the doctrine of transubstantiation, soon became too advanced for the Lords of Berkeley and their chaplain, and thus the intimate association which doubtless prevailed between them in former years would be interrupted and destroyed.

CXLVI.—A MILITIAMAN'S DREAM.—A strange story is related by Captain Wilfred Cripps, in his interesting *Royal North Gloucester Militia* (London, 1875). Whilst the regiment was in the camp at Coxheath, during the American war, in 1779, a singular instance of unaccountable presentiment occurred which is placed beyond all doubt by concurrent testimony. A private of the North Gloucester regiment, who was told off for sentry at the commanding officer's tent upon the next relief, begged the sergeant to give him leave to exchange that duty with a comrade (to whom he had agreed to give a premium or sum of money for taking the duty) as he had had a *dream*, and remained under its strong impression, that he should be shot upon that post. The improbability of such a circumstance made the request so ridiculous to the sergeant and all who heard it, that they laughed him out of what they termed his extreme folly; and, though still much dejected and uneasy in his mind from the remembrance of his dream and its strong hold of his imagination, the jokes of his comrades, and the consideration of the expense in engaging a substitute, overcame his reluctance to do his own duty. He accordingly took his station, and was within five minutes of being relieved, when he was actually killed through a most singular chain of circumstances. An ensign of the regiment had borrowed a gun on the preceding day for the purpose of shooting in the neighbourhood. On his return to camp in the evening, his gun was loaded, and he had cocked and was about to discharge it, when one of his companions suggested to him that it would be very unmilitary to fire a shot within the lines of encampment. He therefore placed the gun in his tent without uncocking it, designing to have it discharged and cleaned the next day before it was sent home. Before, however, he had risen in the morning, his servant told him that the owner had sent for the gun. He then bid his servant deliver it to

the messenger, and let him know that he had intended to return it after being cleaned, but that if he was in haste he must take it in its present state. The messenger professed haste, yet for some reason or other did not take the nearest way to his master's house, but chose the road that led through the officers' street (or quarters), and just as he came in front of the colonel's marquee put his finger on the trigger, not thinking the gun was cocked. The consequence was an explosion, and the whole charge lodged in the body of the sentinel, who fell and expired without a groan.—*G. A. W.*

CXLVII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, STONEHOUSE.—In the church there are twelve inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1824.	March 18.	Adderly, Ann.
1784.	May 5.	Adderly, Mary.
1703.	June 15.	Ball [ <i>née</i> Smyth], Mary.
1844.	Sept. 30.	Davies, Harriet.
1838.	March 25.	Davies, Jane Anne.
1819.	Feb. 5.	Davies [ <i>née</i> Spry], Louisa.
1873.	April 23.	Davies [ <i>née</i> Clissold], Mary.
1837.	Nov. 26.	Davies, Mary Emma.
1858.	May 24.	Davies, Robert Spry.
1867.	Aug. 4.	Davies, Robert Stephens, Esq <sup>r</sup> , D.L., J.P.
1822.	May 17.	Dimock, Elizabeth.
1853.	Dec. 12.	Dimock, Elizabeth.
1808.	Oct. 21.	Dimock, John.
1843.	May 30.	Foley, Eliza.
1700.	Aug. 4.	Fowler, Anselm, Gent.
1714.	Jan. 15.	Fowler, Henry, Gent.
1707.	March 18.	Fowler [ <i>née</i> Partridge], Rebekah.
1855.	May 13.	Mills, Mary Bigland.
	[No date.]	Phillimore [ <i>née</i> Hillier], Ann.
1770.		Phillimore, Ann.
1823.	Jan. 18.	Phillimore, John.
1809.	Dec. 24.	Phillimore, Mary.
1826.	Sept. 3.	Phillimore, Robert.
1849.	Aug. 2.	Phillimore, Samuel.
1800.	Jan. 21.	Phillimore, Sarah.
1837.	March 14.	Phillimore [ <i>née</i> Pike], Sarah.
1841.	Oct. 29.	Phillimore, Sarah.
1803.	Sept. 13.	Phillimore, Thomas.
1830.	Jan. 4.	Phillimore, Thomas.
1675.	Oct. 1.	Smyth, Mary.
1783.	Oct. 17.	Spencer, Francis.
1793.	May 14.	Spencer, Mary Ann.
1790.	Nov. 26.	Spencer, Samuel.
1779.	Sept. 18.	Spencer, Sarah.
1779.		Spencer, William.

Rudder (p. 702) gives copies of three flatstone inscriptions, in which were the following names and dates :—

1684.	March 6.	Smyth, Thomas, Armiger.
1729.	July 31.	Ball, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> , (see No. XXIV.).
1760.	Oct. 19.	Ball, Robert, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Lord of the Manor.
[No date.]		Ball, Robert [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].

Bigland has recorded three more inscriptions (two on flatstones, and one on brass), from which these names and dates may be added :—

1742.	Jan. 25.	Fowler, Anne.
1577.	July 29.	Fowler, James.
1755.	May 1.	Phillips, John.

The Phillimore monument, it may be well to observe, was originally affixed to the outside of the south wall of the church, but for some years past has been, with others, in the tower. An account of "the Phillimore Family," with a pedigree, is given in Blunt's *Dursley*, etc., pp. 198-203.

CXLVIII.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND THE REV. THOMAS STOCK, M.A.—This paragraph appeared in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, May 18, 1878 :—The *London Quarterly Review* recently contained an interesting article, by Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer, on "The Origin and Growth of Sunday Schools in England." The paper has since been reprinted, with additions, for private distribution. In it Mr. Mayer traces the origin of Sunday Schools from the middle of the sixteenth century by a nephew of Pope Pius V., glancing at the work of isolated individuals in the same direction in succeeding ages, and referring to the good works among children and the poor performed at Flaxley Abbey, as well as the establishment of a Sunday school, by Mrs. Boevey, the "Perverse widow" of Steele. Then come the Sunday school labours of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey at Catterick, Yorkshire, in 1764, and afterwards those of Miss Hannah Ball, one of John Wesley's favourite correspondents, and James Heys, at Little Lever, near Bolton, and the Rev. D. Simpson at Macclesfield, and finally those of the Rev. T. Stock and Mr. Robert Raikes at Gloucester. The share, or rather priority, in this work taken by Mr. Stock, whose labours were far too much ignored by the over-praised Raikes, is justly recognised ; while there is a running commentary of much interest on the efforts of these two pioneers in the beneficent work, and on their connection with the events of the time. The principal works referred to in the paper are—Mr. Gregory's *Robert Raikes, Journalist and Philanthropist* [London, 1877], and Mr. Mayer's papers, "Who was the Founder of Sunday Schools?" and "The Origin of Sunday Schools," the latter comprising the correspondence on the subject which appeared in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle* in 1864, between Mr. Mayer, and the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Mr. H. Jeffs, and Mr. E. J. Thomas.

A monument has been erected in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral, with this inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of the

Reverend Thomas Stock, M.A., formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. He was, during many years, Chief Master of the College School, Rector of St John's, and Perpetual Curate of St Aldate's, in this city. He was also Vicar of Glasbury, in the County of Brecon. Diligent, learned, and pious, he was successful in conveying instruction both to his pupils and parishioners. To him, in conjunction with Robert Raikes, Esq<sup>r</sup>, is justly attributed the honour of having planned and instituted the first Sunday School in the Kingdom. He died December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1803, aged 54 years. His remains were interred in the chancel of St Aldate's Church."

For particulars of design for memorial window, see the Rev. H. Haines's *Guide to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester* (Gloucester, 1867), pp. 23, 24.

CXLIX.—A GENERAL THANKSGIVING IN STROUD, 1759.—(Reply to No. CIL) In answer to a similar enquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 447), the following reply has been received (xii. 17):—

This was Thursday, Nov. 29, and was appointed on receipt of the news of the fall of Quebec. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c., were introduced to the King by Mr. Secretary Pitt on Oct. 20, and an address of congratulation presented on the recent successes:—

"The reduction of Fort du Quesne on the Ohio; of the Isle of Goree; of Guadaloupe; the victory of Minden; the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-point; the victory off Cape Lagos; the advantages over the French in the East Indies; and, above all, the conquest of Quebec."

For various addresses on the subject, see the *Annual Register*; for the heads of the royal proclamation, dated Oct. 26, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxix. 496; and for notices of sermons preached on the day of thanksgiving, see same vol., p. 603, and *London Magazine*, xxviii. 679. John Wesley in his *Journal* says that the day was generally observed with the solemnity of a fast. The oldest man in England had not seen a Thanksgiving day so observed before. Several books, such as *British Chronologist*, 1789, and the *Chronological Historian*, 1826, erroneously give the date of the thanksgiving as the 30th in place of the 29th November.—Edward Solly.

CL.—COLONEL RICE YATE.—Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, F.S.A., of Haresfield Court, Gloucester, wrote as follows in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, February 15, 1879:—"In a mortuary chapel of the Yate family in this [Bromsberrow] church, on the north side of the chancel, are a pair of colours borne by Col. Rice Yate (my lineal ancestor) at the head of a regiment of horse in the battle of Worcester, fought 2nd September, 1652, whereat this Puritan colonel came out victorious. On the white banner:—RELIGIO PROTESTANTUM, LEGES ANGLIÆ, LIBERTATES PARLAMENTORUM, all within a wreath. On the red one:—ORA ET PUGNA, IUUVET (juvet for juvit) ET IUUVABIT JEHOVAH, on a scroll; device, an arm in armour, and hand with drawn sword. The first is of plain white silk double, painted on both sides, a thick fringe of red and white silk

and gold twist, cord and tassels of the same; size, 21 in.  $\times$  18 in.; spike, bayonet-shaped, strongly strapped with iron to shaft, and 5 in. long. The second, similar, is of figured red thick silk; size, 21 in.  $\times$  20 in.; spike, 4 in. . . . A pleasing anecdote is connected with this story. Col. Yate interceded with Cromwell for his cousin, the Cavalier Yate, of Arlingham, who, by these kindly offices, escaped a fine at the hands of the ruling power—a gleam of sunshine in the midst of dark horrors, when kinsman was arrayed against kinsman."

In the chancel of Bromsberrow Church there is a long Latin inscription to the memory of this representative of a branch of the Arlingham family, who married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Wall, Esq., of Lentridge, and died September 8, 1690, *stat.* 67. In Bigland's *Collections*, vol. i., p. 259, the inscription is given in full, concluding with these words:—"Virum fortissimum unico et inopinato ictu prostravit apoplexia. I nunc, amice spectator, et quantillum contra mortem valeant illa mortalia, opes, robur, ingenium, serio nec sero meditare." Bigland gives likewise three inscriptions in the chancel relative to other members of this family, and ten in the mortuary (or "Yate's burial") chapel.

CLL.—MARSHALL OF SELABY, CO. DURHAM, AND FREEMAN OF BATSFORD, CO. GLOUCESTER—Lord Redesdale, the present owner of the Batsford estates, acquired them from the family of *Freeman*,\* and assumed that name in addition to his own—*Mitford*. Richard Freeman, of Batsford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was twice married; first to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, Knt., of an ancient Gloucestershire family, of which it is to be regretted that no good genealogy exists in any printed work (but collections for one will be found in the *Genealogist*, vol. iii., p. 173); and secondly, to Anne, sole daughter and heir of Richard Marshall, of Selaby, and of Gray's Inn, Esq., of whose family there is a pedigree in *Surtees' History of Durham*, vol. iv., p. 21. This pedigree, which is evidently based upon one entered in Dugdale's *Visitation of Durham* in 1666, and amplified by deeds and parish register extracts, is both incomplete and inaccurate. As the representative of this well-known Gloucestershire family of Freeman married one of its heiresses, I must ask to be allowed to make this my apology for some corrections of, and additions to, Mr. Surtees' account of it. Unless I can add to, or correct, I need not repeat information already in print; your readers must therefore compare these notes with Mr. Surtees' account.

Thomas Marshall, of Denton, had two sons, Gilbert, of Houghall, aged 45 at Dugdale's *Visitation*, and Richard. Gilbert married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bouchier, (called by Surtees Sir *Thomas*): see Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, published by the Surtees Society, p. 140. He is said by Surtees to have been "living at Selaby, 1683;" but no authority is given for

\* As to the Freemans, see Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 365; add. et corr., p. viii.

the statement, which is evidently incorrect. Administration of his goods was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 5 March, 1680, in which he is described as of Houghall, co. Durham, but deceased in Gray's Inn, co. Middx., to Gilbert Marshall, Esq., his son, Elizabeth Radcliffe *alias* Marshall, relict of said deceased, and Alexander Radcliffe, her husband, having renounced. So far, therefore, from his having been alive in 1683, his wife had married a second husband before the 5 March, 1680! Administration was also granted by the Prerogative Court of York (Prerogative Act book, York, for 1679-1705), 8 July, 1684, to Gilbert Marshall, his son, in which he is again described as "of Houghall, co. Durham, but who died at Gray's Inn, co. Middx." This leaves no doubt that the two administrations relate to the same person. Richard was twice married. His first wife is said by Surtees to have been "Jane, daughter of Thomas Neile, of co. Herts., bur. 20 Feb., 1663, at St. Oswald's." At the time, however, when she married Richard Marshall, she was, I believe, the widow of.....Cannon, as there is in the Vicar General's Office a licence, dated 25 Feb., 1662-3, for Richard Marshall, of Gray's Inn, Esq., bachelor, aged about 34, and Jane Cannon, of St. Giles', Cripplegate, widow, about 30, to marry at St. Giles', Cripplegate, or St. James', Clerkenwell. The date of burial is no doubt intended for 1663-4. Administration of the goods of Jane Marshall *alias* Cannon, of the parish of St. Oswald, Durham, was granted to her husband, Richard Marshall, 5 March, 1680. I feel no doubt as to the identity of this person with the Jane of the marriage licence, but am entirely unable to explain the reason why so long a time was allowed to elapse before letters of administration were taken out. For this licence, as well as for other information embodied in these notes, I ought here to express myself indebted to the kindness of Colonel Chester, LL.D. Richard Marshall married for his second wife Elizabeth Robinson. Marriage licence in Vicar General's Office, dated 24 April, 1666. He of Gray's Inn, Esq., widower, aged about 38; she of All Hallows, Honey-lane, widow, aged about 36,—to marry at St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street. The marriage took place at that church the same day. By his first wife Richard Marshall apparently had no issue. By Elizabeth Robinson, his second, he was father of Anne, who became the wife of Richard Freeman. Here it is that Mr. Surtees makes his worst and most inexcusable blunder. Anne, wife of Richard Freeman, in Surtees' pedigree of the family, is made to be the daughter of his nephew, also named *Richard*, (who was the third son of his elder brother Gilbert,) by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Fotherby. That this descent is entirely erroneous the subsequent history of the descendants of Gilbert will show. Richard Marshall's will is dated 10 February, 1695-6, and was proved in P.C.C. (Leeds, 141), by the said Anne, 23 June, 1713. He is described as of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, Esq. Devises lands in Selaby, Gainford, etc., in Co.

Pal. Durham, and Harpeden, in the parish of Welhamptstead, co. Hertford, and in Luton, co. Bedford, to daughter Anna Marshall. Mentions "her mother, my dear wife," and her jointure in the Hertfordshire estates. Appoints said daughter sole executrix. When she died in 1726, administration was granted 17 May, 1727, to Richard Freeman, Esq., son of Anne Freeman *alias* Marshall, widow, deceased, while she lived daughter and executrix of Richard Marshall. Richard Freeman, the husband of Anne, was married to her in 1702. Marriage licence, Faculty Office of Archbishop of Canterbury, 1702, August 12, Richard Freeman, of Battisford, co. Gloucester, widower, and Anne Marshall, spinster, aged 24, daughter of Richard Marshall, Esq., of St. Sepulchre's, Middlesex, to marry at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, or..... Surtees says that she died 11 January, 1726, *aged thirty-one*. Another evident mistake! She must have been more, as, if thirty-one was her age at death, she must have been married when only seven! The licence proves her to have been then twenty-four, and consequently her age at death would be 48. Richard Freeman had issue by her, Ann, died 1728, aged 23, and Richard who administered to his grandfather Richard Marshall, and died *s.p.* in 1741.

Gilbert Marshall had issue, 1, *Gilbert*, 2, John, 3, *Richard*, five other sons, and eight daughters, who all apparently died *sans* issue, except *Margaret* the third. Gilbert Marshall, the eldest son, was born in Milk-street, London, and baptised at St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street (or Knight Rider-street, as now called), 27 January, 1653-4. Surtees states that he was buried 29 December, 1675, but omits to state *where*, and thus prevents enquiry as to who, if such a person existed, the Gilbert Marshall was who was buried at that date. We have seen that in 1680 and 1684 he was administrator to his father. On July 16, 1672, he had a licence (Vicar General's Office) as Gilbert Marshall, gent., junr., of Gray's Inn, bachelor, aged about 19, to marry, with consent of his father, Gilbert Marshall, Esq., Mrs. Jane Cannon, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, spinster, aged about 22, parents dead, at St. Mary, Savoy, St. James', Clerkenwell, or St. Clement Danes. She was probably the daughter of Jane Cannon, the first wife of his uncle Richard; at least a comparison of the dates mentioned, and the fact that her parents were dead point to this conclusion. The date given by Surtees as that of the burial of Gilbert, viz., 29 December, 1675, may have been the date of *her* burial. He married secondly, Elizabeth ....., and died without issue by either wife. Will as of St. James's, Westminster, Esq., dated 10 April, 1719. Mentions wife Elizabeth Marshall, grand-nephew Marshall Richardson, my sister Margaret Snowden, my brother Richard Marshall, Esq., and his wife. Houses and lands in Sackville-street, and Calverline-row, near Tunbridge, co. Kent, and in the Minster-yard of York. My other grand-nephew Benjamin Marshall, brother of the said Marshall Richardson. Appoints wife executrix, and after her decease Marshall

Richardson. She proved in P.C.C., 14 Sept., 1721. (Buckingham, 165.) The original will is sealed with "a chevron between three crescents." He was buried in the chancel at Hampton, where there was a monument to him on the floor. (Lysons' *Middlesex Parishes*, p. 78.) The will of "Elizabeth Marshall, of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, widow and relict of Gilbert Marshall, Esq., deceased," is dated 30 November, 1727. Desires to be buried at Hampton, co. Middx., in same grave with late husband. Whereas upon the marriage of my grand-nephew Marshall Richardson *alias* Gilbert Marshall with Anne Blew, daughter of James Blew, gent., his now wife, etc. Mentions sale of late husband's house in Minster-yard at York. My husband's grand-nephew Benjamin Richardson. My late husband did some time before his death dispose of his house at Tunbridge, co. Kent. My loving brother and sister, Richard Marshall, Esq., and his wife. To Col. James Campbell £20 for mourning. To my nephew Gilbert Richardson and his wife £20 for mourning. To my said grand-nephew Marshall Richardson *alias* Gilbert Marshall's now wife, all my Japan China, etc. To my kinswoman Jane Thrift, wife of Gabriel Thrift, £10 for mourning. Kinswoman Mary Carty, wife of Timothy Carty, £10 for mourning. My cousin Mrs. Catherine Blakiston.\* To my kinswoman Judith Thomas *alias* Ager one shilling. Marshall Richardson *alias* Gilbert Marshall, and Benjamin Richardson, executors. Proved by Marshall Richardson, and power reserved to Benjamin Richardson, 16 December, 1727, in P.C.C. (Farrant, 302.)

Richard, third son of Gilbert Marshall, of Selaby, and brother to the last named Gilbert, was born 14 August, 1659, and was of Selaby and Gray's Inn. He married Mary, daughter of Edmund Fotherby, Vicar of Gainford, 1 March, 1691. She was born in 1665. His will, in which he is described as of the New Lodge in Hampton Court Park, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., is dated 28 March, 1725. No mention is made of any child. He appoints his wife Mary sole executrix; and she proved 2 April, 1728, in P.C.C. (Brook, 118.) She survived till 1750, at which time she must have been 85, and was, I have no doubt, the "Mary Marshall of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, co. Middlesex," administration of whose effects was granted by the P.C.C., 15 March, 1750, to John Fotherby, nephew by the brother, and one of the next of kin.

Margaret, sister of Gilbert and Richard, and daughter of Gilbert Marshall, of Selaby, was born 3 July, 1658. Married 1st, 6 Jan., 1679, Richard Richardson; and 2ndly, Tobias Snowden. On the 4th December, 1728, (the year after the death of Elizabeth, wife of her brother Gilbert,) she (and her then husband Tobias Snowden), as *sister and heir of Gilbert Marshall, Esq.*, released all

\* The only mention I find of this name in connection with Marshall is the marriage at Gilling, co. York, of Marmaduke Blakeston and Elizabeth Marshall, 15 January, 1706-8.

her equity of redemption in lands at Alwent, a hamlet to the east of Selaby. (Surtees, vol. iv., p. 22.) By her first husband, Richard Richardson, she must have been mother of the father of Marshall and Benjamin Richardson, the *grand-nephews* of Gilbert Marshall, who as, through their mother, his presumptive heirs, were called *alias* Marshall, the usual method of change of name previous to royal licences, and the deeds poll enrolled in Chancery, now so fashionable with Jews and persons with ugly names, who desire to get rid of them so as to be reputed of good birth or to cast a veil over low origin.

Marshall Richardson *alias* Gilbert Marshall, married at Chelsea, 14 April, 1726, Anne, daughter of James Blew, and had issue:—Gilbert Marshall, bapt. at Chelsea 5, and buried there 15 Dec., 1726; Mary, bapt. there 21 Dec., 1727; Elizabeth, bapt. there 8 March, 1729-30, and buried 10 May following; and Henrietta, bapt. there 6 June, 1733.

The name "Gilbert" is somewhat uncommon, and with the following exceptions I have not met with it in other families of Marshall. Perhaps some of your correspondents can assist me in the identification of, I, Gilbert Marshall, will dated 2 May, 1708, appoints sister Mary executrix and universal legatee; she proved in P.C.C., 4 June, 1712. (Barnes, 117.) II., Gilbert Marshall, of the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, co. Middx., marriner, will dated 15 August, 1723. Mentions Thomas Beck and Katherine, his wife. Proved in P.C.C. by Thomas Beck, 2 April, 1726. (Plymouth, 76.) —George W. Marshall, LL.D.

CLII.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE WEATHER, 1792.—The following paragraph appeared in the Gloucester newspapers some years ago, and has been reprinted in the *Gloucester Mercury*, June 28, 1879:—"We are informed that a person, who has been dead for more than half a century, who lived at the Bell, in Barton-street, kept a commercial diary, and at the same time a meteorologic register. From this it appears that on the 5th of June, 1792, Gloucester and the surrounding country was not only visited by an intense frost, but the surface of the ground was covered with a deep snow." This was remarkable. Can anyone supply particulars in confirmation of the statement?

CLIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC, CHALFORD.—In the church there are nine inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1852.	May 25.	Ballinger, Charles Edmund.
1855.	March 31.	Ballinger, Henry, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1848.	Dec. 9.	Ballinger, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1877.	Dec. 31.	Ballinger, Maria.
1852.	Nov. 28.	Ballinger, Walter, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1859.	May 19.	Clegg, Ann.
1834.	May 4.	Clegg, Joshua.

1855.	Nov. 18.	Clegg, Nathaniel.
1876.	Nov. 7.	Jones [ <i>née</i> Hinton], Hannah.
1860.	Nov. 30.	Jones, John William.
1839.	Feb. 5.	Jones, Joseph.
1875.	March 7.	Jones, Nathaniel.
1845.	Dec. 23.	Jones, Sarah.
1875.	Aug. 18.	Lowe, Jane.
1843.	Dec. 6.	Thomas, Charlotte.
1843.	Jan. 10.	Thomas, Henry.
1852.	Oct. 11.	Thomas, Richard Selby.
1848.	May 26.	Thomas, William.

On the front of the west gallery there are tablets containing these particulars :—(1) "This church was built by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Chalford, A.D. 1725 ; and having been repaired and enlarged, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, September 15<sup>th</sup>, A.D. 1841 ;" (2 and 3) "The endowment, contributed by the late M<sup>rs</sup> Hester Tayloe, the late M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Batt, the late M<sup>rs</sup> Martha Trotman, and the Rev<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Warneford, consists of £1,115 15s. 3d., 3 per Cent. Consols, vested in the names of the Rev<sup>d</sup> C. Whately, Rector of Minchinhampton, the Rev<sup>d</sup> M. B. Hale, Perpetual Curate of Stroud, and the Rev<sup>d</sup> William Pye, Rector of Sapperton. It was M<sup>rs</sup> Trotman's desire that a sermon should be preached every year on the day of the Epiphany ;" (4) "A benefactor has vested £139 9s. 5d., 3 per Cent. Consols, in the names of the Rev<sup>d</sup> W. Pye, Rector of Sapperton, the Rev<sup>d</sup> M. B. Hale, Perpetual Curate of Stroud, and the Rev<sup>d</sup> C. Whately, Rector of Minchinhampton, to constitute a fund for the future repairs of this church ;" (5) "A piece of land, situate at the Bourn, was given to the use of the minister by M<sup>r</sup> Richard Gabb, subject to a present charge of 6s. 4½d. to the organist ;" and (6) "The late Henry Ballinger, Esq<sup>r</sup>, benevolently bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of this church £600, free of legacy duty, that the same might be invested in Government Stock, for one moiety of the dividends thereon to be applied to the use of the Chalford National School, and for the other moiety to be given away in fuel to the deserving poor at the sole discretion of the minister. The bequest has been placed in the New 3 per Cent. Annuities, in the joint names of the Rev<sup>d</sup> S. Gompertz and C. Ballinger, Esq<sup>r</sup>."

The above-named M<sup>rs</sup> Hester Tayloe (who was commonly styled Madam Tayloe in the respectful language of her day), by will dated August 5, 1778, left the sum of £853 to trustees, to pay the interest "to the minister or clergyman who should perform divine service at the chapel twice on every Lord's day, viz., prayers according to the liturgy of the Church of England, and a sermon : that, if the nomination or appointment of a minister to officiate there should at any time thereafter be vested in, or should belong to, the bishop of the diocese, or to the vicar of the parish of Bisley ; or in case the said chapel should be suffered to run into decay, or

divine service be discontinued for the space of twelve calendar months, then the said interest should be paid to the minister of the Dissenting meeting-house of France Lynch. And in case the said meeting-house [since taken down] should run to decay, the said £853, and all interest, should be held in trust for her nephew, John Roberts, and his representatives." In Fisher's *Stroud* (1871), p. 255, there is this note:—"Here, in 1668, we catch a sight of 'Thomas Tayloe, an ancient grand-jury-man of Bisley,' as he flits across the long vista of 500 years: at the farther end of which we saw 'Simon Tailo, the former portionary of a portion of the tithes' of that parish, in the Bisley endowment of 1360. And these, with the good Hester Tayloe of 1788 [? 1778] and the prior and subsequent eminent clothiers of that name at Chalford, down to a few years since, furnish us with glimpses of a family which few others can rival in antiquity, and in such a continued residence in their original parish." Chalford Chapel is now called Christ Church, and the patronage is vested in the Archdeacon of Gloucester.

CLIV.—MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. vii., No. 5 (1879), there are the following notes on the Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire, by Mr. A. W. Franks, Director:—

In making our review of the monumental brasses of the various counties of England, we have arrived in alphabetical order at the county of Gloucester. Though not one of the richest in such remains, there are to be found in it many excellent specimens; and I have the satisfaction of possessing a nearly complete series of rubbings from these memorials, due in some measure to the long residence at Gloucester of my friend, Mr. Haines, whose collection passed into my hands.

In the MS. list there are 110 entries, of which I possess all but three, two of these being merely insignificant inscriptions. Of monumental brasses of the 14th century there are only six specimens in the county, the earliest being that a lady of the Bradestone family at Winterbourne, the date of which is about 1370. It has been published by Boutell in his series. Then follows that of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, at Wotton-under-Edge, 1392. The next is a small half-length figure in civilian costume at the Temple Church, Bristol, of the year 1396. We then find the brass of Sir John Cassy, at Deerhurst, belonging to the last year of the century, and two monuments to merchants at Cirencester and at Northleach, which, though their inscriptions are lost, may be dated about 1400.

There have, however, been in this county two still earlier brasses of the 14th century, both of which have, alas! now disappeared. One of these was at Wotton-under-Edge, and represented Richard de Wotton, rector, kneeling at the foot of a cross. There are but one or two brasses of ecclesiastics of this early date, and it would have been most interesting to have seen the brass itself. It exhibited the peculiarity of having a scroll issuing from the hands

of the figure, with an inscription of which every letter was separately inlaid with brass. The other was a still more remarkable memorial, and was in memory of Sir John de la Riviere, 1350, at Tormarton. It consists of a floriated cross, within the head of which is the knight holding up a model of the church which he had founded. On the stem of the cross appears to have been a helmet, at the base probably an Agnus Dei, and in the angles shields of arms surmounted by helmets and crests. I have a rubbing of this matrix, which is engraved in Haines, p. cxxiv.

The brasses representing priests are not numerous, and do not exhibit any peculiarities of costume especially worthy of notice. There is a good figure of Robert de Lond in a chasuble, holding a chalice and host, 1461, at St. Peter's, Bristol. Another at Dowdeswell is in a rich cope diapered with *fleurs-de-lis*, and with a royal rose and sun as a morse. The inscription is lost, but the date is probably about 1520.

The figure of a priest, date *circa* 1460, also in a cope, at the Temple Church, Bristol, is only remarkable for being palimpsest—the figure having been cut out of a larger brass of a widow lady of about the same date.

The military series contains two very fine examples: one of these represents Sir Morys Russell and his wife Isabel, dated 1401, and is in the church at Dyrham. The knight is in the usual armour of the period, and has a straight baldrick, to which is attached the sword, with elegant Gothic canopy-work on the sheath. His wife has a peculiar head-dress, falling down to the shoulders, on which the ends rest like lumps. The canopy is, unfortunately, mutilated, but incloses in the pediment the arms of Sir Morys Russell. The brass is engraved in Boutell's series. The next brass is the monument of Thomas, fourth Lord Berkeley, who died in 1417; but from the style of execution was evidently erected in 1392, at the time of the death of his wife Margaret, who was daughter and heir of Gerard Warren, Lord Lisle. This brass is at the church at Wotton-under-Edge. The armour is similar to that of Sir Morys Russell, but, instead of the baldrick, he wears a belt with a long pendant; the sword is unfortunately gone. The head has originally rested upon his heaume. The most remarkable peculiarity is a collar of mermaids, probably a family badge. The wife wears a heart-shaped head-dress, richly diapered, and resting on a cushion; at her feet is a lap-dog with a collar of bells. Thomas, fourth Lord Berkeley, was much engaged in the wars with France and Scotland; he was also admiral of the King's fleet, and, when Charles VII. of France sent forces to assist Owen Glendower, he burnt fifteen of their ships, and took fourteen, on board of which was the Seneschal of France and eight officers of note, whom he made prisoners. His only child, Elizabeth, married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The brasses are laid in an altar-tomb, which accounts for their good preservation. The brass at Newland is, unfortunately, much mutilated.

lated, and it is not known whom it commemorates. It represents a figure in armour, date about 1445, with a very large beard, and resting his head on a helmet, of which the visor is raised; the legs are unfortunately gone. The lady has a horned head-dress, and the figure is much worn. The most curious object in the brass is the crest, which is on an oblong panel; it exhibits a miner; on his back is a hod, the cord of which is held by his left hand and passes through his girdle; in his right hand he holds a pick, and in his mouth a support for a candle. As Newland is on the verge of the Forest of Dean, we may assume that this is a representation of one of the persons employed in those ancient mines. The marginal inscription, which contained the names of the persons commemorated, is unfortunately mutilated.

We next come to Philip Mede, Esq., and his wife, at St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol. He is engraved on a quadrangular plate and in heraldic dress, and has two wives, one in front and one behind. One of these wives appears to have been a person of family, as she wears an heraldic mantle,—the other not. Above the figures is seen an unusual representation, a half-length of the Saviour, issuing out of clouds and surrounded by rays.

The only other military brass to which I will draw your attention is that of John Tame, Esq., and his wife, at Fairford. He was the founder of the famous church at Fairford, so well known for its stained-glass windows. The inscription at the feet of the figure is a rhyming one, though not very poetic, and runs as follows:—"For Jesus love pray for me; I may not pray now, pray ye: with a pater noster and an aue: and my paynes released may be." The elegant form of the shields will be observed. This brass has been published several times, among others in the Cambridge Camden Society's illustrations. There is another brass in the same church to Sir Edmund Tame and his wives, which is peculiar for there being a second monument to the same individuals on the wall.

(To be continued.)

CLV.—ATTORNEYS IN BRISTOL, 1687.—The following entry occurs in the "Annals of Bristol," as given in the *Bristol Memorialist*, under 1687, and is worthy of notice:—This year the number of attorneys of the courts in the city of Bristol was, by the new Council, advanced from six to ten; whereas formerly there were but four.

CLVL.—BULL-BAITING IN STROUD.—About the year 1786, as mentioned in Fisher's *Stroud*, p. 20, a bull was baited in the open space of the Cross, immediately below the entrance of Silver-street. "The animal was fastened by a rope to an iron ring in a large stone imbedded in the ground; but the rope was not long, as the place did not admit of his taking a large circuit in moving round, nor were any large or very fierce dogs set on him; and it is pleasant to record that this was the last, as it is hoped it was the only exhibition of the kind in Stroud." What other cases are there on record of the like barbarity in Gloucestershire?

CLVII.—LIEUT.-GENERAL FIDDES.—What may have been the Christian name of this old Indian officer, who, having seen not a little service, died in Cheltenham April 13, 1863, in his eighty-second year? There is a monument to his memory in Christ Church in that town (see No. CVI.), but the inscription gives neither the name here asked for, nor the place of his burial. There have not been any interments at Christ Church, and therefore there is not a register. A reference to any obituary notice will further oblige.

CLVIII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE WINCHCOMBE PARISH REGISTERS, 1661-1714.—(See No. CXXXIV.) The following particulars, which have been literally transcribed, are quaint and interesting:—

1661. A great winde ffeb. 18<sup>th</sup>, being Teusday morning.

1684. King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> dyed fryday, the 6<sup>th</sup> day of february. Reigned 36 yeares, 6 dayes.

1696. Dec. 13. Alienus sepult. from Greet.

1699. A Dry sum̃er.

1701. King Will. dyed March the 8<sup>th</sup>.

1703. June 19. Nathaniel Rowlands de Winch sepult., keld w<sup>th</sup> a fall at Sudely Castle.

1703. Nov. 18. A great wind y<sup>t</sup> day & night, being Thursday.

1703. Novem. y<sup>e</sup> 26 day at night, or rather the 27<sup>th</sup> in morn, a great winde, which blowed down houses, barnes, trees, being Satterday morning, & much harm to the ships at Sea.

1704. May 17. Georgius Brandyeard de Winch sepult. Soldier kild.

1705. A Dry Sum̃er. & another, 1706.

1706. A great wind ffeb. the 9<sup>th</sup>.

1708. Sept. 1. Great Thunder, and Lighteninge, y<sup>e</sup> greatest floods that hath been known in any man's age.

1714. Queen Anne dyed Aug<sup>t</sup> the first, about 6 of the Clock in morn. King George proclaimed the 9<sup>th</sup> following hera.

In an article on "Parish Registers in the County of Lancaster," in *Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes* (1879), vol. i., p. 315, Sir John Maclean, of Bicknor Court, Coleford, has observed that "there are in the old registers many memoranda of remarkable circumstances in the parish and neighbourhood, and various curious entries illustrative of the manners and feelings of the times, which greatly add to the interest and value of the registers. These notes we miss in the modern stiff and formal books; and it is much to be desired that all incumbents of parishes would keep, as some do, with the parish registers, a separate book wherein to enter such memoranda; or insert a few blank leaves wherein to enter such notes." Burn has published in his *History of Parish Registers in England*, etc. (1862), some curious specimens of the kind in question.

CLIX.—THE MANOR OF ASTON-SUB-EDGE.—Atkyns states (p. 120) that in the time of King Henry VIII. this manor was

vested in the family of Savage, and that Francis Savage, son of Christopher, succeeded his father, and had livery of the manor, 37 Henry VIII., and died the same year. He adds that the manor was in the Crown in 1608, and that it was granted by King James I. to Endymion Porter, who was born in the parish in 1544.

We do not deny any of these statements, though those relating to King James's reign are somewhat irreconcilable with the following facts: at all events, these facts would seem to throw some additional light upon the devolution of the manor, between the death of Francis Savage and the alleged grant to Endymion Porter.

In 1568 the manor was vested in William Clopton and others, who, by indentures of sale and release, dated 28th May in this year, conveyed the manor to William Porter. This William Porter was the 2nd son of Anthony Porter by Grisgord, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., and is described "of Campden," and as having died *s. p.* He was dead before 1577, for in that year the manor had become vested in Francis Alford, who, by indenture dated 26th June, conveyed it to his brother, Roger Alford, in which indenture the manor is described as having been late the property of William Porter, deceased.

It is possible that the Alfords may have had only some temporary interest in the manor, either as mortgagees or otherwise. If so, upon the death of William Porter *s. p.*, it would (unless devised in fee-simple) have devolved upon Nicholas Porter, the elder brother of William, as heir-at-law. And this would seem to have been the case, for in the Public Record Office (Dom. Corr., James I., vol. xv., No. 74) there is a confirmation, dated 1st Oct., 1605, by Nicholas Overbury, at the request of Nicholas Porter, of Aston-sub-Edge, of the assignment made by William Reade, of Admington, to John Gilby, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, of his interest and moiety of lands in Aston-sub-Edge, leased to Robert Fletcher, of Paxford, Co. Worcester, and the said Reade. There is also (Dom. Corr., vol. xvii., No. 17) a regrant and assignment, dated 7th December, 1605, by Thomas Hodges, of Weston-sub-Edge, to Robert Hyron, of Westington, of the moiety of lands in Aston-sub-Edge, formerly demised by Nicholas Porter to Thomas Reade, of Chipping-Campden, and Robert Hyron. There is also an indenture, dated 14th Feb., 1606 (Dom. Corr., vol. xviii., No. 88), between Nicholas Porter, of Aston, Co. Glouc., and Ferdinando Poulton, of Borton, Co. Bucks, that on payment by Porter of £100 in Sept., 1607, he be released from the bond for £200 due to Poulton, with memorandum indorsed that the money is to be for the use of the children of Porter. There is also (Ibid. vol. xxviii., No. 101) a lease, dated 7th Dec., 1607, of lands, &c., in Aston-sub-Edge, from Nicholas Porter to Thomas Bloxam, both of Aston-sub-Edge. Atkyns is in error in stating that Endymion Porter was born in 1544, and died in 1652. He died in 1649, aged 65; consequently he was born in 1584. His will is dated 26th March, 1639, appointing as his executors the Earls of Worcester

and Newcastle. There is an interesting account of him in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. ix. 352), which it might be desirable to transfer to the pages of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*.

In conclusion, it should be stated that these notes must be accepted for what they are worth. The writer has not seen the original documents which he quotes; and doubtless a reference to them would afford much additional information.—*J.M.*

#### CLX.—MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(*Concluded from No. CLIV.*)

There are several good illustrations in this county of judicial costumes, the finest being that at Deerhurst, of Sir John Cassy, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, under a rich canopy, with figures of saints in the spaces above. The judge wears the coif, and a mantle lined with fur. The head-dress of the lady resembles that of Lady Russell at Dyrham, but she wears a curious gown, without any girdle, running up to the neck, where it is fastened with buttons. Both she and her husband wear mittens. Her feet rest upon a dog, evidently a favourite, as by its side is written its name, Terri.

Another memorial of the same class is at St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, being that of Sir John Juyn, Recorder of Bristol, Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1439. His dress is not unlike that of Sir John Cassy, but the fur is not indicated. In the same church is the brass of John Brook, serjeant-at-law, and justice of assize in the West of England for Henry VIII., 1522; and at Cheltenham may be found Sir William Greville, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1513.

At Rodmarton is the brass of John Edward, lord of the manor and a lawyer, who died in 1461.

The most remarkable brasses, however, in the county are, as must naturally be expected, those of the rich wool-merchants, for which this part of England has been so long famous. The earliest is a little brass of 1390, already noticed as in the Temple Church, Bristol.

At Northleach are two large figures, believed to represent a wool-merchant and his wife, of the date 1400. They are engraved in Boutell's series. At Cirencester, of about the same date, is a large figure of a man, believed to be a wine-merchant from his feet resting on a cask. By his side is his wife, and over them a canopy. The whole monument is, however, much mutilated and worn. The finest brass of this class, however, is at Chipping-Campden, that of Will. Grevel, citizen of London, "*flos mercatorum lanar' totius Anglie*," and his wife Marion, of the date 1401. He is represented in a tight-fitting dress with a handsome girdle, from which is suspended his straight sword or anelace. Although his arms—the well-known Greville coat—are scattered over the brass, his merchant mark appears in the canopy. From this Greville have issued the well-known family of the Earls of Warwick, his wealth and the estate that he acquired having been the foundation of their honours.

At Northleach is a fine monument of John Fortey, a woolman, 1458. He rests his feet on a sheep and a wool-sack; in the margin are some elegant wreaths enclosing his merchant's mark and initials. In the same church are several other memorials of the same kind, though not so remarkable in character, and there are several more at Cirencester, where, however, they have suffered greatly from neglect and decay.

While on the subject of brasses of this class, it may be well to notice those of one or two benefactors to the county. Among these is that of Alderman Cooke and his wife, at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, a remarkable brass considering its late date, 1544. He was founder of the school, and it reflects little credit on the authorities that the brasses have been removed from the slab in which they were fixed, which slab has been buried, the plates fastened to a board, and one of the pediments of the canopy has recently disappeared. The central portion of it encloses a figure of St. John the Baptist.

In the chapel of the Trinity Almshouses at Bristol are memorials for John Barstaple and his wife Isabella, engraved about 1411. They were founders of the Barstaple Almshouses, and the monuments have evidently been erected in the lifetime of the wife; but, though these persons were such benefactors, no one has taken the trouble of filling in the blanks of the brass of Isabella Barstaple, and the canopies have in both cases disappeared.

Another benefactor is commemorated at Cirencester, being Philip Marnier, who died in 1587. He is represented in a gown with a pair of shears in one corner, a dog on a cushion at his feet, and holds a knotted staff. The inscription is rhyming, and is as follows:

“In Lent, by will, a sermon he deuised,  
And yerely precher with a noble prised;  
Seuen nobles he did giue ye poore, for to defend,  
And 80li to xvi. men did lende,  
In Cicester, Burford, Abington, and Tetburie,  
Euer to be to them a stocke yerely.”

In conclusion, I may state that the only brasses in this county of which I have not rubbings are, as far as I am aware, the following:—Cold Ashton, inscr. Thomas Key, c. 1500; Deerhurst, inscr. Edward Guye, 1612; Wormington, Anne Savage, 1605.

CLXI.—THE WILL OF LAURENCE HODGES, 1544.—The following is a copy of his will, which is dated October 28, 1544:—

I lavrans hoggys . . . bequethe my sole to almyzthy god & to owr lady saynct mary & to all the holy cv'pany of hewyn & my body to be buryyd w<sup>t</sup> yn the churche yerd of pebworth [Gloucestershire]. To Edmond my su'ne all my weryng gier w<sup>t</sup> my bow & my arrosse to alys my dozther a redd cow to Sybbyll my dozther a heyffer w<sup>t</sup> a wythe face to an'es my dazther a wenelyng cavffe. The rest of goods to my wyffe Jone hoggys whome I mayke my executryce. Witnessed by Sir Wyllya' Fox vycar & Wyllya' Kythe & Jhon Mylner.

Proved July 7, 1545, and registered at Gloucester.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CLXII.—SIR JOHN POYNTZ, OF IRON ACTON.—(See No. CVIII.) Wanted, the will of Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, who was buried in the parish church there, November 20, 1633. Also any information connecting him with Sir Charles Poyntz, of Acton and Brenock, Co. Armagh, Ireland.—*C.P.S., Pall Mall, London.*

CLXIII.—THE RUDHALLS, OF GLOUCESTER.—Can any reader of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* inform me whether the books of Messrs. Rudhall, the well-known bell-founders of Gloucester, are still in the keeping of any one? and where? I wish to refer to the year 1778.—*M.H.L., Hanmer Vicarage, Whitchurch.*

CLXIV.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RANDWICK.—In the church there are seventeen inscriptions (including five brasses on flatstones, and one under a window), of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1764.	Nov. 19.	Aldridge [ <i>née</i> Mitchel], Esther.
1863.	Aug. 25.	Barrow, Thomas James Raikes, R.N.
[1873.	Nov. 24.]	Bullivant, Henrietta.
1772.	May 24.	Cooke, Ann.
1834.	Feb. 17.	Cooke, Elizabeth.
1726.	Feb. 12.	Cooke, Henry [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1755.	Jan. 16.	Cooke, Henry.
1792.	April 30.	Cooke, Henry.
1769.	Sept. 4.	Cooke, Richard.
1774.	Nov. 12.	Cooke, Richard [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1847.	Feb. 6.	Cooke, Richard, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1725.	Aug. 5.	Cooke, Samuel.
1726.	Jan. 1.	Cooke [ <i>née</i> Dutton], Sarah.
1783.	June 14.	Cooke [ <i>née</i> King], Sarah.
1774.	Aug.	Cooke, Thomas.
1844.	March 9.	Cripps [ <i>née</i> Cooke], Elizabeth Anne.
1827.	March 15.	Elliott, Ann Elizabeth.
1837.	Sept. 21.	Elliott, John.
1825.	April 18.	Elliott, John Wells.
1825.	April 16.	Elliott, Martha, [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1872.	March 19.	Elliott, Martha.
1780.	March 31.	Hogg [ <i>née</i> Mitchel], Betty.*
1702.	Nov. 9.	Hes [ <i>née</i> Townsend], Ann.
1747.	July 1.	Hes [ <i>née</i> Pierce], Ann.

\* In the churchyard of Painswick there is a tomb with this inscription:—"To the memory of the late William Hogg, who died at a very advanced age on the 8th of November, 1800. He was for fifty years a much esteemed gratuitous Preacher of the Gospel in the Tabernacles of London, Bristol, Rodborough, and various other places in this and the adjoining counties. It is incredible the sums of money he expended in charity. Also of Betty, his excellent wife, who died 31st March, 1780. Her kindness and liberality to all, especially to the poor, was gratefully remembered, and often expressed, for many years after her decease. They had eight sons and four daughters, whom they lived to see comfortably established in life." This tomb was erected by Mr. Wm. Gyde, of Cheltenham, in place of an old one.

1791.	June 12.	Iles, Ann.
1708.	Dec. 28.	Iles, Elizabeth.
1750.	March 7.	Iles, Jane.
1710.	May 18.	Iles, John.
1740.	Feb. 22.	Iles, Nathaniel.
1784.	Dec. 5.	Iles, Sarah.
1805.	Jan. 11.	Little, Ann.
1761.	Sept. 27.	Little, Elizabeth.
1754.	Feb. 2.	Little, Grace.
1773.	Dec. 21.	Little, John.
1743.	April 24.	Little, Margaret.
1798.	April 18.	Little, Mary.
1726.	Oct. 15.	Little, Thomas.
1778.	Jan. 19.	Little, Thomas.
1774.	Sept. 17.	Mitchel, Charles.
1758.	June 16.	Mitchel, James, Gent, "Lord of Randwick."
1760.	March 16.	Mitchel, James [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1788.	July 30.	Mitchel, John.
1760.	Nov. 4.	Mitchel, Mary [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1767.	May 4.	Mitchel, Mary.
1738.	Jan. 16.	Mitchel, Samuel.
1751.	Jan. 2.	Mitchel, Sarah.
1768.	July 28.	Mitchel, Thomas.
1773.	Dec. 30.	Mitchel, William.
1788.	April 30.	Norton, Cathrine.
1794.	Oct. 8.	Pegler [ <i>née</i> Mitchel], Hannah.
	[No date.]	Ridler, John.
	Dec. 15.	Ridler, Mary.
1787.	April 4.	Ridler, Pheby.
	[No dates.]	{ Ridler, Rebekah.
		{ Ridler, Sarah.
1779.	July 31.	Ridler, Thomas.
1784.	Jan. 11.	White [ <i>née</i> Little], Ann.
1801.	June 17.	White, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .

Some differences in the names and dates as given here and by Bigland may be perceived; but all particulars in the foregoing list have been carefully copied from the originals.

Of sundry benefactions recorded on tablets in the church one only need be specified:—"1762. Mr Rob<sup>t</sup> Ellis, of Ebley, gave £100 to purchase lands;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of y<sup>e</sup> income he left to y<sup>e</sup> master of the Charity School, the other  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the minister, on condition of his preaching twice every Sunday; if otherwise, the whole goes to the master of the school. With the above £100, and £25 private contribution to the school, were purchased two enclosures on Randwick Hill and one acre in the field; so  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the income are due to the master of the school, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the minister on the above conditions."

In the surrounding churchyard there are many inscriptions, amongst which the following may be found:—(1) "Heare sleepeth

the body of Margret, the wife of Radvlph Meisy, Preacher, aged 83. Her faith had long war with sin and Satan, and had a joyful victory by Christ the XIX of April, An<sup>o</sup> 1628. Heare sleepeth the body of Radvlph Meisy, Preacher, a gentelman by birth, a painful labovrer in the ministry 34 years, and rested the 24 of December, Anno 1628;" (2) "In memory of Thomas White, of the parish of Stroud (father of the Reverend Joseph White, D.D., Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Oxford): he died October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1804, aged 84 years. Under the second stone on the right hand lie the remains of Elizabeth, his wife: she died August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1772, aged 49 years. David, their son, died July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1778, aged 19 years. And also Sarah, their daughter, died June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1787, aged 30 years;" (3) "In memory of the Rev<sup>d</sup> David Lloyd, Officiating-Curate of this parish, who departed this life Sep<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, 1808, aged 64 years. Also in memory of Sarah Gibson, relict of the above-named David Lloyd: she died October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1828, aged 77 years;" and (4) "In affectionate remembrance of T. J. R. Barrow, R.N., of Ryelands [in this parish], eldest son of Lt.-Colonel Barrow, Coldstream Guards: he departed this life Aug<sup>t</sup> 25, 1863, aged 50." Where may one learn further particulars of the above-named Radvlph Meisy? He is not mentioned in Stratford's *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire* (Cirencester, 1867); but this is not strange, inasmuch as the volume, as the author states in his preface, "is not presented as containing a full roll of our county worthies; it could be greatly lengthened by names from the lists of the dead and the living."

In *The Chronicles of Gotham*, etc. (already referred to in No. LXI.), may be found the song which, for many ages, was annually sung at the installation of the mock Mayor of Randwick, in that village, on the Monday after Low Sunday. "The ceremonials, the Mayor's duties and privileges, and the rude proceedings of the lowest of the public, on this day of revel," as remarked by Fisher in his *Stroud* (1871), p. 37, "would 'be more honoured in the breach than the observance'. The history and supposed origin of *Randwick's Wap* (as it is more respectfully called, a name suggestive, perhaps, of *Wapenshaw*) would supply some interesting particulars, if such a senseless custom could deserve to have them preserved." The installation of the Mayor of Randwick, like a well-known old Irish ceremony—the coronation of the King of Dalkey, and like the far-famed Donnybrook Fair, is now happily numbered amongst the things of the past.

CLXV.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE WEATHER, 1792.—(Replies to No. CLII.) In answer to a similar inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 48), the following replies have been received (p. 112):—

(1.) I have looked through the *Gloucester Journal* for the summer of 1792, and can find nothing to corroborate the statement of such severe weather in June of that year: on the contrary, I find evidence which goes to contradict it. On the day mentioned

(June 5) there was an open-air entertainment at Frampton-on-Severn, a village a few miles from Gloucester, with a dinner on a lawn and a dance in the evening, and nothing is said about the weather. In some remarks in the *Journal* of June 25 on the prospects of the harvest, the only allusion to the weather is that, owing to the wet and coolness of the summer, the barley suffered a little on the colder lands.—J. Sawyer, Journal Office, Gloucester.

(2.) The summer of 1792 was remarkably cold and ungenial all over England. A note in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, p. 883, describes it as uniformly wet, windy, cold, and dark, excepting only one dry week in August, when the heat was so excessive as to cause many deaths, and at the commencement of September all thoughts of summer were finally annihilated by the severe frosts. In the same volume, p. 667, there is an account of a severe storm in the Cheviot Hills on June 23, when the snow and hail covered the ground to a depth of half a foot. In Sykes's *Local Records*, i. 361, there is an account of a similar storm at Sedgefield, in Durham, on July 17, when the depth of ice was two feet, the corn totally destroyed, and the trees were stripped of their leaves.—Edward Solly.

(3.) I have searched the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but have not found any confirmation of this frost and fall of snow. There is no communication from Gloucester or elsewhere (under "County News") respecting it. At the beginning of the number for July, 1792, there is the meteorological register for June, and, on the whole, the month was a fine one, but there were some violent storms about the 8th, between 16th and 19th, and on the 23rd and 30th. The storm of the 23rd is only mentioned in connexion with the Cheviot Hills, but the effects there are recorded of the discharging of a waterspout, and the destruction done by hailstones of an extraordinary size and snow is spoken of. The hailstones are said to have remained on the ground for two or three days, and to have been then as large as marbles. With so much atmospheric perturbation there may have been frost and snow in June at Gloucester.—Gibbes Rigaud.

(4.) Your quotation from the *Gloucester Mercury* called to my remembrance a pamphlet I have, *Causes of the Scarcity Investigated, with an Account of the most Striking Variations in the Weather from Oct., 1784, to Sept., 1800* :—

"1791. No frost either in winter or spring, but on the 12th of June (Whitsunday) snow fell in various parts, and in a few days after the thermometer was at 75°."

"1792. Spring and summer very wet and cold; hay and corn bad; wet winter, but neither frost nor snow."

The author was the Rev. Samuel Hopkinson, B.D. Printed by Newcomb, Stamford, 1800. I (now in my eighty-fourth year) knew in after years Mr. Hopkinson.—J. How.

CLXVI.—JOHN HARMAR.—Churchdown, near Gloucester, was the birthplace and residence of John Harmar, who was born in the

year 1594, and was one of the most celebrated Greek scholars of his time. He was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and was the author of a *Life of Cicero*, a *Greek Etymological Dictionary*, and other works; and his death occurred in 1670, in his seventy-fifth year. He appears to have adopted republican principles, by which he incurred the censure of Wood in his *Athenæ Ozonienses*, who, however, highly extols his learning. Sir Robert Atkyns, it may be noted, styles him "a mere scholar in shabby clothes, who loved to flatter and be applauded." Where may I find full and reliable information respecting this old Gloucestershire worthy?—*G.A.W.*

CLXVII.—"THE ANCIENT CHURCHES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE."—I have now before me a copy of a paper headed "Churchdown Church" (pp. 8, 12mo.), which appears to be No. 3 of a series issued some years ago under the title of *The Ancient Churches of Gloucestershire*. Who was the writer? in what year published? and how many numbers? The account of Churchdown given by Mr. F. G. Baylis, in his *Ancient Churches of Gloucestershire* (Gloucester, 1861), differs in many respects from the one to which I have referred.—*G.A.W.*

CLXVIII.—THE HERMÆ IN LYDNEY PARK.—(See No. CXXIV.) An article in the *Saturday Review*, May 3, 1879, on the late Mr. Bathurst's *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*, has these concluding remarks:—

There is for notice one other most interesting problem amongst the Lydney Roman remains—the terminal statues, which many antiquaries have suspected of having "got there" irregularly. As Mr. King explains, they are more properly termed Hermæ, and before being set up in their present site they had long lain neglected at the foot of the villa plateau. In arrest of a too summary judgment, the present editor suggests that they are colossal busts mounted on plinths all cut from one solid block of Forest stone, and therefore carved in the Lydney district. One is a faun with the deerskin round his shoulders, the other a lady with hair dressed *à la Domitia*. The execution is rough, though not without vigour and expression. It is certainly in favour of their authenticity that the date of the lady's *coiffure* synchronizes with the inference derivable from the family nomen "Flavius" of the rebuilder of the temple, and the fashion lasted but twenty-five years or so. A local stone-cutter or a local proprietor of modern or quasi-modern times would hardly have executed or conceived such archæologically accurate costumes. They would have gone for the faun's garb to the higher gods and goddesses, and for the lady's head-dress, not to the homely Domitia, but to the more famous and beautiful, but less chronologically accurate, Livia and Augustas. These "trunci Hermæ," explains Mr. King, were very common architectural embellishments of large Roman mansions. In a coin of M. Aurelius, the architrave of a portico of a temple to Mercury is borne on the heads of four

such colossal Hermæ, the plinths stilted on very high blocks. These then, he conjectures, stood before the pilasters bearing up the pediment of the Temple of Nodens, along with two or four others, "among whom the emperor of course displayed his ungracious countenance; and all of which, hurled down the steep by the iconoclasts who profaned the shrine, may be now reposing deep in the alluvial soil at the bottom of the hill" (p. 126). It is not an unreasonable suspicion which he hazards in his last page, that the weird appearance of one of these heads, emerging from the ruins of the temple, may have given the site the name of the "Dwarf's Chapel"; and the passage which Mr. King quotes from Gildas "*de excidio Britanniae*," about the multitude of heathen idols with their ugly faces surviving the final departure of the Romans inside and outside of ruined edifices, will read the better if we substitute "*ringentia*," *grinning*, for "*rigentia*," *stiff and stony*. We cannot too highly praise this valuable addition to our works on Britanno-Roman archæology, and the contributions of all concerned in it. It well deserves to rank with Mr. Lee's *Iscia Sturum*, Mr. Scarth's *Aque Solis*, Buckman and Newmarch's *Corinium*, and other such works. A former inspection of the treasures on the spot enables us to testify to the accuracy of the plates, and the lithographic view of the Camp Hill and plan of the remains (pl. ii. and iv.) will be found very serviceable.

CLXIX.—ON TRANSCRIPTS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In Burn's *History of Parish Registers* (1862), pp. 254, 255, there are some judicious remarks on this subject; and as they cannot be too widely circulated and made known, they are here reprinted:—

The necessity for a register to be kept of every inscription in church or churchyard has already been urged (p. 211).

It frequently happens that, although the parish register records the date of a burial, it does not identify the individual buried. This deficiency is often supplied by a monumental inscription. The subject has been very fully discussed in the volumes of *Notes and Queries*, where the advocates of a Registry or Collection of Inscriptions will be seen to include some of our first antiquaries. The result is, that the Society of Antiquaries have commenced a Collection of Monumental Inscriptions. Several topographical works recently published have also added to their pages full particulars collected from the church and churchyard of the parish described.

Monumental inscriptions supply generally more information than can be obtained from the parish register, and therefore are of great value in tracing the descent of land and dignities. Take a case in point noticed in *Notes and Queries* [1<sup>st</sup> S. vol. iii.], No. 78, p. 314. An ejectment case was tried at Guildford in 1847; it was of great importance to prove the identity of a lady who was buried at St. Christopher-le-Stocks in the City, but the register only gave her name and date of burial, and the church itself had been pulled

down. This was mentioned to Sir Charles Young at the Heralds' College, who at once recollected that when the church of St. Christopher was taken down to enlarge the Bank of England, one of the Heralds had copied the monuments, and deposited the copy at the Heralds' College. It was at once produced, and there was found the inscription in question, giving the particulars required, "*M<sup>rs</sup> Mary le Keux, Wife of M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> le Keux, Merchant,*" died, &c. (1724.)\*

In making these collections the transcriber should copy all the church monuments, and such of those in the churchyard as contain information of pedigree, relationship, descent, or identity; in all cases the name, age, and day of death should be noted; but no poetry, nor any record of "afflictions sore" which "long time they bore."

Too great liberties are frequently taken with monuments and tombstones, and clergymen and churchwardens should remember that they are liable to an action for removing or destroying them without proper authority. An instance of this occurred lately where monuments had been removed and injured, and the clergyman who had ordered the removal, was compelled, at his own expense, to restore and reinstate them.

CLXX.—GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, 1753.—This curious statement has recently appeared in print:—

Pews of the more exclusive sort were often built up with tall partitions, like Lady Booby's, "in her pew, which the congregation could not see into." Sometimes they were curtained, "sometimes filled with sofas and tables, or even provided with fireplaces"; and cases might be quoted where the tedium of a long service, or the appetite engendered by it, was relieved by the entry, between prayers and sermon, of a livery-servant with sherry and light refreshments. Even into cathedrals cumbrous ladies' pews were often introduced. Horace Walpole tells an extraordinary story of Gloucester Cathedral in 1753. A certain Mrs. Cotton, who had largely contributed to whitewashing and otherwise ornamenting the church, had taken it into her head that the soul of a favourite daughter had passed into a robin. The Dean and Chapter indulged her in the whim, and she was allowed to keep a kind of aviary in her private seat. "Just by the high altar is a small pew hung with green damask, with curtains of the same, and a small corner cupboard, painted, carved, and gilt, for birds, in one corner."

The statement here made with respect to Gloucester Cathedral

\* Another case may be cited from *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin*, p. 306:—"Over the grave of Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart., there is a monumental stone, in the shape of an obelisk. There was an inscription of considerable length, as mentioned in p. 127; but from the effects of the weather little of it is now [1873] legible. Thanks, however, to the foresight of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms, we are not left without a record of the inscription. In his MSS. in the British Museum (Add. MSS., 23,684-7), with transcripts of other inscriptions at Donnybrook, it has been preserved; and the particulars are as follows," &c. The parish-register of the time, it may be added, is not forthcoming; and in one of the visitation-returns from Donnybrook, which happily is extant, there is merely this brief entry, taken from the register: "Buried at Donnybrook, Sir Jas. Tent, 13th Novr., 1785."

in the eighteenth century, if true, is passing strange, and not at all creditable. If not true, it should not be left uncontradicted.

CLXXI.—ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, BRISTOL.—(See No. CXXXIX.) An account of this church was drawn up by the Rev. Charles S. Taylor, M.A., Vicar of the parish, and appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, June 11, 1879, and in other local newspapers; the details are correct and interesting, and (with a few slight changes and omissions) are here reprinted for more convenient reference:—

Many will remember the church of St. Thomas, with its solemn, though somewhat gloomy, appearance, its high oak pews with their mahogany cappings, its lofty pulpit, substantial organ gallery, beautifully-carved organ case, and well-proportioned interior—the whole forming a good example of the ecclesiastical architecture of the end of the last century, the period of its erection. There is much that is historically interesting about the church. It still possesses four enamelled copper taper-stands, which are probably five hundred years old, and no doubt belonged to a side altar in the old church. Two of the bells date back to pre-Reformation times. The vestry still own a Latin manuscript Bible of the early part of the 15th century, and the copies of the Paraphrases of Erasmus, which were ordered to be set up in churches by Edward VI., in 1547. The seal bears the date 1566. The vestry still preserve the charter granted to them by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, to hold a market for cattle and wool, and receive a considerable income from the cattle market to this day. In the old church on April 23rd, 1621, Sir William Penn, Cromwell's admiral, whose armour is in Redcliff Church, was baptised, and in it, too, the elder Canynge was buried. Since last July the interior of the church has been undergoing an extensive restoration, which, however, is of a strictly conservative character. The new works include the substitution of open benches of oak for the old high pews, from the wood-work of which the new seats are partly made, the heating of the building by hot water, and other works described below. One bay of the old nave has been arranged as a chancel, enclosed by elaborately carved open screens of oak, walnut, and sycamore—forming on the north side an organ chamber, and on the south an inner lobby, to screen as much as possible the entrance from Thomas-street. The chancel has been fitted up with carved choir seats, and a new communion table of the same material with the screens, and the old mahogany altar rails have been cleaned and refixed. The mahogany font has been converted into a lectern; and the pulpit has been cleaned, lowered, and refixed. A new font of stone and marble has been provided. The whole of the floor not occupied by seats is laid with Maw's tiles. In the chancel the old black and white marble floor has been relaid, intermixed with tiles; also three marble tablets of the Day family, dating from the 17th century, have been placed in the chancel floor. The wall tablets have been refixed on the western wall and in the eastern porch. The picture

formerly at the east end of the church, which was painted by King, of Bristol, in 1828, at the cost of £200, has been cleaned and fixed on the western wall. A new rose window has been formed at the east end, which, with all the other windows, has been filled with cathedral glass, in lead-work of ornamental pattern. The altar-piece, erected in 1716, and the choir gallery in 1728, have been carefully cleaned from sundry coats of black varnish. The upper part of the altar-piece, which had been removed to make room for the picture in 1828, has been reinstated and restored according to the original design. The whole has been elaborately decorated with colour and gilding—the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer being also re-lettered. The walls and ceilings of the entire church have been effectively decorated in oil colours. On the walls of the chancel are painted the figures of St. Augustine of Canterbury, Thomas à Becket, John Wicklif, and Bishop Butler, all of them being connected with the history either of the church or neighbourhood. St. Augustine probably met the British bishops at Aust; the old church was dedicated to Thomas à Becket; Wicklif was Prebendary of Aust in Worcester Cathedral; and Butler was Bishop of Bristol from 1738 to 1750. The organ, built in 1728 by Harris, has been re-constructed by Mr. W. G. Vowles, of St. James's-square, at a cost of £447, and removed to the east end of the north aisle; the interior work being new, though the old metal has been re-used. Messrs. Bell and Sons, of College-green, executed the window-glass and painted decorations; Mr. F. Bell, the new font and the wood carving in the chancel; Mr. Skinner, of Stoke's-croft, supplied the warming apparatus; and Mr. G. Humphreys, of Stapleton-road, was the general contractor for the works. The architect under whose superintendence the works have been carried out, is Mr. W. V. Gough, of Nicholas-street. The total cost is £3,500; of this £1,500 has been provided from funds available for the purpose in the hands of the vestry, and £1,200 has been raised by subscription.

To this account of the church, which was re-opened on Tuesday, June 17, it may be added that the building, which was always a large one for so small a parish, was erected, it is said, for the accommodation of the weavers who lived in that part of the city; and that though it was so large, it was, like St. Mary Redcliff, only a chapel-of-ease to Bedminster until the year 1852, when, on the death of the Incumbent, the districts were formed into separate benefices. A Note on "the Churches of St. Thomas and St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol," has been given in No. CXXXIX.

CLXXII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, WOODCHESTER.—In the church there are sixteen inscriptions (including four brasses under windows), of which literal copies have been taken; and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

- |       |          |  |
|-------|----------|--|
| 1722. | March 6. | Bridges, Robert, Esq <sup>r</sup> .        |
| 1733. | Dec. 4.  | Browning [ <i>née</i> Bridges], Elizabeth. |

1855.	May 5.	Cholmeley [ <i>née</i> Way], Georgiana Millicent.
1865.	June 1.	Cholmeley, Henry Daniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1867.	Nov. 22.	Dunn, Thomas Plummer, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1805.	Aug. 29.	Harrison [ <i>née</i> Pavey], Mary.
[No dates.]		{ Hicks [ <i>née</i> Bridges], Jane.
		{ Hicks, Richard.
1728.	Jan. 31.	King, Eleonora.
1723.	July 4.	King, Rev. Johannes, A.M., Rector.
1838.	Dec. 3.	Paul, Charlotte.
1805.	Jan.	Paul, Robert, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Com. R.N.
1849.	Feb. 27.	Paul, Robert Snow, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1764.	Aug. 23.	Pavey [ <i>née</i> Smith], Mary.
1765.	May 16.	Peach [ <i>née</i> Paul], Deborah.
1770.	July 5.	Peach, Edward.
1809.	July 5.	Peach [ <i>née</i> Goodman], Elizabeth.
1774.	Sept. 20.	Peach, John.
1741.	Oct. 18.	Peach, Margaret.
1719.	Aug. 19.	Peach, Nathaniel.
1780.	Dec. 25.	Peach, Nathaniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1788.	May 2.	Peach, Nathaniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1785.	April 14.	Peach, William Gaisford, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1757.	Feb. 7.	Smith, James, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1762.	Sept. 23.	Smith, Mary.
1813.	Oct. 3.	Wathen, Anne Maria Dighton.
1808.	July 20.	Wathen, Elizabeth Cooper.
1817.	April 9.	Wathen [ <i>née</i> Caruthers], Mary.
1846.	Dec. 18.	Wathen, Nathaniel Peach, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1862.	Jan. 5.	Williams, Rev <sup>d</sup> Basil, B.D.
[1857.]	June 30.]	Williams, Rev <sup>d</sup> John, D.D., Rector.*
[No dates.]		Woollwright, John, and three daughters.

With the exception of Mr. Dunn's monument, all here referred to, were removed from the old to the new church. There is likewise in the present building "a handsome raised tomb [which was] in the chancel [of the old church, as recorded by Rudder, p. 843], for Sir George Huntley and his lady, who are represented lying along under a canopy supported by pillars, with their ten children round the tomb. There are the Huntley arms with quarterings

\* Many highly interesting particulars of Dr. Williams may be found in *Fisher's Stroud*, pp. 281-289; and in the churchyard of Stroud there is a monument over his family-vault, with this inscription:—

"An affectionate memorial of nine children of the Rev. John Williams, D.D., and Elizabeth, his wife. John, died Feb. 2nd, 1816, aged 2 years, 8 mons. Emily, May 9th, 1822, 1 yr, 2 mons. Mary Anne, July 22nd, 1829, 18 yrs, 11 mons. Fanny, Oct. 25th, 1834, 3 yrs, 10 mons. John (2nd), Jan. 31st, 1838, 23 yrs, 4 mons, Student of Guy's Hospital, London. Hester Kesia, Feb. 2nd, 1838, 23 yrs, 10 mons. Eliza Cooke, wife of Rev. J. W. Hatherell, D.D., died at Malta Jan. 14th, 1842, aged 33 yrs, 8 mons. Herbert, died Sep. 22nd, 1843, aged 20 years. Alfred, June 21st, 1845, aged 20 years.

"Sacred to the memory of Christiana, wife of Samuel Warren Puddloombe, Esq., and daughter of John & Elizabeth Williams, of Woodchester, in this county. She died at Redwall, Worcestershire, June 21st, 1858, aged 37 years.

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Williams, D.D., 28 years Curate of this parish, and afterward 24 years Rector of Woodchester, in this county. He died June 30, 1857, aged 78 years. His wife Elizabeth, in the 83 year of her age, on January 18th, 1870, entered into rest, is laid beside him."

upon the canopy [which has disappeared], but no inscription." The manor of Woodchester was granted, 6 Eliz., to George and John Huntley.

The old churchyard, from the admirable state in which it is kept, is a credit to the neighbourhood, and (with its very fine Roman pavement) will furnish good matter for another Note.

CLXXIII.—LIEUT.-GENERAL FIDDES.—(Replies to No. CLVII.) In answer to a similar inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 9) the following reply has been received (p. 95):—

The Christian name of this officer was Thomas only. A very short obituary notice appears in the *Cheltenham Examiner* of April 15, 1863, which speaks of him as "Major-General Fiddes." According to this paper he had been a resident in Cheltenham for nearly twenty years. A cadet of 1804, he became colonel (regimental rank) Aug. 9, 1843, and lieutenant-general in the army Sept. 15, 1856. At the time of his decease he is entered as colonel of the 5th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and "on furlough" (*Indian Army and Civil Service List*, 1863).—John A. C. Vincent.

In the same number of *Notes and Queries* there are replies likewise from A.S.A. and B.B. According to the former, who has furnished several particulars, Colonel Fiddes (he did not become a major-general until June 20, 1854) finally returned to England on permanent furlough February 10, 1845, and died at his residence, Oakfield, Cheltenham, April 13, 1863, at the age of eighty-one. He was of an old Scottish family, Fiddes, Futhes, or Fuddes, and, as A.S.A. believes, was married.

CLXXIV.—ICOMB PARISH CHURCH.—This church, or the greater portion of it, was erected about the year 1220, and consists of chancel, nave, and south chapel or chantry. The proportions of the chancel (which is twenty-eight feet and a half, by fifteen feet) are good; and the building would be everything that could well be desired in a village church, if it were not for the destruction of the old roof, and the substitution of a poor modern one which spoils the effect of what would otherwise be a chaste interior. The oldest parts of the church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, are of the thirteenth century, and comprise the chancel, which is a fair specimen of the Early English style, some of the arches in the nave, and the porch. The chapel was added in the fifteenth century, and contains the tomb of Sir John Blaket, who built, and resided in, Icomb Place. The latest alteration was the rebuilding of the greater portion of the nave and western tower, with its saddle-back roof.

In the chapel, as just mentioned, is the tomb of Sir John Blaket, who fought at the battle of Agincourt, and died in 1431. It is a recessed tomb, with a straight-sided arch, doubly cusped. In front there are seven arched niches, with one at each end; and in each is a figure, God the Father in the centre supporting the crucifix. There are two kneeling figures; one of the knight; the other of his

wife, in horned head-dress ; and beside them are angels, bearing shields ; and their patron saints, St. John the Baptist and St. Margaret, in the two outer niches. The knight is thus accoutred : his head, encased in a boscinet, to which is fastened the canail or tippet of chain-work, rests on his tilting helmet, surmounted by his crest. Over a habergeon, or skirt of chain-mail, a jupon; charged with armorial bearings. Three epaulieres, or over-lapping plates, protect the shoulders ; rerebraces and vambraces sheath the arms, the hands being clasped in prayer ; the collar of knighthood, with trefoil clasp, adorns the neck ; the legs are enclosed in plate ; the genouillieres are fan-shaped, like the elbow-pieces ; sollerets and spurs arm the feet, which rest against a dog ; on the right side is an andace, or misericorde, attached to a boudrie, passing horizontally over the hip ; and a studded belt, passing diagonally from the waist, carries the sword on the left side. Sir John married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Hastings, and widow of Sir Roger Heron ; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Eynsford, and widow of William Worstan ; and thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Trillowe, of Chestleton, and widow of William Wilcotes.

There are two monumental inscriptions in the church, as follows :—(1) "Here sleepeth in the Lord, with certain hope of the resurrection, the body of William Cope, of Icombe, in the County of Gloucester, Esq<sup>re</sup> ; and the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Cope, his wife, daughter to Sir Francis Fane, Earle of Westmorland, by whome he had issue, two sons, Henry and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Rachel ; Elizabeth, wife to Thomas Whitney, of Whitney, in the County of Hereford, Esq<sup>re</sup>. The said Lady Elizabeth was widow of Sir John Cope, of Hanwell, in the County of Oxford, Baronett, [who died in 1638], and mother to Sir Anthony Cope, John, [who succeeded his brother], and Elizabeth, [wife of Thomas Estcourt, Esq<sup>re</sup>]. This William and his Lady lived together upon earth many years in the fear of God ; and now their bodys are laid to rest till the last trumpet, blowing at our Lord and Saviour's second coming, shall awaken them to receive that joyful sentence which hee will pronounce to all his elect, Come, yee blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. This Lady Elizabeth deceased y<sup>e</sup> 10 day of October, Anno Dom. 1669. The s<sup>d</sup> Will. Cope dyed the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August, 1691, who left 33 pounds p. annum to poores uses in Icomb & Stow, out of lands in his manor of Icomb, anno ætatis suæ 79 ;" and (2) "Sacred to the memory of John Cambray, late of Icomb Place, in the County of Gloucester, who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 3, 1829, aged 63 years."

In Pope Nicholas's Valor, the great and small tithes, and all the spiritual profits of the whole parish, are rated at eight marks, or £5 6s. 8d. ; out of which was paid a yearly pension of 20s. to the Prior and Convent of Worcester. This payment was afterwards

made to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and is now received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A list of thirty-five Rectors of the parish, commencing with W. de Scordicke (1240), and ending with the present Rector, the Rev. Augustin Williams (1864), has been compiled.

Icomb Place is an edifice of the fifteenth century, and consists of buildings surrounding two quadrangles, with characteristic gateway or portal, flanked by buttresses, with an apartment above, surmounted by an embattled parapet. The original gates of oak remain, thickly studded with nails, and likewise most of the original fittings of the rooms. There is a halbert which has no doubt been preserved in the hall for centuries, and was probably used by an officer at the holding of the manorial courts in that apartment. This district was long accounted extra-parochial; but on a trial in the King's Bench, in the last century, it was adjudged to be a vill in the parish of Icomb to all intents and purposes, a constable having been always appointed for it by the lord of the hundred and leet of Slaughter. For this portion of the parish the sum of £6 is paid annually in lieu of all tithes, Easter offerings, &c.; being described in a deed of the year 1690, as an ancient modus payable by Colonel Cope in discharge of the tithes of his manor and lands at Icomb.

Rudder (pp. 505, 506) gives several particulars of the tithing and manor of Icomb; but as the church was in his time in Worcestershire (a very small portion of that county, within which the building stood, being completely surrounded by Gloucestershire), he has left it unnoticed. By an Act of Parliament, passed in August, 1844, that isolated portion of Worcestershire has been transferred to Gloucestershire.

The foregoing details (to which some additions may be made in a future Note) have been furnished by the Rev. Augustin Williams, Rector of the parish.

CLXXV.—THE BELLS OF BEVERSTON CHURCH.—In the Rev. J. H. Blunt's *Dursley and its Neighbourhood* (London and Dursley, 1877), p. 160, there is this note respecting the bells of Beverston Church:—"The two bells were put up during the incumbency of Mr. [Rev. Thomas] Savage [1728-17—]. They are by Ruddall of Gloucester, the large one being dated 1737, and the smaller one having the inscription 'COME AWAY, MAKE NO DELAY'." In Bruce's *Extracts from Accounts of the Churchwardens of Minchinhampton, in the County of Gloucester* (London, 1854), p. 44, (reprinted from the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., pp. 409-452), there is an item which it may be well to quote, in reference to what Mr. Blunt has written. Amongst the items of expenditure in the year 1675 the following appears:—

"For the exchanging of a bell with the inhabitants of Beverstone, 7l. 19s. 3d.

The bell that was bought at Beverstone wayed

ct.  
9 0 14

Our bell that they had for him waighed 8 2 5

0 2 9

more than our by waight, so wee must pay for 65li. waight of mettle, att 9d. per pounde, is 2l. 8s. 9d. To pay for the exchange, 13s. per cwt. 8cwt. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , att 13s., 5l. 10s. 6d. Total, 7l. 19s. 3d."

Amongst the payments of the following year this appears:—"Carrage of the bell from Beverston, 5s."

CLXXVI.—A GLOUCESTERSHIRE RELIC IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, at Naples, was reckoned a miracle of the highest efficacy, and is still an object of veneration to some credulous persons; but in the reign of Henry VIII. Gloucestershire possessed a relic far eclipsing that of St. Januarius. This was at Hayles Abbey, where the blood of our Saviour, brought from Jerusalem, had been kept for several ages. If a man was in mortal sin, and had not received absolution, he could not see the relic, which otherwise, to a person under pious qualifications, was visible enough. To prepare therefore for the sight of the miracle, it was the custom to confess to a priest and offer at the altar before the relic was shewn. This pretended blood of our Saviour was kept in a crystal, very thick on one side but very thin and transparent on the other. If a wealthy person appeared, they turned the thick side where the eye could see nothing, which was done to open his heart and his pocket, for when he had bought as many masses, and presented as much as they thought fit, they turned the thin side, and then the blood appeared. And this, as William Thomas, clerk of the council to Edward VI., says, was no better than the blood of a duck renewed every week. In the report of the Commissioners of the West to Cromwell, on the suppression of the monasteries (among the Cottonian MSS.), mention is made of this relic in the mitred abbey of Hayles:—"We have from that howse right honest sortes of juellys, plate, ornamentes, and monaye, *besyde the garnysseyng of a small schryne, wherin wasse reposed the counterfett relyke in tymys past.*" In Holinshed we find a notice of the fate of this relic, which had been seized some weeks before the date of the Commissioners' letter (from Gloucester, Jan. 4, 1538-9) to Cromwell:—"The foure and twentieth of November (1538), the Bishop of Rochester preached at S<sup>t</sup> Paule's crosse, and there shewed the bloud of Hales, and affirmed the same to be no bloud, but honie clarified and coloured with saffron, as it had beene evidntlie proved before the King and his Council."

CLXXVII.—MINCHINHAMPTON PARISH CHURCH AND STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.—From four short articles by the Rev. William A. Scott, which appeared in the *Minchinhampton Church Magazine*, May—August, 1878, the particulars here given have been chiefly taken.

We learn from *Domesday* that in the reign of Edward the Confessor the Countess Goda held the manor, and that in the reign of William the Conqueror it belonged to the church of the nuns of Caen, in Normandy. This foreign convent retained it until the suppression of alien monasteries in the reign of Henry V., when it passed into the possession of the nunnery of Sion, in Middlesex. There is no evidence to prove that a church stood here in Saxon times: but a portion of a Norman building recently existed, for until the restoration of this parish church, in 1842, a range of piers and arches of Norman work remained on the north side of the nave, and in the wall over these arches were found two small Norman windows walled up, the apertures of which were only six inches wide. Of Early English work there was the wall below the east window, and the north wall of the chancel, in which were found two windows of this style. All the other parts of the old church were of the fourteenth century, with the exception of a few alterations in the Debased style of architecture. At the restoration, which took place in 1842, only the tower and the north and south transepts were retained; the nave and chancel were thrown down; and in those portions of the wall which had been erected in the fourteenth century, several incised stone slabs were found. In recesses in the south wall of the south transept there were two stone coffins under elaborately ornamented ogee canopies: the enclosed sides of these coffins are relieved by quatrefoils, and on their lids are the recumbent figures of a knight and his lady. These tombs are so evidently part of the original design of this transept that the building must be regarded as a memorial of the personages represented by the effigies. This building has scarcely received the attention which, from its architectural interest, it deserves. Internally, it is thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and forty feet high. Its eastern side has seven buttresses, the spaces between which contain six two-light windows. One half of the western side opens by an arch into the south side of the nave; the other half has four buttresses, and three windows of similar dimensions to those on the eastern side. The whole space over the tombs on the south wall is occupied by a fine window, of which a description will be given below.

Before describing the various subjects of the windows, it may be well to explain the principle upon which they were selected. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the three large windows may therefore fitly set forth the work of each Person in that Trinity. Thus, the east window is designed to shew the works of God the Son; the fine old rose window in the south transept represents the manifold works of God the Holy Ghost; and it is hoped, before many years shall have elapsed, to have the west window, released from the cumbersome gallery that now screens it, a memorial of the creation of the world by God the Father "Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth." With regard to the smaller windows, those in the chancel are connected with the history of our blessed Lord—

His ministry and His resurrection ; and those in the south transept, not yet coloured, will be devoted to the manifestations of the Holy Spirit. By this means all the windows in the chancel will refer to the Second Person, and all in the south transept to the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

The lower portion of the east window represents our Saviour's conflict, and the upper portion His triumph. The whole may be regarded as an expansion of the words of St. Paul (Rom. viii. 34), "It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God." The five principal lights refer to our Lord's sufferings and death, and are thus arranged : in the centre, His Crucifixion ; on the left, His Condescension, washing the feet of the Apostles, and His Submission, bearing the cross ; and on the right, His Suffering of Soul, the agony in the garden, and His Suffering of Body, the scourging. Immediately over these five lights, and connecting them with the scenes above, are two ladders, with angels "ascending and descending upon the Son of Man" (John i., 51). The centre of the circle in the window is occupied with our Lord in glory, seated on the throne with "a rainbow round about," and "in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne," are the four living creatures described by St. John (Rev. iv., 7), the lion, the calf, the man, and the eagle. In the surrounding compartments are the heavenly host bowing towards the throne, and worshipping Him "that liveth for ever and ever." Underneath the window, and just above the sill, are ten medallions, representing Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs—David, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, St. Paul, St. James, St. John, St. Peter, St. Stephen (the first martyr), and St. Alban (the first English martyr). There is this inscription on brass:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Mary Ann, wife of William Playne, of Longfords, Esq<sup>re</sup>, this window was dedicated Anno Domini 1868."

It may be well to call attention here to the curious stonework in this window. There are two planes of tracery, about two feet apart ; which peculiarity is found in the clerestory windows of Lincoln Cathedral. It may also be noticed that the compartments surrounding the centre-piece of the window are shaped like butterflies.

The large window in the south transept is intended to represent the work of God the Holy Ghost. The centre of the upper portion is occupied by a dove, the symbol of the Third Person of the Trinity. Around it, in seven compartments, are the gifts of the Spirit, treated in the style usual at the time when this grand old window was erected (A.D. 1350). Thus Wisdom is represented by a king holding in his hand a sceptre with a serpent entwined round it, ("wise as serpents.") The seven gifts are arranged in the following order, beginning at the top : The Spirit of Wisdom,—the Spirit of Counsel,—the Spirit of True Godliness,—the Spirit of Holy Fear,—the Spirit of Knowledge,—the Spirit of Ghostly Strength,—and the Spirit of Understanding. The eighth compartment is

full of fiery rays, descending from the Dove upon the lower lights. Outside these eight compartments are sixteen of a smaller size. In these are medallions of the sixteen Prophets of the Bible; and each has his name written across the glass. "Holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." In the lower portion of the window are two rows of scenes,—one relating to our Lord's own earthly ministry, and the other to the Church's after-history. In each there is direct reference to the influence of the Holy Spirit. The subjects of the upper row are: in the centre, the Annunciation; on the left, the Baptism of our Lord, and Christ preaching at Nazareth; and on the right, the Ordination of the Apostles, and our Lord at Emmaus. Corresponding with these are the subjects in the lower row: in the centre, the Descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; on the left, (under the Baptism of our Lord) Nicodemus coming to Jesus, and (under the Preaching at Nazareth) St. Paul preaching at Athens; and on the right, (under the Ordination of the Apostles) the Ordination of the Seven Deacons, and (under the Supper at Emmaus) the Confirmation of Christians at Antioch by St. Peter and St. John. Between these two rows of subjects is a band of medallions, representing David with his harp, Simeon holding the Holy Child in his arms, our Lord with the gospels in his hand (a mediæval design), St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Divine; and beneath the window there is, on a brass, this Latin inscription:—"In honorem Sanctissimæ Trinitatis, et in piam parentum memoriam, hanc fenestram ornamandam curavere Henricus David Ricardo et soror ejus. A.D. MDCCCLXXXIII."

There are two windows, in the north and south walls of the chancel, that are associated in their subjects with the east window, which, as already stated, is intended to represent the work and triumphs of the Son of God. Below are shewn His Sufferings and Death; above, His seat upon the rainbow in Heaven. The small window on the south side "commemorates the resurrection of Him who is the firstborn from the dead," and contains four subjects, each connected with His risen life: the Visit of the Women to the empty Tomb; the Lord appearing to Mary Magdalene; the Doubts of St. Thomas removed; and the Charge to St. Peter. A brass has this inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Henry Ambrose Oldfield, M.D., this window, commemorating the resurrection of Him who is the firstborn from the dead, was dedicated A.D. 1877." The subject of the small window on the north side of the chancel is best explained in the words of the brass beneath it:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Laura Oldfield, Servant of Christ, and Lover of the Poor, this window, setting forth in figure the work of the Master she served, was dedicated A.D. 1877." It is illustrated by four of our Lord's parables: the Lost Sheep, the Lost Piece of Silver, the Sower, and the Good Samaritan.

There is only one other stained-glass window; it is a small one, over the organ, and represents angels playing on musical instruments

and singing the praises of God. It was presented in memory of Mr. Fenning Parke by some of his friends.

An engraving of the exterior, with a brief description of the building, has since appeared in *Church Bells*, November 8, 1879.

CLXXVIII.—STRANGE EPITAPHS.—(See Nos. LXXIX. and CVII.) The following are not presented for imitation :—

*Meysey-Hampton Church.*

On a large monument, with the busts of a man and his two wives, and under his bust :—

“Stay, mortall, stay : and looke uppon  
The language of A speakeing stone ;  
Nor wonder is't that he should giue  
Speech to A stone, who bade men liue,  
When nature bid them dye : 'tis hee  
By whome I liue ; not he by mee.  
This said ; I may againe be dumbe,  
I'ue spoke enough to tell whose Tombe  
This is : & thou mayest greeueing knowe  
That none but VAVLX can lye below.

“Hoc monumētū, quo melius apud posteros patris dilectissimi uigilat memoria, non sine lachrim: fieri fec: fili<sup>us</sup> natu max<sup>ime</sup>, Fr<sup>ater</sup> Vavlx.”

Over his first wife's head is written,

“Here resteth the body of Editha Inner, who the 18<sup>th</sup> day of Au., 1617, being called to the Ioyes of A better world, left behind her ix sonnes and iii daughters, all of them the pledges of that coniugal loue that was betweene herselfe and her suruiuinge husband, who was [*over his bust*] that famous practitioner in Physicke & Chirurgery, IAMES VAVLX, Esquier, who deceased March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1626, to the generall losse of the whole countrey, & the priuate greefe of all his Freindes, more particularly of his most sorrowfull then wife, who was [*over his second wife's bust*] Philip Horton, daughter of William Horton, of Staunton, in the County of Worcest., Esq<sup>r</sup>, who in greife & heauiness partinge with her deerest consort, is left behind to cherish y<sup>e</sup> hopes of three sonnes now liuing, one daughter being called to heauen before her father.”

Dr. Vaulx's reputation was so great, that it is said King James I. sent for him, to make him his physician ; but asking how he had acquired his knowledge in the healing art, whether from reading, or by observation and practice, and being answered, by practice, his Majesty replied, *Then by my saul thou hast killed many a mon ; thou shalt never practise vpon me*, and so dismissed him.

“These stones erected for y<sup>e</sup> Memorie of Margaret Griswald thvs doe testifie—

“A Margret, a Pearle of Price, lies here,  
Well born, well bred, embalmd in happie name ;  
An Vnion right pretiuous and deare,  
Her Worth did fvlly equalize her name.

This blessed Spark of that pyre flame above  
 Did shine most brightly in faith, Hope, and love.  
 In peerlesse blisse above the stares shes placed ;  
 Earth hath her tombe, heavens have her sovle embraced."

She was wife of Edward Griswald, Gent., and died at Marston,  
 June 23, 1625, having gone there for Dr. Vaulx's advice.

*Winstone Church.*

"Vpon the ingeniovs and iudiciovs Artist, Mr Iohn Haviland,  
 Sonne to that Reverend Professor and Dispencer of Gods  
 Word, Mr Iohn Haviland, sometimes incymbent here at  
 Winston.

Anag. { Iohn Havylande } { obiit Novemb. 19  
           { hold ay in heav'n } { A° Dni. 1638.

"None printed more, and erred lesse in print,  
 None led a life that had lesse errors in't ;  
 None had a state that did more good with it,  
 None lesse appearing, and more fvl of wit ;  
 None less affected to fantastick fashion,  
 None more adrest to Christian compassion ;  
 None better knowne to th' myst'ry of his art,  
 None of a stronger braine or clearer heart.  
 Well has he finish'd then his pilgrim race,  
 Who ever liv'd in form, and dide in case.  
 This constant impreze then shall seale his grave,  
 Each year my works mvst new impressions make.

EPITAPH.

A matrice gave me life, a matrice gain,  
 And earth's the matrice that does me contain."

*Flaxley Church.*

On George Kingston, Gent., who was buried March 4, 1644 :—

"Vixi dum vellem, moriebar tempore grato,  
 Et sic vita mihi, mors quoque grata fuit.  
 Kings have stones on them when they die,  
 And here Kingstone under a stone doth lie.  
 Thus prince, nor peer, nor any mortal wight,  
 Can shun Death's dart ; Death still will have his right.  
 O then bethink to what you all must trust  
 At last to die, & come to Judgment just."

*Wotton-under-Edge Church.*

On a slab in memory of William, eldest son of Randvlp Willet,  
 Gent., who died Sept. 11, 1657, aged 21, and of Susanna, his  
 sister, and Peter and Matthew, his brothers, who had died not long  
 before :—

"One Hovse, Nay Wombe, These Fovre Once had, One Grave  
 Their Bodies Now, Their Sovles one Heaven Have.

Death Doth Not Them Divorce, Bvt As They Were  
 In Life Vnited, Now in Death They Are.  
 In Them There was What E're Deserved Praise,  
 They wanted Novght Could be desir'd But Dayes.  
 In Spring Theyre Avtumne Was, Too Ripe they Were,  
 Too Hopefvll, Pious, Pretty to be Here.  
 Preservers Weak are Stones, Their Names shall last  
 When Brasse and Marble Vnto Dust shall Waste."

*Newent Church.*

"P.M.S. William Rogers, of Okle, Gent, was born y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 1640, & Dyed the 19<sup>th</sup> of Iuly, 1690, leaving Issue three Daughters. He erected two Almshouses, gave Three Pounds per Annum to the Poor for ever, was a Rewarder of Virtue, a Reprover of Vice, and a Reproacher of Vanity, a Servant to his Neighbour, & a trusty Guardian.

"The Horses, Tombs, and Cenotaphs They shew  
 Of the Great Dead are Monuments of Snow :  
 His Fame and Life (Most holy, wise, and Just)  
 Shall ever stick to's Name, embalme his Dust :  
 The Feare of God, the Love of Men, a Friend,  
 Lies here, the Pattern of a happy End.  
 His Bounty to this Parish, Church, and Poore  
 Was Great ; This modest Postscript tells no more.  
 Posuit Frater I.R."

CLXXIX.—THE REV. BENJAMIN WYNNINGTON, M.A., VICAR OF BIBURY.—In Bibury Parish Church there is this inscription :—

"Sacrae memoriae Viri vere reverendi Benjamin Wynnington, Art. Mag., hujus ecclesiae Vicarij, qui vitam hanc mortalem in aeternam commutavit Jvl. 28, 1673.

"Proh Dolor ! invictae Mortis jacet ille Triumphvs,  
 Qvi vivvs nullo victvs ab hoste fvit.  
 Ecce Minister erat Christi perdoctvs, amatus,  
 Ecclesiae verae Gloria, Fama, Decvs,  
 Vt Dixit Vixit,  
 Et Moriendo Vivit.  
 Nec non officio fama decvvsq svo."

Mr. Wynnington was vicar of the parish from 1641 to 1673, and was a very laborious minister ; and it is recorded of him, that after he had preached an hour by the glass [see No. XVII.], he would turn it, assuring the congregation that he meant to continue in his sermon *only one hour longer*. During the second hour of the sermon Mr. Sackville, the lord of the manor, usually retired from the church to smoke his pipe, but always returned in time to receive the benediction.

CLXXX.—PERRY AND CIDER.—In connection with what has appeared in No. CIX. respecting the Tax on Cider, some of your readers may be glad to know that an article, entitled "An Account

of Perry and Cider out of Gloucestershire, imparted by Daniel Collwall, Esq.," is to be found in Evelyn's *Pomona, or an Appendix concerning Fruit-trees, in relation to Cider* (3rd ed., London, 1678). As the article is not, I think, generally known, I wish to mention it.—*G.A.W.*

CLXXXI.—THE MANOR OF ASTON-SUB-EDGE AND WILLIAM PORTER.—(See No. CLIX.) There is among the State Papers an indenture bearing date 20 January, 1564, between William Clopton and William Porter, and indorsed: "This is the Copy of the false deede which Grivel and Porter caused a suborned personne to acknolege afore a M<sup>r</sup> in Chauncery, in the name of Clopton, wherby Porter conveyed to himself all Clopton's lands." (Dom. Corr., vol. xxxiiij., No. 8). And there is a bond dated 1 April following, of William Porter, of Aston-under-Edge, to Ludovic Greville, of Milcote, Co. Warwick, in the sum of £2,000 (Ibid., No. 39). Then follow, 28 May, 1568, the indentures of sale and release referred to in my last Note (Case B., Elizab., No. 3). In June, 1571, there is a bill in Chancery by Francis Alford, of London, against William Porter and Lodowick Greville, Esq., of the County of Warwick, to defraud William Clopton, Esq., by fraudulent conveyance of the manor of Aston-sub-Edge (Ibid., vol. lxxviiij., No. 54). There is also a statement of the causes which moved Francis Alford to take the penalty of a bond of £300 against Lodowick Greville, being bail for Porter; whereas the said Alford was to pay but £150 to the creditors to whom he stood for Porter (Ibid., No. 55). Vol. lxxix. consists entirely of depositions, *ex parte*, Lodowick Greville, deft., versus Francis Alford, plt., in the case charging Greville with acting in conjunction with William Porter to defraud William Clopton; together with numerous letters, briefs, informations, answers, replications, &c., on both sides. (Many papers relating to this confused and intricate case are scattered throughout the Correspondence of this reign.) In a letter from Lodowick Greville to Sir W. Cordell, dated 25 Nov., 1571, the former endeavours to explain his transaction with William Porter as to the purchase of certain lands, and his suit with Clopton and Alford (Ibid., vol. lxxxiiij., No. 18). The matter was taken up in the House of Commons, and on 27 May, 1582, we have the original report and resolution of the Committee of the House for hearing the cause between Alford and Greville, as to the fraudulent conveyance made by William Porter to Edmund Porter, of the manor of Ashton Underedge, and sale of the same to Francis Alford (Ibid., lxxxvj., No. 52). In November following we have notes for the Solicitor-General of the case in Chancery between Mr. Alford, plaintiff, and Mr. Lodovike Greville, defendant, and Mr. William Porter, as to fraudulent conveyance of lands at Ashton, &c. (Ibid., vol. xc., No. 7.)

Probably in connection with this case, there is a letter from the Council dated 18 March, 1576, directed to Sir Thomas Lucy, Thomas Smith, and John Hickford, desiring them to hear the com-

plaints of the tenants of Welford, in Gloucestershire, against Lodowick Grevill (Ibid., vol. cvij., No. 89). As Francis Alford on 26 June, 1577, conveyed the manor of Aston-under-Edge to his brother Roger, it is presumed that he recovered the lands; but it is remarkable that the estate is acknowledged to have been "late the property of William Porter, deceased."

Lodowick Greville, who was concerned in these transactions, was a man of good family, for several descents seated at Milcotte, Co. Warwick. He was son of Sir Edward Greville, of Milcotte, Knt., by the daughter and coheir of William Willington, of Brakston. He married Thomasine, daughter of Sir William Peter, Knt., and had issue.—*John Maclean.*

CLXXXII.—SIR FRANCIS HENRY DRAKE, BART.—(Reply to No. XIX.) In addition to the reply in No. C., it may be well to give another from *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 175):—

The following extract from the obituary notice in *Gent. Mag.* (1839), vol. xii., p. 435, may explain the matter:—"Gloucester, July 4, 1839, at Cheltenham, aged eighty-three, Sir Francis Henry Drake. He assumed the title of baronet after the death of Sir Francis Henry Drake, the fifth and last baronet of Buckland, co. Devon, who died in 1794, when the title became extinct (see Courthope's *Extinct Baronets*, p. 66), and has since been revived [in 1821] in the family of Fuller-Drake."—L.L.H.

His father, Admiral Francis William Drake, was not married, it would appear, until 1763; and at his death he left two daughters, his co-heirs. This "may explain the matter."

CLXXXIII.—THE FREEMAN FAMILY.—(See No. CLI.) I was lately in Tewkesbury Abbey, and noted a brass plate on the floor of the north transept, to Elianor Freeman, who died 2 May, 1653, aged 21. Arms—*Three lozenges in fess.* Crest—*A demi-lion, rampant.* I should like to learn whether she was a member of the old family of Freeman of the neighbouring parish of Beckford: also what proof there is for the opinion that the Beckford Freemans were a branch of the Blockley and Batsford family. The pedigree of this family in the Harleian MSS., 5,800, mentions Bushley, near Tewkesbury, as one of their places of abode, but not Beckford.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CLXXXIV.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE ADDRESS TO KING CHARLES II., 1660.—The names given below are appended to a very flowery address of welcome to King Charles II. on his restoration; they are copied from a rare broadside in the British Museum, entitled *The Loyal Adresse of the Gentry of Gloucestershire to the Kings most excellent Majesty*, which was printed in London "for Humphrey Tuckey, at the Black Spread Eagle in Fleet Street, over against S<sup>t</sup> Dunstons Church, 1660." The spelling of the names has been carefully followed; and some of them, it will be noticed, occur twice; for example, Sir Baynham Throckmorton appears as a baronet and as a knight. Perhaps some reader can explain whether

the same person is intended, or a father and his son; and also the distinction between the family of Oldworth and that of Oldsworth, the Christian name of the representative of each being Robert?—*F. P., London.*

Lord Herbert,  
 Lord Campden,  
 Lord Berkeley,  
 Lord Tracy,  
 Sir Baynham Throckmorton,  
 Bar<sup>t</sup>;  
 Sir William Hickes, Bar<sup>t</sup>;  
 Sir Richard Ashfield, Bar<sup>t</sup>;  
 Sir William Ducey, Bar<sup>t</sup>;  
 Sir Hugh Middleton, Bar<sup>t</sup>;  
 Sir Robert Poynter, Knight  
 of the Bath;  
 Sir John Seymour,  
 Sir Henry Frederick Thynne,  
 Sir William Catchmay,  
 Sir Baynham Throckmorton,  
 Sir Nicholas Throckmorton,  
 Matthew Hale, Esq<sup>re</sup>, }  
 Edward Stephens, Esq<sup>re</sup>, }  
 Knights of the Shire;  
 Henry Capel, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Overbury, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Henry Hall, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Richard Stephens, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Estcourt, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Hall, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Shyne, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Oldworth, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 David Williams, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Richard Sackville, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Richard Dowdwell, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Veale, Sen<sup>r</sup>, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Nicholas Veale, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Veale, Jun<sup>r</sup>, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Stephens, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Roberts, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Philip Langley, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Freeman, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Stratford, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Fettiplace, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John How, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Grubham How, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Gabriel Lowe, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Masters, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Chamberlain, Esq<sup>re</sup>,

Thomas Slaughter, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Hodges, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Robert Fielding, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Chamberlain, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Wintour, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Coddington, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Cook, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Robert Oldworth, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Richard Cook, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Richard Wakeman, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Richard Cockes, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Smith, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Bathurst, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Robert Bateson, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Giles Bateson, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Rich, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Andrew Baker, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Bouchier, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Walter Rawleigh, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas James, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Brown, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Stephens, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Samuel Coddington, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Rich,  
 Henry Pool,  
 Robert Oldsworth,  
 John Newton, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Anthony Sandbach, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Edward Fust, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Cook, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Miles Cook, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Roper, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Daniel Colchester, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Howe, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Lawrence Bathurst, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Seymour, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Henry Browne, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Cope, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Michael Rutter, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Chester, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Henry Guise, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Henry Spiller, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 John Powel, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 Thomas Chamberlain, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
 William Battison, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

This address was presented to his Majesty the 19th day of June, by the hand of the Right Honourable the Lord Herbert, accompanied by very many persons of honour and quality of the aforesaid county, to whom his Majesty in a very gracious manner was pleased to express his acceptance of their humble and loyal address.

CLXXXV.—THE PORTRAIT OF SEBASTIAN CABOT.—Mr. William George, of Bristol, read a paper on “the history of the portrait of Sebastian Cabot, attributed to Holbein,” at the third annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, July 31, 1878; and it has been printed (slightly abridged) in the Society’s *Transactions*, vol. iii., pp. 19-21. The following particulars will be found interesting:—



The portrait of Cabot, supposed to have been painted by Holbein, by order of Edward VI., as a compliment to the great seaman, remained in Whitehall Palace seventy-two years after that king’s death. Purchas, in his *Pilgrimes* (published in 1625), vol. iv., p. 1812, mentions it as being still there, and prints an extract from the Latin inscription upon it. As there is evidence to show that it was not there in 1674, the inference is that it was sold soon after the death of Charles I., when the fine-art contents of Whitehall, and of the other royal palaces, were dispersed. In 1792 the late Mr. C. J. Harford, F.S.A., the Bristol antiquary, whilst travelling in Scotland, saw the portrait at the Earl of Erroll’s seat, Slains Castle; and many years after his friend, the late Sir Frederick Eden, had the pleasure of procuring it for him. About 1830 Mr. Richard Biddle, a distinguished lawyer of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was in England, engaged in historical investigations, the result of which was the *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot*, published anonymously in 1831. In pursuing his inquiries he spared neither labour nor expense. Hearing that the portrait of Cabot, mentioned by Purchas, was in the possession of Mr. Harford’s representatives, he became very desirous to have it. The owner was communicated with: at first he was not inclined to sell; but afterwards he was induced to name a sum not likely, he supposed, to be given—£500 guineas! To his surprise the treasure was at once taken at the price, and carried home by Mr. Biddle to Pittsburg. In 1845 Mr. Biddle’s house and its contents, including the portrait, were consumed by fire. Thus the original painting of Cabot, Governour of the *Mysterie and Companie of the Merchants Adventurers*, was destroyed on that great Continent, which, nearly three centuries and a half before (1497), in the ship “The Mathew of Bristowe,” he and his father had discovered. (For particulars of the destruction of the picture, etc., see *Notes and Queries*, 1858, 2<sup>nd</sup> S. v. 263, 285.) The seller, the buyer, “several eminent London artists,” and all the biographers of Cabot, have pronounced the portrait to be by Holbein. But, as Cabot is represented in it in advanced old age, and wearing the

massive gold chain and rich dress of the Master of Merchants Adventurers, to which office he was elected in 1551, and as Holbein is now known to have died in 1543, that is, eight years before Cabot's election, and five years before his return to Bristol from Spain, we must come to the conclusion that in ascribing the work to Holbein these connoisseurs and biographers have been mistaken. In the portrait Cabot is represented half-length, with a full face, which has an expression of profound thought. His eyes are dark hazel, and his figure must have been tall and commanding. He holds in his right hand a compass, which is placed on a large globe standing on a table. The important historical inscription is in the top left-hand corner, and reads thus: "Effigies Seb. Caboti, Angli, filii Johannis Caboti, Veneti, Militis Aurati, Primi Inventoris Terræ Novæ sub Henrico VII., Angliæ Rege"; and in the right-hand corner is his motto, "Spes mea in Deo est." The quarto engraving in Seyer's *Bristol*, vol. ii., p. 208, has made this painting familiar. There is also a photo-lithographic copy of Seyer's engraving prefixed to Mr. J. F. Nicholls' *Life of Cabot*, which is so well done as to have deceived Mr. Stevens, the American bibliographer, who, in his small volume, entitled *The Cabots*, p. 31, calls it an "excellent line engraving." A vignette of the painting in question, delicately engraved by Storm, was published in America, in 1838: and a reproduction of Seyer's plate, on a reduced scale, has been presented by Mr. George to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, and appears in their *Transactions*, vol. iii., p. 21. These are the only engravings of Cabot's portrait known to Mr. George. The deep regret which must be felt for the loss of this celebrated painting is somewhat lessened by learning, from Mr. Stevens, that soon after its removal from England to America by Mr. Biddle, an exact copy, full size, was taken, and that this good substitute is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

CLXXXVI.—COLONEL HENRY BRETT.—This officer, who belonged to a Gloucestershire family, was the friend of Addison and Steele, and one of the club of literary men, which, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Anne was Queen of England, frequented Button's Coffee House. The *Tatler* and *Spectator* were in those days issued on single folio half-sheets, the first attempts at periodical literature; and in the former Colonel Brett is alluded to as Colonel Ramble. He is also incidentally mentioned in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, published a century later, in 1815.

In 1700, Colonel Brett married Anne, the divorced Countess of Macclesfield, and the supposed mother (by the Earl of Rivers) of Richard Savage, the unfortunate poet; and it is known that Brett, perhaps with other children, certainly had two daughters. One of them, Anna Margarett, became the mistress of George L., and shortly after his death in 1727, married Sir William Leman, of Northaw, in Hertfordshire, by whom she had no issue. The other married Thomas Carte, the historian and author of the *Life of James, Duke*

of *Ormonde*, who was a strong Jacobite, and at one time private secretary to Francis Atterbury, the exiled Bishop of Rochester. Colonel Brett died in 1714, and the name of the place of his burial is required; also the date and place of his birth? Did he leave any male issue?

Anne, his wife, who survived him several years, was daughter of Sir Richard Mason, Knt., and was certainly alive in 1728. She was a woman of literary tastes; and it is said that she was esteemed so much by Colley Cibber that he submitted his best play, *The Careless Husband*, to her revision. Her first marriage with Charles, Lord Brandon, subsequently Earl of Macclesfield, took place in 1683-4; and from him she was divorced on account of her adultery with the Earl of Rivers, in 1697-8. Her fortune, said to have been £12,000, was returned to her; and then, about two years afterwards, in 1700, as mentioned above, she married Colonel Brett. She and her husband are both supposed to have resided during part of their union in Gloucestershire; and the dates of her birth and death, and the name of the place of her burial, are also required?

Many years ago I saw a fine portrait in oil of Mrs. Brett, taken evidently when she was in mature life, perhaps about forty-five. The date of the painting was apparently the first quarter of the eighteenth century, "the teacup times of hood and hoop, or while the patch was worn," as Tennyson says. The portrait was the size of life, three quarters in length, and represented a fine-looking woman seated, though the features were singularly harsh and stern. Her hair was turned back over a cushion, and placed under a hood. She was habited in a sacque of crimson satin, having short sleeves, and thrown open in front, in order to display a black velvet petticoat distended by a large hoop. In her right hand she held a fan, whilst the left arm rested upon a table, on which was placed a basket of flowers.—*John Pickford, M.A., Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.*

CLXXXVII.—HENRY AND CATHARINE LYNE.—In Bigland's *Collections*, vol. i., p. 422, in his account of the parish of Little Compton, there is mention of Henry Lyne, who was buried in the churchyard there, in 1743, aged 65 years; of Catharine, his wife, in 1759, aged 71; and of John, their son, in 1747, aged 35. Can any reader of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* give such information as may lead to the discovery of the registry of the baptism of Henry Lyne, and of his marriage with the above-named Catharine?—*Robert Edwin Lyne, M.R.I.A.*

CLXXXVIII.—A WOMAN BURNED IN GLOUCESTER FOR PETIT-TREASON, 1753.—In reply to an inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5th S. ix. 388), Mr. George White has written as follows (p. 434):—"I cannot find in my list of executions one for petit-treason in 1760, but on April 13, 1753, Ann Williams was burned at Gloucester for this offence. A short account of her execution will be found in Knapp and Baldwin's *Newgate Calendar* (Lond., 4 vols. 8vo., 1824-6), vol. ii., p. 177. Petit-treason consisted in the breach of civil or

ecclesiastical connexion coupled with murder, as where a servant killed his master, a wife her husband, or an ecclesiastical person (either secular or regular) his superior, to whom he owed faith and obedience. The punishment in a man was to be drawn and hanged, and in a woman to be drawn and burned. This punishment of burning may be traced to the laws of the ancient Druids (vide *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*, l. vi., c. 19). It was, however, the usual punishment (until lately) for *all* treasons committed by those of the female sex. The crime of petit-treason was abolished by stat. 9 Geo. IV., c. 31, s. 2.

CLXXXIX.—PUBLIC PENANCE IN CHELTENHAM PARISH CHURCH, 1847.—A correspondent of *Lancashire and Cheshire Local Gleanings* (August, 1879), p. 72, has sent particulars (from *Notes and Queries*) of an act of public penance performed by a female in St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, on Wednesday, February 19, 1840; and his note concludes with the remark, that "one often meets with accounts of public penance being performed in the last century, but not many would imagine it had occurred so recently as 1840." I can give an instance of later date, from the *Cheltenham Examiner*, October 20, 1847; it was somewhat modified in form, and may be described as follows:—

An exhibition, fortunately of rare occurrence in these enlightened days, took place on Saturday, the 17th, at Cheltenham Parish Church. Throughout the week rumours had been afloat that some unlucky wight who had made rather free with the fair fame of his neighbours, had been ordered by the ecclesiastical authorities to expiate his offence by doing penance in a white sheet. It was asserted that the sheet, tapers, and other paraphernalia of the ceremony, had been duly provided by the churchwardens, and the curious in such matters were of course on the tip-toe of expectation. Saturday morning came, and towards ten o'clock some hundreds of persons found their way to the church, where the presence of the curate, the churchwardens, and a proctor from the Consistorial Court, seemed to give colour to the prevailing rumours. A large white cloth, which hung most suspiciously within the vestry door, also gave "confirmation strong" to the reality of the coming ceremony, and the eager sightseers arranged themselves in the most convenient parts of the building to witness it. The galleries were filled with a motley assemblage of both sexes, every seat and pew in the vicinity of the communion table was crowded with occupants, and the old structure presented more the appearance of a theatre, or a cockpit, than of a place for Christian worship. Fortunately for public decorum, all this eager curiosity was doomed to disappointment. About twenty minutes after ten the culprit entered the church, and proceeded to the vestry; but there were no bare feet, no white sheet, no lighted tapers, but a simple form of recantation was read over and subscribed to, and the crowd who thronged the sacred edifice, finding there was no fun to be seen, quietly dispersed.

## CXC.--INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, KING'S STANLEY.—

In the church there are twenty inscriptions (including two brasses under windows), of which literal copies have been taken (1879); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case :—

1826.	Nov. 30.	Baghott [ <i>née</i> Wathen], Anne, Lady.
1817.	March 18.	Bayley, Rev <sup>d</sup> Thomas, A.M., Rector.
1745.	Nov. 9.	Clutterbuck, Anne.
1723.	Aug. 11.	Clutterbuck, Elizabeth.
1790.	June 10.	Clutterbuck, Frances.
1655.		Clutterbuck, Gulielmus, Gen.
1786.	June 20.	Clutterbuck, James.
1752.	Feb. 18.	Clutterbuck, Jasper, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1771.	March 23.	Clutterbuck, Jasper [Tertius].
1782.	July 22.	Clutterbuck, Jasper [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1801.	Aug. 10.	Clutterbuck, John.
1839.	Dec. 26.	Clutterbuck, John.
1807.	July 14.	Clutterbuck [ <i>née</i> Roberts], Martha.
1714.	Aug. 19.	Clutterbuck, Richard, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1718.	Jan. 3.	Clutterbuck, Richard [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1770.	May 20.	Clutterbuck, Richard [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1778.	May 24.	Clutterbuck, Richard.
1814.	March 11.	Clutterbuck, Thomas.
1740.	Feb. 22.	Elliott [ <i>née</i> Paul], Sarah.
1790.	Aug. 5.	Hawker, John [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1826.	June 10.	Hawker, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1848.	Nov. 7.	Hawker, Richard, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1793.	Dec. 24.	Hawker [ <i>née</i> Clutterbuck], Sarah.
1845.	April 18.	Hawker, Sarah.
1826.	Dec. 30.	Hayward [ <i>née</i> Wathen], Sarah Elizabeth.
1793.	Nov. 6.	Holbrow, Ann.
1780.	Sept. 7.	Holbrow [ <i>née</i> Holbrow], Catherine.
1798.	Sept. 12.	Holbrow [ <i>née</i> Phillimore], Elizabeth.
1790.	Nov. 15.	Holbrow, John.
1799.	June 21.	Jamison, Elizabeth Ann.
1829.		Knight, Elizabetha.
1832.	Jan. 17.	Knight, Franciscus, Armg.
1853.	Dec. 26.	Lloyd, Nathaniel.
1853.	April 22.	Lloyd, William Freeman.
1798.	May 18.	Lusty, Martha.
1822.	April 18.	Lusty, Mary.
1837.	Feb. 24.	Lusty, Susanna.
[No dates.]		{ Marling, Charles.
		{ Marling, Esther Helena.
1861.	Jan. 24.	Marling, Nathaniel S., J.P.
1723.	Oct. 29.	Paul, Anne.
1739.	Jan. 29.	Paul, Anne [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
[No date.]		Paul, Holmun.

1752.	July 13.	Paul, John.
	[No date.]	Paul, Mary.
1737.	June 19.	Paul, Nathaniel.
1742.	April 6.	Paul, Nathaniel.
1724.	Sept. 9.	Paul, Obadiah, Gent.
	[No dates.]	{ Paul, Obadiah.
		{ Paul, Onesiphorus.
1770.	March 19.	Paul, Onesiphorus.
1768.	May 5.	Paul, Samuel, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1801.	April 19.	Paul, Sarah, Lady.
1737.	May 29.	Paul, Susanna.
1806.	March 18.	Pierce, Ann.
	[No date.]	Pierce, Elizabeth.
1792.	Sept. 15.	Pierce, Obadiah Paul.
1777.	June 27.	Pierce, Samuel.
1795.	Dec. 29.	Pike [ <i>née</i> Wathen], Elizabeth.
1821.	May 9.	Price [ <i>née</i> Turner], Sarah.
1842.	Dec. 2.	Price, Sarah.
1753.	Feb. 20.	Turner, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1817.	April 28.	Wathen, Edward Leversage.
1749.	March 14.	Wathen [ <i>née</i> Paul], Elizabeth.
1847.	April 26.	Wathen, George, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1829.	Aug. 17.	Wathen, John Hayward.
1826.	Sept. 17.	Wathen, Margaret, Lady.
1835.	May 19.	Wathen, Sir Samuel.
1854.	Jan. 6.	Wathen, Sarah.
1803.	Dec. 7.	Worlock, Catherina.
1759.	June 1.	Worlock, James.
1795.	July 13.	Worlock, William, Gent.

Two tablets are affixed to the outside of the church, with the following names and dates:—

1770.	March 12.	Bishop, Rebecca.
1775.	Aug. 23.	Bishop, Samuel.
1740.	Dec. 11.	Rowles [ <i>née</i> Warner], Mary.
1732.	June 10.	Warner, Thomas.

In Bigland (with "continuation") there are copies of some other inscriptions in the church (chiefly on flatstones) which have disappeared, with these names and dates:—

16—.	March 16.	Clotterbooke, Jasper.
1696.	Oct. 5.	Clotterbooke, Jasper.
1679.	April 1.	Clotterbooke, John.
1696.	April 11.	Clotterbooke, Sarah.
1614.	June 11.	Clotterbooke, Thomas.
1737.	Nov. 2.	Clutterbooke, John.
1806.	March 18.	Clutterbuck, Ann.
1752.	May 14.	Clutterbuck, Hannah.
1596.		Clutterbuck, Joan.
1727.	April 22.	Clutterbuck, Lydia.

1752.	May 13.	Clutterbuck, Nathaniel.
1591.		Clutterbuck, Richard.
1836.	Jan. 6.	Hare, Samuel.
1746.	July 21.	Morgan, Sarah.
1732.	July 1.	Morgan, Rev <sup>d</sup> Thomas, A.M., Rector.
1669.	Dec. 5.	Paul, Mary.
1679.	Oct. 17.	Paul, Nathaniel.
1792.	Jan. 21 [? 28]	Paul, Obediah, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1759.	Sept. 27.	Payne, Catherine.
1731.	Feb. 18.	Payne, William.

Of the churchyard inscriptions, which are numerous, the following only can be noticed:—(1) "In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Wathen, of this parish, and daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Baghott, of Hewletts [near Cheltenham], in y<sup>e</sup> county: she died May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1772, aged near 34 years"; (2) "Gratitude erected this tablet in memory of Sir Paul Baghott, late of Nash Court, in the parish of Stonehouse, who departed this life November the 30<sup>th</sup>, 1838, aged 68 years"; (3) "Sacred be the monument which here is raised by affection and gratitude to perpetuate the memory of Obadiah Paul, of Rodborough, Esq<sup>r</sup>: he died January the 28<sup>th</sup>, 1792, aged 72 years"; and (4) "Here lyeth the body of the Reverend Vaughan Simpson Fox, M.A., Oxon, Vicar of S<sup>t</sup> Mary's, Heston, Middlesex, who departed the xxvii<sup>th</sup> day of February, A.D. MDCCCLXIX, aged xxxiv years." A strange epitaph from this churchyard has been given in No. CVII.

In 1810, the above-named Sir Paul Baghott (then Mr. Paul Wathen), who had purchased Lypiatt Park, etc., in 1802, from Thomas Baghott De la Bere, Esq., of Southam, was high sheriff of the county. When Lord Strangford (then absent as ambassador at Lisbon) was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Mr. Wathen was knighted by the Prince Regent, that he might stand proxy; and May 15, 1812, he (then Sir Paul Wathen) obtained the royal license to assume the name of Baghott. He has left a memorial of his having represented Lord Strangford, in a life-size full-length portrait of himself, in the dress of a G.C.B.; except the mantle, which, by way of distinction, is borne on his left arm. This portrait is now in the hall at Lypiatt.

CXCL.—FEMALE CHURCHWARDENS.—In the Rev. J. H. Blunt's *Book of Church Law* (1873), p. 250, there is this note:—"Women householders are liable to be called upon to serve the office of churchwarden; but they are only burdened with it in rare and exceptional cases." A lady fills the office in the parish of Randwick, near Stroud; and I shall be glad to know whether there are at present any other instances in the county or elsewhere.

Mr. Blunt, in his *Dursley and its Neighbourhood* (1871), p. 189, has given the following extracts from the churchwardens' book for the parish of Cam:—"1765, April 8th, 'Mary Phillimore of Upthrop' was appointed Churchwarden for Upper Cam, with

William Keen, but Samuel Phillimore seems to have acted ;" and, "1768, April 4th, Mrs. Mary Randolph was appointed Overseer for Lower Cam." "So advanced," as he observes, "was the question of 'women's rights' in Cam even a century ago." In 1818 "Mrs. Cevelfield" was "Overseeris" of the parish of Eastington ; and "Rose Hannah Smith" has been appointed for the year 1879-80 to the same office in Brookthorpe. Someone may be able to adduce similar cases from the records of the past.—G.A.W.

CXCII.—EDWARD JENNER, M.D.—As stated by Mr. J. H. Cooke, F.S.A., of Berkeley, in his recent *Sketch of the History of Berkeley: its Castle, Church, and the Berkeley Family* (Berkeley, s.a.), p. 23, the great east window [of the church] has lately been very handsomely and effectively filled with stained glass as a memorial of Edward Jenner, M.D., the discoverer of vaccination, who was born, lived, and died, at Berkeley, and is buried in the family-vault at the east end of the chancel. The centre of the window is occupied by the beautiful and majestic figure of Christ as "The Great Physician." The principal compartments represent our Saviour's various miracles of healing, and the smaller ones are filled with different devices emblematical of the same idea. The window was executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, and its cost was £500, which was raised by a general subscription. Previous to this the only memorial to Jenner in the church was the small marble tablet with merely his name, and the years of his birth and death, which is to be seen on the south wall of the chancel.

This seems plain enough ; and yet the following lines are given by the Rev. John Booth, in his *Metrical Epitaphs Ancient and Modern* (London, 1868), p. 191, as "on his [Jenner's] tomb, at Berkeley, Gloucestershire"—

"Within this tomb hath found a resting-place  
The great physician of the human race,—  
Immortal Jenner ! whose gigantic mind  
Brought life and health to more than half mankind.  
Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim,  
And lisp out blessings on his honour'd name ;  
And radiant beauty drop one grateful tear,  
For beauty's truest friend lies buried here."

In answer to an inquiry Mr. Cooke has very kindly replied :—"I know the lines you refer to, which are, I believe, by the late Rev. G. C. Jenner, Incumbent of Stone, in this parish, and a near relative of the great Doctor. They are certainly not on any monument to his memory at Berkeley, or, to my knowledge, elsewhere, though they were doubtless written for that purpose." And it may be well to add, that Mr. Booth with great candour admits that he has never in his lifetime copied an epitaph in either a church or churchyard ; but that all which appear in his work, have been taken from other books in his possession, or from books in the British Museum. How many collectors of epitaphs have followed this unsatisfactory plan of compilation !

CXCIII.—BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—In a paper by the late Mr. Richard John King, entitled "Bristol Cathedral," and printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. iii., pp. 99-105, these remarks occur:—"The great beauty of this church has not always been recognised. Mr. E. W. Godwin, whose careful study of the fabric has rendered easy the labours of his successors, in describing the work of Abbot Knowle—that is, in its main features, the whole of the church east of the central tower—says: "Whatever may have been the actual extent of his work, that which now remains convinces me that it is but part of one bold continuous project, which, if carried out to the full length, would doubtless look full of design and originality, although like many old and new works of the same class, by no means pleasing."\* I scarcely understand what Mr. Godwin means by "works of the same class"; but Abbot Knowle's project, with but slight modification, has now been carried out to the full length. The nave, so long wanting, has been added to the choir and transepts; and how far the Cathedral, in its renewed condition, can be pronounced "unpleasing," may, I think, safely be left to the judgment of all who are visiting it to-day [August 1, 1878]. There are some attempts at architectural originality, even in the best periods, which are certainly not pleasing. Such, for instance, is the sharply-pointed arch, which, without any necessity, the architect has used throughout the otherwise most beautiful north transept of Hereford Cathedral, the transept in which stands the base of the shrine of St. Thomas Cantilupe. But at Bristol, I confess that the great originality of the design seems to me to have resulted in nothing but what is admirable. It is quite true that nothing precisely like this church is to be found anywhere else. The great distinguishing features are:—the lofty main arcade, without triforium or clerestory, the aisles of equal height with nave and choir, and consequently admitting of those lofty and magnificent windows which quite compensate for the absence of the usual stages above the arcade, the roofing, or rather the vaulting of the aisles, and the disposition and design of the sepulchral recesses. There are minor details which we shall see in passing round the church. Altogether none of these features are found elsewhere. There is no one church which contains them all except this Cathedral of Bristol. But certain of the details do occur elsewhere, and in the district over which the peculiar school of Glastonbury spread itself at an early period. The remarkable form and decoration of the sepulchral recesses are found at Llandaff and at St. David's; slight suggestions, but sufficient, as it would seem, to intimate that some common tradition—perhaps embodied in one great guild of workmen—was still alive, and that the originality, which had in a former century displayed itself at Glastonbury and at Wells, was still capable of starting into life in new forms, and under new conditions.

\* "Bristol Cathedral," by Edward Godwin, F.S.A., in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. xx., p. 61.

We have thus before us, if not one of the largest, yet perhaps the most peculiar, and by no means the least interesting, of English Cathedrals.

CXCIV.—IRON ACTON PARISH CHURCH.—(See No. CVIII.) This church was re-opened on Sunday, August 24, 1879, the restorations, which were begun in September of the preceding year, having been completed. The building (the condition of which was so bad that it was found necessary to expend about £2,800) is an interesting specimen of the 15th century, attached to a handsome and massive tower of a rather earlier date. It has now been put into thorough order, without losing anything of its ancient character. The walls have been made strong, and partly rebuilt; the tower has been opened out, so as to form a baptistery; the east window, hidden for at least a century and a half behind a wooden panelling on which were painted the figures of Moses and Aaron holding the Tables of the Law, has been once more brought into view; and two galleries, erected in 1711 and 1823, have been removed. The original oak benches, with panels of delicately carved linen pattern, have been disencumbered of modern additions; new benches have been worked in exact correspondence with them; the roofs have all been reset, and the ceilings made good; and an exquisite ceiling, with oak ribs and elaborately carved bosses, has been placed in the chancel, which has also been fitted with richly carved oak stalls. The quaint Jacobean pulpit has been cleaned of varnish and paint, and furnished with a new base; and the fragments of ancient glass which were preserved in the windows, have been carefully put in order by Messrs. Powell, of London. An organ, by Messrs. Vowles, has been presented by Mr. H. C. Ray, at a cost of about £250. It was found necessary to rebuild the porch (of the 17th century) on the north side of the church. The old ashlar work has been used again, as far as possible, and a parvise has been added, to serve as a vestry. During the progress of the restoration some interesting discoveries were made. A very beautiful freestone slab was found hidden beneath a comparatively modern tomb at the north side of the altar. The slab [as mentioned in No. CVIII.] evidently covered the grave of a priest, for upon it is incised an exquisite cross, with missal and chalice. The inscription round the verge has been erased, and a brass plate removed, so that the date cannot be ascertained. Somewhat similar tombs, however, exist in the churches of Pebworth, Gloucestershire, and Whitchurch, Warwick, and in both cases they belong to the 15th century, so that probably this slab marks the grave of a priest contemporary with the existing fabric. The builder of the church was perhaps Sir Robert Poyntz, whose memorial slab is in the Poyntz chapel, with those of his two wives. He died in the year 1437, having (with his second wife, Catherine Fitz Nichol, a member of the Berkeley family,) erected the singularly beautiful preaching-cross in the churchyard. This cross, and the ancient tombs, have now been put into repair by Mrs. Blandy

Jenkins, the Rev. Newdigate Poyntz, and the Rev. Nathaniel C. S. Poyntz, direct descendants of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, who died in 1332, and who, by his marriage with Maud, cousin and heiress of Sir John Acton, brought the Iron Acton estates into the Poyntz family, in whose possession they remained until the death of Sir John Poyntz, in 1680.\*—*H. L. Thompson, M.A., Iron Acton Rectory.*

CXCV.—THE PRINCESS AMELIA'S VISIT TO BRISTOL, 1728.—The second daughter of King George II. (who died unmarried October 31, 1786), visited Bath twice during 1728. Sundry particulars thereof have been recorded in the *Monthly Chronicle* for that year, a good old London periodical; they are interesting, and probably not known to many of your readers, but they are not suitable for insertion here, inasmuch as they concern Bath, and not Bristol. Suffice it, then, to mention, with reference to her first visit, that on the 13th of April she "set out for the Bath [for the restoration of her health], attended by the Countess of Pontefract, Dr. Tessier, and several other ladies and officers, her Highness being carried in a sedan-chair by eight chairmen, who were to be relieved in their turns, a coach and six attending to carry the chairmen when not on service"; and that on the 19th, in the afternoon, they reached their destination, "being met some miles distant by vast numbers of people strewing flowers in the way; and at the City, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal citizens in their formalities, and conducted to West-gate House."

On the 19th of the following month, as recorded in the *Chronicle*, "the Princess Amelia paid a visit to the City of Bristol, upon an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation. She went thither from Bath by water, attended with many boats and barges, the banks being lin'd almost all the way with a great number of spectators. She landed about eleven in the morning, and was receiv'd upon a stage erected for that purpose, cover'd with scarlet cloth, by the whole Corporation in their habits and formalities, and a party of the Lord Tyrawley's Fusileers, and was saluted by a discharge of 21 great guns, answer'd by all the shipping in the harbour. She was conducted in her chair by the whole Corporation, bare-headed, with the City-Officers and Musick before, through the streets most convenient for publick view (where the houses were adorn'd with rich carpets, scarlet cloth, &c.,) to Mr. Alderman Day's, whose house was appointed, as the properest place to receive her. Here the Town-Clerk made a short speech to her Highness, and receiv'd a very agreeable answer. Then the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the City-Clergy, with the Dean at their head, &c., had the honour to kiss her Royal Highness's hand. After this, her Highness, attended by several persons of distinction, went over the new Bridge, to see the College-Green, from whence she soon return'd to the Merchants-Hall,

\* For a full account of this unique specimen of the early "Preaching Crosse," with an admirable illustration, see *Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire*, by Charles Pooley, F.S.A. (London, 1866), pp. 41-48.

where Mistress Mayoress, and the other ladies of the town, had the honour to kiss her hand, her Highness being seated in a chair of state for that purpose. Being re-conducted to Alderman Day's, she was entertain'd at an elegant dinner. She chose to dine in private; but two other tables were prepar'd in the same house for the nobility and gentry of her retinue. A little after four, her Highness, attended to the water-side by the Mayor and Corporation, took water again, and return'd safe to Bath." All this was one hundred and fifty years ago.

It may be well to note what is mentioned in the same volume of the *Chronicle* respecting this now old-fashioned mode of communication between the two cities, that "the river Avon, which runs from Bath to Bristol, being made navigable, boats and barges pass safely from one city to the other; and this day [January 3, 1727-8] the Lord Viscount Falmouth went by water from Bristol to Bath, being the first noble person who used that passage."

In the *Chronicle* for the following year there is this brief, yet interesting announcement:—"This [May 30] being the anniversary of the birth day of the Princesses Amelia and Carolina (when the former enter'd her 19th year, and the latter her 17th), her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses received the complements of the nobility and gentry on that occasion." Sir Bernard Burke does not make any mention in his *Peerage*, under the head of the Royal Family, of the Princess Carolina.

CXCVI.—ENDYMION PORTER.—(See No. CLIX.) The following biographical notice of Endymion Porter is contained in a learned editorial note on a query of the late Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. ix. 352); and it has been referred to in my Note on the Manor of Aston-sub-Edge (No. CLIX.) I give the query, which is one of interest, as well as the editor's satisfactory note.—*John Maclean*.

(1) "Endymion Porter.—There is a MS. book in Stanford Court library, inscribed 'E dono Endymion Porter,' who, during the reign of Charles I., represented the borough of Droitwich in Parliament. Nash describes him as a courtier of that day, of good abilities, and faithful to the royal cause. The same authority informs us that he held lands at Aston-under-Hill, a Gloucestershire parish adjoining the county of Worcester. As my MS. came originally from a house formerly occupied by my family at Broadway, not distant from Aston, probably Mr. Porter resided in that neighbourhood. Where can I find any further particulars of his life and history?"

(2) "The life of Endymion Porter, of classic and loyal memory, has yet to be written. The late Lord Strangford, his lineal descendant, was for many years engaged in collecting facts and documents for his biography, which still remain in manuscript. Edmund, the father of Endymion Porter, married Angelica, daughter of his cousin, Giles Porter, of Mickleton. It is traditionally stated

that Endymion was born in the manor-house of Aston-sub-Edge, Co. Gloucester. The year of his birth was 1587, as appears from a medal executed by Varin, dated in 1635, where he is said to be æt. forty-eight. Anthony à Wood (*Athence Oxon.*, iii. 2), speaking of Endymion Porter, says, 'he was a great man and beloved by two kings, James I. for his admirable wit, and Charles I. (to whom, as to his father, he was a servant), for his general learning, brave stile, sweet temper, great experience, travels, and modern languages.' Granger, in the slight notice he gives of him (*Biog. Hist.*, ii. 284), speaks of him as a man 'whose excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travel—a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general, but loved poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He attended Charles I., when Prince of Wales, into Spain, and was afterwards employed by him in several negotiations abroad. He was very active in secret services for the King in the Civil war, and was no less dexterous in conveying his intelligence. He was so obnoxious to the Parliament that he was one of those always excepted from indemnity.'

"Endymion himself was a writer of verses, as well as a friend and patron of those who were more conspicuous in the lighter literature of the times: see his Elegy on the death of Dr. Donne, printed in Donne's *Poems*, edit. 1654; also lines by him prefixed to Sir Wm. Davenant's *Madagascar*, 1648, and verses to Olive, his wife, in the Sloane MS., 1792. Herrick has a poem addressed to him in his *Hesperides*. Sir William Davenant dedicates to him his play called *The Wits*, and speaks of some remarkable and special favour received from him, and in Davenant's *Poems* are two pieces on Porter's recovery from sickness. Gervas Warmstreay dedicates to him his *England's Wound and Cure*, 4to., 1628. Edmund Bolton addresses to him the Historical Parallel, shewing the difference between Epitomes and Just Histories, printed at the end of his *Nero Cæsar*, second edition. He calls him 'his good and noble friend.' He was one of the eighty-four essentials in Bolton's intended Academie Royal, and Decker dedicates to him his *Dream*, 1620. He was, moreover, a great encourager of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic games upon Cotswold Hills, 'giving him some of the King's old cloathes, with a hat and feather and ruff, purposely to grace him, and consequently the solemnity' (*Athen. Oxon.*, iv. 222).

"Endymion Porter married Olive, daughter of John, first Lord Butler of Bramfield, by whom he had five sons. He died in 1649, aged sixty-five. His will is dated March 26, 1639, appointing as his executors his wife Olive, and the Earls of Worcester and Newcastle. There exist several portraits of him by Van Dyck, but especially a family-piece of himself, his wife, and three of his sons, which is esteemed one of that painter's finest productions. It will be found in the printed Catalogue of Sir Peter Lely's Collection, and was sold to Sheffield, Lord Mulgrave, afterwards Duke of Buckingham.

It is now [1866] in the possession of Mr. Porter's descendant, the Viscount Strangford [who *d. s. p.* Jan. 9, 1869, when his honours became extinct]. Many documents relating to Endymion Porter are noted in the *Calendars of State Papers*, Domestic, 1619-1623, 1625-1626 [and it may be added, 1627-1628, and every volume in succession down to 1639], and some of his letters are printed in Sainsbury's *Papers of the Life of Sir P. P. Rubens*, 1859, 8vo."

I have looked through the early registers of Aston-sub-Edge, which begin in 1539; but I did not see the baptism of Endymion Porter: in fact, his name occurs only once in them, viz., in 1625, the date of the baptism of "Villars, son of Endimion Porter, esquire." He was perhaps born, or baptized, at Chipping Campden; but the registers there do not begin until [1616] some years after the accession of James I. You have seen, I presume, the Porter pedigree in the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619. It is brief and unsatisfactory.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CXCVII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, PAINSWICK.—In the church there are forty-four inscriptions (including fourteen flatstones), of which literal copies have been taken (1879); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1828.	Jan. 3.	Adams, Frances.
1808.	Nov. 28.	Adams, Rev <sup>d</sup> Henry Cay.
1758.	Dec. 14.	Adams [ <i>née</i> Taylor], Mary.
1740.	Aug. 14.	Adams, Nathaniel, Gent.
1870.	June 17.	Barnard, Robert.
1832.	Oct. 20.	Baylis, Ann.
1826.	April 18.	Baylis, William [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1837.	June 17.	Baylis, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1732.	March 29.	Bliss [ <i>née</i> Downs], Elizabeth.
1782.	July 20.	Bliss, Mary.
1614.		Blisse, Mary.
1867.	Sept. 13.	Capel, Fanny.
1828.	Feb. 19.	Capel, John, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1799.	Jan. 5.	Carruthers, Hester.
1790.	July 5.	Carruthers, William, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1785.	March 13.	Carruthers, William Palling.
1738.	[Nov. 4.]	Castleman, Jonathan, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
	[No date.]	Cook, Elizabeth.
1758.	July 12.	Cook, John.
1701.	Dec. 15.	Cook, Richard.
1741.	Aug. 7.	Cook [ <i>née</i> Webb], Sarah.
1760.	March 21.	Cooke, Ann.
1772.	Feb. 22.	Cooke, Bridget.
1754.	Feb. 15.	Cooke [ <i>née</i> Cooke], Susanna.
1837.	Nov. 27.	Darke [ <i>née</i> Carruthers], Sarah.
1686.	Dec. 2.	Dorwood, Rev. Georgius, Vicarius.

1702. Nov. 11. Dorwoode, Nehe. [Downs, Vicar.  
 1753. May 2. Downs, Elizabeth, relict of Rev<sup>d</sup> John  
 1760. March 7. Faithorne [*née* Wick], Mary.  
 1674. [April 14.] Fletcher, Edmund, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1643. Fletcher, George, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1685. Fletcher, Margery.  
 1711. Dec. 24. Gardner, John.  
 1793. June 22. Gardner, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1713. June 19. Gardner [*née* Dorwood], Sarah.  
 1571. April 7. Garnar, Ihon.  
 1858. Aug. [20.] Gyde, Alfred, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Surgeon.  
 1856. Feb. 24. Gyde, Mary.  
 1738. Feb. 17. Hyett, Charles, Esq<sup>r</sup>, M.P. for Gloucester.  
 1799. [April 24.] Jacob, Esther.  
 1791. June 16. Jacob, John.  
 1800. [March 25.] Jacob, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1828. [July 6.] Jacob, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1767. [Nov. 29.] Jacob, Mary.  
 1830. Jacob [*née* Jones], Nameria.  
 1831. [? Jan. 24, 1832.] Jones, Rowena.  
 1758. April 2. Keen, Ann.  
 1785. Feb. 11. Keen, William.  
 1747. May 17. Knight, Edward.  
 1742. April 13. Knight [*née* Wick], Hester.  
 1729. Sept. 1. Lawrence [*née* Townsend], Anne.  
 [1724. Sept. 18.] Lawrence, Margaret.  
 1740. Sept. 21. Marshall, Mary.  
 1736. May 23. Marshall, William, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 [1779. Nov. 23.] Moseley [*née* Crossley], Elizabeth.  
 [1794. Oct. 30.] Moseley, Rev<sup>d</sup> John, M.A., Vicar.  
 [1769.] Moseley, Lieut John.  
 1773. May 29. Newland, Edward, Cornet of Horse.  
 1744. Feb. 29. Newland, Elizabeth.  
 1756. April 15. Newland [*née* Tocknell], Elizabeth.  
 1721. April 28. Newland, George, Merchant.  
 1782. Nov. 8. Newland, George, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1791. Jan. 6. Newland, George, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1784. Jan. 4. Newland [*née* Marshall], Mary Ann.  
 1819. Jan. 14. Organ [*née* Smith], Esther.  
 [No dates.] { Page [*née* Moseley], Elizabeth.  
 { Page, Stephen, Esq<sup>r</sup>.<sup>\*</sup>  
 1780. Oct. 27. Smith, Ann.  
 1780. March 5. Smith, Charlotte.  
 1791. May 11. Smith, Charlotte [Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1846. Nov. 12. Smith, Daniel.

(To be continued.)

\* They were married in Painswick Church, as recorded in the register, November 11, 1770, but the dates of death cannot be traced.

CXCVIII.—WILLIAM HOPKINS, OF DURSLEY.—Sundry particulars of a remarkable character, Richard Clutterbuck, of Rodborough, have been given in No. XXXI. William Hopkins, of Dursley, is mentioned in Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucestershire* (Gloicester, 1807, 2 vols., 4to.), vol. i., p. 431; and his case, too, though his name does not, I think, appear in Mr. Blunt's *Dursley*, deserves to be noticed, as he was, undoubtedly, a striking instance of mechanical genius. Any information besides what is here respecting him, will be acceptable. William Hopkins, as Mr. Fosbrooke (writing in the year 1807) has stated, was lately a journeyman miller at Dursley, and still lives there, though he has been obliged from a reduced state of health to change that employment for one less laborious. He is now near forty years old, and has spent his time from childhood in active industry. His attainments in learning are barely sufficient to enable him to read and write with common propriety, added to a knowledge of figures merely superficial. About five years since he became enamoured of music, and fancying himself capable of making a violin, set about and soon finished one in a complete manner, without any assistance whatever; and when finished, he quickly learned to play on it without instruction. Shortly after he began and finished a bass viol without assistance, which instrument he also soon learned to play on in the like manner. Elated with this success, he began to build a chamber-organ in his master's mill, and after a long process, wholly unaided, he brought it to perfection; and by a curious invention, he so contrived that the great water-wheel of the mill, while performing its ordinary function, should also work the bellows of the organ, and at the same time turn a spit with meat before the kitchen fire: and this, too, while he was playing sacred music on his organ! To crown all, he has recently built a new organ in the meeting-house at Dursley, which is admired by the best judges for the fulness, purity, and harmony of its tones; and which he began and completed without the slightest assistance from any one.—*G. A. W.*

CXCIX.—WANTNER'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLECTIONS."—Abel Wantner, who compiled collections for a history of this county, died July 8, 1714, and was buried in St. John Baptist's Church, Gloucester. "Proposals," as Bishop (for a very short time Archbishop) Nicolson informs us in his *English Historical Library* (ed. 1696), vol. i., p. 34, "were also long since published for printing the Antiquities of Gloucestershire, by Mr. Abel Wantner, who, meeting with the discouragements that are common in that case (an untoward recompense for a gentleman's twelve years' pains and study), was content to enjoy the fruits of his labour himself, the public not accepting his services." This learned prelate afterwards, in his preface, p. xiv., as Mr. Fosbrooke has written in his *Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. i., p. 216, "gives a specimen of that sour criticism and ill-nature, which the editors of the *Biographia* more than once lay at his door: he bids us read 'Wantner, who,





JOHN TALBOT

Founder of this Church 1703.

A

BISHOP

By Nonjuror Consecration 1722.

Died in Burlington Nov. 29<sup>th</sup> 1727.

Beloved and Lamented.

St: John II · 17·



meeting with those discouragements that were suitable to the man's busie meddling in things beyond his sphere, was content to enjoy,' &c. His collections are of no value, and Mr. Warton and Rudder are the only persons I know who have cited them. The learned librarian of the Bodleian, Mr. Price, was not in Oxford when I enquired for them, or I should have peeped into them; and nobody else knew anything of them." Fosbrooke subsequently issued his *History of the City of Gloucester* (London, 1819); and referring to Wantner's Collections in p. 313, he has pronounced it "happy for his memory that they were never published." I have not as yet any further knowledge of Mr. Wantner and his writings; but Bishop Nicolson and Mr. Fosbrooke would seem to me rather off-handed in the opinion they have expressed, and possibly may have been somewhat mistaken. Have these MSS. been examined, and not merely "peeped into," as Fosbrooke had hoped to do, and as Bishop Nicolson may not have done? and has any impartial estimate of their contents appeared in print? They may be "of no value"; or there may be something in them, perhaps not very much, to reward the search. "A gentleman's twelve years' pains and study" (these are not his own words) can scarcely, however, be supposed to have proved wholly unproductive.

CC.—BISHOP JOHN TALBOT, 1722-1727.—Mr. Talbot became, towards the close of the 17th century, the incumbent of a parish in Gloucestershire, to which, however, about the year 1706, during his (Talbot's) absence in America, and apparently on account of his non-residence, another clergyman was appointed. Having a special object in view, I shall be glad to ascertain what Gloucestershire benefice is here referred to?

A short notice of this prelate, the "first Bishop of America," appeared in *Church Bells* (February 1, 1879), vol. ix., p. 100; and there has since been a good article respecting him in *Notes and Queries* (5th S. xii. 221-223); but further information is much to be desired. When, and where, was he born? Someone may be able to supply particulars of his family, his early years, and his subsequent ministrations? He died at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1727, when between sixty and seventy years of age, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, in that town.—*Presbyter*.

In reply to the foregoing, it may be well, in the first instance, to state what the writer of the article in *Notes and Queries* was unable to discover, that, as duly recorded in Bigland's *Collections*, vol. i., p. 603, Talbot was appointed to the rectory of Fretherne, in this county, in 1695, in succession to the Rev. Henry Higford, and that he would appear to have held it until 1705, in which year he was succeeded by the Rev. William Smith.\* These three incumbents, according to the same authority, were appointed by the patron, William Bayly, Esq. Full particulars of Talbot's family and his

\* In answer, however, to an inquiry it has been authoritatively stated that "the name of John Talbot does not appear in the old register of Fretherne [1681-1724], either in regard of the rectory or otherwise."

earlier years have not as yet been ascertained (and it may not now be practicable to rescue them from oblivion); but it is not so, for the most part, with regard to his subsequent ministrations. The Rev. George Morgan Hills, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Parish, and Dean of the Convocation of Burlington, New Jersey, has published a very valuable work, entitled *History of the Church in Burlington*, (Trenton, N. J., 1876, pp. 739); and to it the reader is referred for satisfactory information. The volume is appropriately "inscribed to the memory of the Rev. John Talbot, M.A., Founder and first Rector of the Church in Burlington, who, after twenty years of missionary toil, with ceaseless, but ineffectual, entreaties that a bishop might be given to America, was induced to receive consecration from a line of Nonjurors, in England; and returned to Burlington, where, after three years more of ministration, followed by two of inhibition, he died, and was buried within the walls of the church which he built, November, A.D. 1727," Dr. Hills has since published *John Talbot, the first Bishop in North America; a Monograph, read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1878* (Philadelphia, 1879). This paper is full of interesting details, and is the result of no small amount of research; and yet the subject is not exhausted, as may be inferred from the closing paragraph:—"Had I access to cartularies and archives in England, I could no doubt glean additional particulars respecting Bishop Talbot. I have only to say in conclusion, that the impression of his seal [discovered in September, 1875] has been photographed, and enlarged in ecclesiastical brass, and is here to be seen this evening. It is intended to place it on a mural monument in the old church at Burlington."

The brass fac-simile referred to, which is fifteen inches by twenty, and weighs more than forty pounds, has been affixed to a mural tablet of blue clouded Vermont marble, about six-and-a-half by three feet, with a rosette of brass in each corner, and a cross, overlaid with brass, at the top. Around the oval signet run these words in red, "Enlarged fac-simile of the seal of"; and below, in black and red letters: "John Talbot, Founder of this Church, 1703: A Bishop by Nonjuror Consecration, 1722: Died in Burlington, Nov. 29th, 1727: Beloved and lamented. St. John, ii. 17." This memorial, erected in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, was on the evening of November 29th, 1878—the 150th anniversary of Talbot's death—unveiled with commemorative services by Dr. Hills, who, in the presence of a large assemblage, presented it as a gift to the corporation of St. Mary's from John William Wallace, Esq., LL.D., President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Through the kindness of Dr. Hills (to whom the writer is indebted for copies of the two works he has mentioned), the accompanying engraving of the tablet has been procured for the readers of these pages.

CCl.—ROGER RUDDER, THE VEGETARIAN.—In Blunt's *Dursley and its Neighbourhood* (1877), p. 216, we have these particulars:—

Stout's Hill is the name of a house situated on high ground to the south of the village of Uley, built in the style which, in the last century, was intended for Gothic, but which may be more exactly defined as the Strawberry Hill style. In a house of earlier date lived the father of Samuel Rudder, the laborious compiler of the *History of Gloucestershire* (1779). He lies in the churchyard of Uley on the south side of the chancel, and his gravestone has a brass plate inserted, which records a remarkable fact: "Underneath lie the remains of Roger Rutter, *alias* Rudder, eldest son of John Rutter, of Uley, who was buried August 30, 1771, aged 84 years, having never eaten Flesh, Fish, or Fowl, during the course of his long life." Tradition tells that this vegetarian lived mainly on "dump" in various forms. Usually he ate "plain dump"; when tired of plain dump, he changed his diet to "hard dump"; and when he was in a special state of exhilaration, he added the variety of "apple dump" to his very moderate fare.

His son, the historian, was a printer and bookseller in Cirencester, where—"second to Sir Robert Atkyns in time, but hardly second in industry, accuracy, and research"—he published his large folio volume, and where, in 1801, he died in his seventy-fifth year. In describing Stout's Hill (p. 783), he states that "this is also the place of the writer's nativity, where he collected his first ideas, and for which he still indulges a natural partiality." There is a tablet to his memory in Cirencester Church, erected by his surviving issue; and over his grave in the adjoining churchyard there is this inscription: "To the memory of Samuel Rudder [born December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1726], died March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1801. Also of Mary, his wife, died Dec<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1800. And of Samuel Rudder, their son, died May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1816, aged 64 years."

CCII.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS, 1538-1812.—Parish registers form probably a class of books as numerous as any in England; and yet it is astonishing how little is known, even by the clergy who have charge of them, of their origin or the date of their introduction into this country. With regard to them, I shall do for Gloucestershire what Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., has lately done for Lancashire. In *Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes*, vol. i., pp. 311-316, he has prefixed to his articles on "Parish Registers in the County of Lancaster" much useful information; and I gladly insert in these pages some of the particulars he has gleaned, as a suitable preface to the matter which I propose to supply.

The first registers, in the sense of our parish registers—that is, a record of the christenings, marriages, and burials of all classes of the community—were established in Spain by Cardinal Ximenes, in 1497; and it has been supposed that Thomas Lord Cromwell had become acquainted with the value of the system by his residence for a short time in the Netherlands. However this may have been, when, in 1535, he was appointed by King Henry VIII. (who had

assumed the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England) his Vicar-General, he resolved to introduce the same system into England. This proposal, coupled with the changes in religion, was exceedingly unpopular, and gave rise to great tumults and rebellion, more especially in the northern and western parts of the country, so that the project was retarded. In September, 1538 (30 Hen. VIII.), however, all episcopal authority being suspended, Cromwell issued general injunctions to the clergy, the 12th of which provided:—"That you, and every parson, vicar, or curate, within this diocese, for every church keep one book or register, wherein he shall write the day and year of every wedding, christening, and burial, made within your parish for your time, and so every man succeeding you likewise, and also there insert every person's name that shall be so wedded, christened, and buried. And for the safe keeping of the same book, the parish shall be bound to provide of their common charges one sure coffer, with two locks and keys, whereof the one to remain with you, and the other with the wardens of every parish wherein the said book shall be laid up, which book ye shall every Sunday take forth, and, in the presence of the said wardens or one of them, write and record in the same all the weddings, christnings, and burials made the whole week afore, and that done, to lay up the book in the said coffer as afore; and for every time that the same shall be omitted, the party that shall be in the fault thereof, shall forfeit to the said church ijs. iiijd., to be employed on the reparation of the said church."

This, the first order for the establishment of parish registers in England, would seem to have been sufficiently stringent; but the clergy were very lax in their obedience to it during the disturbed period from the death of Henry VIII. to the accession of Queen Elizabeth, though the injunction was more than once repeated. Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, issued a further injunction upon the subject, requiring each one of the clergy upon admission to a benefice to make this solemn declaration: "I shall keep the register book according to the Queens Majesties Injunctions." Still there continued to be great negligence, so much so that in 1597 the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury made a constitution, which was approved by the Queen under the Great Seal; and which, after noticing the exceeding utility of registers, lays down minute directions for their careful preservation; officers being appointed from time to time to examine and see that they were properly kept, and if not, to fine those persons who had been guilty of negligence.

So the matter stood on the assembling of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1603 (1 Jas. I.), when further measures were adopted for the keeping and preservation of registers, as laid down in Canon 70. It was ordered that "in every parish church and chapel within this realm shall be provided one *parchment* book at the charge of the parish, wherein shall be written the day and year of

every christning, wedding, and burial, which have been in that parish since the time that the law was first made in that behalf, so far as the ancient books thereof can be procured, but especially since the beginning of the reign of the late Queen." Specific directions were also given for the keeping of the books; and it was ordered that the minister and churchwardens should attest the entries at the foot of each page, and that the churchwardens once every year should send a copy of the register for that year to the Bishop's Registry, there to be preserved. The mistakes which have arisen out of this order for the copying and attestation of the registers are amusing. Some persons have observed that books were signed by the same incumbent for a period extending over sixty or eighty years, and, not knowing the circumstances, have drawn strange conclusions as to the longevity of the clergy.

In the middle of the seventeenth century the registers were very irregularly kept. In some parishes for several years no entries appear. Oliver Cromwell, however, was not indifferent to the great value of these national records, and an Act was accordingly passed in 1653, directing that registrars should be chosen in every parish. The clergy having been expelled from their benefices, and the ordinances of the Church abrogated, those who examine the registers for this period, will find that marriages were celebrated before justices of the peace, and that the dates of birth, and not of baptism, have been recorded.

In 1679, an Act (30 Chas. II., c. 4) was passed, intituled "An Act for burying in Woollen," which was intended "for the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of this kingdom." In the case of each interment an affidavit was required within eight days, under a penalty of £5, that the body was not buried in linen. This explains frequent entries in the registers to this effect, "Buried in Woollen, as per affidavit," and "Buried in linen, and fine paid." The Act was repealed in 1814, by 54 Geo. III., c. 108.

In 1753, the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II., c. 33 (commonly called Lord Hardwicke's Act), was passed, for preventing clandestine marriages, and caused the introduction of a new form of register, so that from 1754 marriages have been recorded in a separate book.

In 1812, by Act 52 Geo. III., c. 146 (known as George Rose's Act), the whole system of registers was altered; but the books of a date subsequent to this year I do not, at present, propose to consider.

Readers who desire fuller information than could be given in a brief sketch like this, are recommended to consult Bigland's *Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as preserved in Parish Registers*, London, 1764; Burn's *History of Parish Registers in England*, etc., 2nd ed., London, 1862 (an admirable publication of its kind, and one which has supplied much of the foregoing matter); and *Frazer's Magazine*, September, 1861.

(To be continued.)

CCHII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, PAINSWICK.  
(*Concluded from No. CXC VII.*)

1790.	Aug. 30.	Smith, Hannah.
1791.	June 14.	Smith, John, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1769.	Sept. 3.	Smith, Mary.
1792.	Feb. 13.	Smith, Mary.
1769.	Sept. 28.	Smith, Sarah.
1842.	July 18.	Strong, Julia.
1856.	Jan. 21.	Strong, Rev <sup>d</sup> Robert, A.M., Vicar.
1731.	May 23.	Townsend, Anna Maria.
1741.	Aug. 11.	Townsend, Benjamin.
1691.	June 8.	Townsend, Ann.
1803.	Jan. 2.	Townsend, Charles.
1713.	Sept. 8.	Townsend, Elizabeth [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1727.	Sept. 2.	Townsend, Elizabeth.
1736.	Feb. 19.	Townsend, Elizabeth.
1739.	Aug. 13.	Townsend, Elizabeth.
1714.	May 29.	Townsend, Henry [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1714.	Oct. 5.	Townsend, Henry.
1775.	July 15.	Townsend, Henry Tyndall.
1800.	Nov. 12.	Townsend, John.
1744.	Jan. 17.	Townsend, Onisiphorus.
1801.	March 22.	Townsend, Samuel.
1727.	Sept. 9.	Townsend, Sarah.
1802.	Feb. 9.	Townsend, Theyer.
1731.	June 1.	Townsend, Thomas.
1754.	Feb. 3.	Townsend, William.
1779.	March 31.	Townsend, William.
1810.	June 3.	Viner [ <i>née</i> Wick], Anna.
1831.	Feb. 2.	Viner, Anna [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].
1831.	Jan. 1.	Viner, Edmund Wick.
1856.	Aug. 20.	Viner, Elizabeth.
1572.	Dec. 22.	Wantnar, Iohn.
1697.	Jan. 14.	Webb, Edmund.
1693.	July 25.	Webb, Joan.
1712.	March 12.	Webb, John.
1713.	Jan. 2.	Webb, Sarah.
1713.	May 25.	Webb, Thomas.
1681.		Wick [ <i>née</i> Fletcher], Ann.
1761.	April 10.	Wick, Ann.
1796.	April 19.	Wick, Ann.
1740.	Oct. 3.	Wick, Anna.
1768.	March 11.	Wick, Edmund, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
[No date.]		Wick, Edmund.
1803.	Dec. 25.	Wick, Eliz.
1767.	Feb. 15.	Wick [ <i>née</i> Taylor], Elizabeth.
1762.	April 12.	Wick, George, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
[No date.]		Wick, George.

1701.	6 Id. Aug.	Wick, Georgius, Gen.
1803.	Dec. 4.	Wick, Mary.
1766.	Nov. 6.	Wick, Ursula.
1695.		Wick, William.
1721.	Oct. 23.	Wicke [ <i>née</i> Partridge], Elizabeth.
1740.	June 12.	Wight, Edward.
1748.	May 2.	Wight, Thomas.
1752.	June 2.	Wilshere, Rev <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> J <sup>no</sup> , Vicar.
1708.	Sept. 11.	Winn, Edmund.
1704.	Dec. .	Winn, Hester.
1708.	Oct. 14.	Winn, Thomas.

Particulars of the old monument (now without any inscription) in the chantry chapel have been given in No. XC., p. 64, to which the reader is referred.

Bigland (vol. ii., pp. 307-312) has recorded some inscriptions in the church, which are not now to be seen, with the following names and dates :—

1703.		Clements, Beata.
1729.	May 13.	Cook, Elizabeth.
1684.	Sept. 20.	Cook, John.
1741.	March 18.	Cook, Richard, Jun <sup>r</sup> .
1714.	Dec. 10.	Gardner, Grace.
1709.	June 23.	Hopkins, Benjamin.
1693.		Hopton, James.
1700.		Hopton, John.
1680.	Aug. 8.	Perrocke, Elizabeth, Vidua.
1623.		Seaman, Johannes, LL.D.
1680.	Sept. 13.	Smayl, Thomas.
1602.	Sept. 9.	Tocknel, James.
1702.		Warnford, —
1722.	[June 24.]	Warnford, Eliza.
1721.		Warnford, Mary.
1697.		Webb, S.

On six tablets affixed to the outside of the church these names and dates :—

1738.	May 9.	Berriman, Anna.
1738.	March 16.	Cox, Ann.
1767.	Dec. 3.	Cox, Thomas.
1772.	Nov. [26.]	Massenger, Eliza.
1744.	July 9.	Massenger, Joyce.
1745.	Aug. 15.	Massenger, Mary.
1742.	Oct. 6.	Massenger, William.
1761.	March 6.	Massenger, William, Jun <sup>r</sup> .
1771.	[Apr. 11.]	Massenger, William [Tertius]:
1739.	April 10.	Packer, Daniel.
1718.	Oct. 30.	Packer, Elizabeth.
1712.	Aug. 20.	Packer, Mary.
1719.	June 20.	Packer, Richard.

1704. April 17. Packer, Richard [Jun<sup>r</sup>].  
 1706. Feb. 23. Packer, Sarah.  
 1712. Aug. 20. Packer, Sarah.  
 1732. Aug. 15. Packer, Sarah.  
 1705. Jan. 21. Packer, Thomas,

In the surrounding churchyard, in which the burials have been very numerous, there are several monuments, more or less worthy of notice.\* All the inscriptions thereon, as well as all in the church, and in the several burial-grounds within the parish, have been this year (1879) accurately copied by Mr. Cecil T. Davis, of The Court House, Painswick; and as stone and brass are perishable, but *littera scripta manet*, others living elsewhere, and having time and opportunity (and there are many who have), certainly might do worse than follow his example.† In Mr. U. J. Davis's *Short Notes on Painswick*, which is now (1880) in the press, these inscriptions will appear at full length.

A well-situated cemetery, less than a mile distant from the church, and specially intended "for the tithings of Edge and Spoonbed, in the parish of Painswick," has been opened within the last few years. Already there have been many interments; and of parishioners and others whose remains have found a resting-place within its bounds, the following may be named:—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Elliot Colebrooke, died December 9, 1864; Major-Gen. John Stardon Ramsay, October 30, 1868; Charles Fardell, Esq., J.P., D.L., June 7, 1872; Major-Gen. John Hennessey, October 28, 1872; Rev. John Betts, September 7, 1873; Sydney Dobell, Esq., August 22, 1874; William Henry Hyett, Esq., J.P., D.L., March 10, 1877; and Sebastian Stewart Dickinson, Esq., J.P., D.L., August 23, 1878.

CCIV.—WILLIAM BROUGH, D.D., DEAN OF GLOUCESTER, 1643-1671.—A correspondent having asked in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 107) for information respecting Dean Brough, Mr. John E. Bailey, F.S.A., replied as follows (p. 233):—

"Cf. Le Neve, edit. Hardy, i. 444: 'William Brough was nominated [dean] by the king Aug. 17, 1643, and installed Nov. 20, 1644. He died July 5, 1671, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His will is in the Prerogative Office of Canterbury (Duke, 100).' From my MS. index to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* I find mention of him in pt. i., pp. 44 b, 66 b, and 86 b. From pt. ii., p. 33, it will be seen that he was of Christ's College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Michael, Cornhill, whence on his ejection he fled to Oxford, and that he was also Canon of Windsor. Walker refers to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i., 483; Wood, *Ath. Ox.*, ii., 731 (edit. Bliss, iv., 801); and *Persecutio Undecima*, p. 43. He resigned St. Michael's in 1663 (Walker, ii., 165). From the Bodl. Catal. and Watt it appears that the same divine wrote *The Holy Fasts and Feasts of the Church of England, with Medita-*

\* The inscription over the grave of William Hogg, "gratuitous Preacher of the Gospel," who, with Betty, "his excellent wife," was buried in this churchyard, has been given in p. 144.

† See Note "on Transcripts of Monumental Inscriptions," No. CLXIX., p. 149.

tions, &c., Lond., 1657, 8vo.; *Discourses*, 1660, 8vo.; and (Darling adds) *Sacred Principles, Services, and Soliloquies* [or, *A Manual of Devotions*], Lond., 1672, 12mo. At the restoration he petitioned (as Dean of Gloucester and chaplain in ordinary) for a grant of the rectory of Beverston, near Gloucester, his deanery not being great. In this document he says that he was chaplain to the Protestants in the queen's family when in Holland, and that he returned with the queen to Oxford. The petition is marked, "This is done," i.e., that he obtained the rectory (*State Papers*, Chas. II., vol. i., No. 135; Cal., p. 14)."

Another correspondent (likewise in p. 233 of the same volume) refers to 1<sup>st</sup> S. vii. 597; viii. 113; and writes:—"The first edition of his *Manual* appeared in 1650 as the work of Philo-Christianus (W. C. Hazlitt's *Collections and Notes*, 1876, p. 331). The fourth edition, Lond., 1659, 12mo., has no name on the title, but a notice from the stationer says:—"Some have been bold to own it for theirs, who knew it to be another's. To prevent therefore all further fraudulencies, He [i.e. the author] thinks fit to have his name affixed to it . . . Philo-Christianus is Doctor W. Brough, D[ean of] G[looucester]. One of His Late Majesties Chaplains in Ordinary." I have seen editions of 1671 and 1672 in catalogues. Canon Cooke calls it a 'beautiful manual' (*Power of the Priesthood in Absolution*, third edit., 1877, p. 97, n)."

Dean Brough's name does not appear in Blunt's *Dursley and its Neighbourhood* (1877), in connection with the rectory of Beverston, which, as stated above, was granted to him.

CCV.—FOUR CHURCHWARDENS FOR BISHOP'S CLEEVE.—The following passage from Fosbrooke's *Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. ii., p. 358, deserves, I think, to be noticed:—"From 22 Edw. IV. to 18 Hen. VII. there were but two churchwardens at Cleeve, who, from 1529, were generally called by the name of St. Michael the Archangel, besides which wardens there were several others, who were yearly the wardens of several lights, as of St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, All Saints, and of the Virgin Mary, and sometimes mention is made of her chapel. There was land in particular fields given for the maintenance of these several lights, and these wardens were called to account solemnly before the parson and parishioners, or else privately to the chief churchwardens, who accounted for the whole. In 1613, there was a fourth added to the number out of the hamlet of Stoke, and ever since there have been four churchwardens." Rudder does not mention this peculiarity.—*J.G.*

CCVI.—STRANGE EPITAPHS.—(See Nos. LXXIX., CVII., and CLXXVIII.) The following are not for imitation:—

#### *Chipping-Campden Church.*

On a marble monument a half-length figure, of admirable workmanship, and under it this inscription:—

"The Most Exquisite Model of Nature's best Workmanship, Y<sup>e</sup>

Richest Magazin of all Divine and Moral Vertues, **PENELOPE NOEL**, Having added to the Nobilitie of her Birth a brighter Shyne of true Noblenesse, y<sup>e</sup> Exemplarie sweetnesse of her Conversation, her Contempt of earthly vanities, and her Zealous affection towards Heaven, after 22 Yeares Devotions commended her Virgin Soule into the hands of its true Brydgroome Jesus Christ, May 17, A<sup>o</sup> 1633. Over whose pretious Dust here reserved her sad parents, Edward L<sup>d</sup> Noel, Visc. Campden, and the Lady Iulian, his Wife, dropt their Teares, and erected this Marble to the Deare Memorie of their unvaluable Losse.

“Superata tellus Sidera donat.”

*Cirencester Church.*

In memory of Hodgkinson Paine, who was killed at the taking of Cirencester by Prince Rupert, there is the following:—

“Here lyeth bvried y<sup>e</sup> Body of Hodgkinson Paine, Clothier, who died y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of Feb., 1642.

“The Poore’s Supplie his life & calling grac’t,  
till Warre’s made rent, & **PAINÉ** from poore displac’t.  
But what made poore vnfortunate **PAINÉ** blest,  
by Warre they lost their **PAINÉ**, yet found noe rest.  
Hee looseing quiet by Warre, yet gained ease;  
by it **PAINÉ**’s life began, and paine did cease.  
And from y<sup>e</sup> troubles here him God did sever  
by death to life, by Warre to peace for ever.”

*Christ Church, Bristol.*

“Here lyeth Thomas Turner, and Mary, his wife. He was twice Master of the Company of Bakers, and twice Churchwarden of this parish. He died March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1654. She died May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1643.

“Like to a Baker’s oven is the grave,  
Wherein the bodies of the faithful have  
A setting in, and where they do remain  
In hopes to rise, and to be drawn again:  
Blessed are they who in the Lord are dead;  
Though set like dough, they shall be drawn like bread.”

*Tytherington Church.*

After a long Latin inscription to the memory of the Rev. Richard Bridges, M.A., Rector of Cromhall, who died in 1657, the following English version of the latter part:—

“Stay, Passenger, whoer Thou art,  
And dropp a teare ere Thou depart:  
Griefe clayms that tribute as a due  
From all Who this Inscription view.  
If Poore, here Lye’s Thy Patron, he  
Who whil’st he Liv’d breath’d charity:  
If Rich, Thy Fellow, who by none  
In Courtesyes Would be out-gone.

Art of the Learned fraternity?  
 The book Saves no man; clerks must dye.  
 A friend? Lament en-tomb'd to see  
 True friend-shipp's None-such, this was He.  
 His Life made Vertue's Value knowne,  
 His Death hath best men's frailty showne.  
 "Goe hence, & imitate."

*Wotton-under-Edge Church.*

"Maria, Uxor Thomæ Veel, filij Thomæ Veel de Alveston, in Com. Gloc., Armig., filia vero Henrici Butler de Hanly, in Agro Dorcestriense, Armig., immaturos ex itineris molestijs gemellos enixa, non sine maximo conjugis dolore expiravit Dec. 16, A.D. 1658°, æt. 24°.

"Huc usq. peregrina, nunc domi.  
 "My journey's at an end, my travaile's done,  
 I'm brought to bed, and now I am at home.  
 "Maria Veel,  
 irâ me leva.  
 "Me Deus oppressit; quis ab illius at levet ira?  
 Me Christus velet, liberet, atque levet.  
 "3<sup>d</sup> Gen. 16. 1 Tim. 2, 15."

*Berkeley Churchyard.*

"Here Resteth The body of Thomas Pearce, who was Five Times Maior of this Towne, who deceased the 25 of Feb., 1665, ætatis 77.

"Here Lyeth Thomas peirce, whom no man taught,  
 Yet he in Iron, Brasse, and Silver wrought;  
 He jacks, and Clocks, and watches (with art) made,  
 And mended too when others worke did fade.  
 of Berkeley five tymes Maior this Artist was,  
 And yet this Maior, this Artist, was but grasse;  
 When his owne watch was Down, on the last Day,  
 He that made watches had not made A Key,  
 To winde it Vp; but Vselesse it must lie  
 Vntill he Rise A Gaine no more to die."

As Mr. J. H. Cooke, of Berkeley, writes in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. ix. 55), "nothing is known here of his parentage or family, and any investigation is at present impossible, as the ancient parish registers were impounded at the House of Lords after the great [Berkeley] peerage case in 1810, and have remained there ever since. The name is an old one in the parish, and still flourishes, under the spelling of Pearce." For the strange epitaph over another of the name in Berkeley Churchyard, see No. CVII.

*Newland Church.*

"Vnder this Stone interr'd doth lie  
 The mirrour of true Charitie:

To God, his Friends, & Country dear,  
 The poor's Supporter far & near.  
 His days hee Spent in peace & Quiet;  
 He never gaue himselfe to riot,  
 A Vertue Strange in those his days  
 When it was scorn'd, & Vice had praise.  
 Hee lived long, and did Surviue  
 Fully the Years of Seventy Five;  
 And at the last expir'd, his date  
 April the 8<sup>th</sup>, (16)68.

"Christopher Bond, Gent."

CCVII.—THE TOMES FAMILY, OF MARSTON SICCA.—(See No. CXVIII.) With reference to what has been stated respecting the will of John Tomes (1537) and some members of the family, it may be noted that there has since appeared in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iii., pp. 273-279, a "pedigree of Tomes, Tombes, Toms, Tommes, Tommys, or Thomme, of Merston or Marston Sicca, al's Dry or Long Marston, Co. Gloucester," communicated by John Tomes, Esq., F.R.S. The pedigree of "Tomes of Marston Sicca" was made out in 1860 by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps from papers placed at his disposal by Mr. Fisher Tomes, and was privately printed by Sir Thomas, with this note appended, "T.P. 1860 (*To be verified*)": it has been corrected and extended from public records, and from papers in the possession of members of the family not accessible to Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1860, and is published in its present form. The reader who desires full particulars must consult the pedigree for himself; but some of the notes appended to it may here be quoted.

The family of Tomes or Tombes has been located in or near the eastern part of this county from an early date, as will be seen by the following scattered notices of the name. In the Subsidy Roll of Edward III., 1327-8, there is mention of a John Thommes and a Walter Thommes living at Stoke, a John Thommes at Aston Somerville, a William Thommen at Clopton, a Peter Thommen at Pebworth, and a Richard Thommen at Ullington, a hamlet in the parish of Pebworth. All these places are in the eastern extremity of the county of Gloucester, and in the hundred of Kiftgate. Again, in the Subsidy of the 15th of Edward III., 1341-2, the following names appear—Robert Tommes living at Slaughter, John Thommes at Turksdeane, and Robert Tommes at Swell,—all parishes on or amongst the Gloucestershire hills, and in the eastern part of the county. In the following century scattered notices occur of individuals of the name at various localities not far distant, but who, like the foregoing, have not yet been identified as members of the Long Marston family. A William Thommes was rector of Whichford, near Moreton-in-Marsh, in 1414; and in an official catalogue of the gentry of the adjoining county of Oxford in the reign of Henry VI., 1422-60, the name of William Tommys appears. At

Whitechurch, in the county of Warwick, but little more than a mile from the borders of Gloucestershire, a William Thommes was rector in June, 1462. Another William Tommes, *alias* Thommys, was in 1460 rector of Binton, in the county of Warwick, but divided only by the river Avon from Gloucestershire, and not three miles from Marston Sicca. Early in the sixteenth century (1504) there was a Nicholas Tommys rector of Arrow, near Alcester; and a William Tomys resigned the vicarage of Stow-on-the-Wold in favour of William Wylles, in 1532. Some of the above were most likely directly connected with the Long Marston family. But the earliest direct connection of the family of Tomes with Marston Sicca which has yet been ascertained from research amongst the public records, may be seen in the Subsidy Roll of the 2nd or 4th year of the reign of Richard II., 1378-80.

There is an indenture between John, abbot of the monastery of Wynhecombe and the convent of the same name on the one part, and William Tommys, Margaret, his wife, Robert and Geoffrey, their sons, on the other part. Lease to the said William, Margaret, Robert, and Geoffrey, and to the eldest son, or Robert, or Geoffrey, of the site of the abbey, manor of Merston, with its houses, demesnes, lands, pastures, and meadows, during their natural lives in survivorship, at the yearly rent of £8, and 13s. 4d. for tithes, with power to distrain. The lessees to repair and maintain. When the steward or cellarer shall come there to hold court or to collect rent, they shall have lodging there, with meat and drink for their men and horses, at the expense of the lessees. The said William, or who ever of them shall be tenant, shall have one coat (*logam*) at the abbot's pleasure. Dated at Wynhecombe, in the Chapter House, 29th September, 18th year of Edward IV., 1479.

Other particulars, which need not be repeated, may be found in the *Miscellanea*, pp. 278, 279.

CCVIII.—THE RESTORATION OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—In a leading article in the *Guardian*, October 1, 1879 (the substance of which may very appropriately be transferred to these pages), it is observed that the restoration of this grand building, which had been re-opened for public worship on Tuesday, the 23rd of the preceding month, stands out among the many restorations of our time as presenting some features of peculiar interest, and as being a true "restoration." The antiquarian fanaticism of the anti-restoration school seems to imply that everything in history, bad or good, wise or unwise, beautiful or ugly, has a right to be preserved; and that while every other generation may write its name on the monumental record of history, our own generation is to be excluded from everything except the duty of simple preservation of the past. It appears to forget that there may be a true originality in selection and adaptation of the old, as well as the actual creation of what is new; and that, after all, our great churches are not only to be cherished as monuments of antiquity, but to be used, as all our

religious and ecclesiastical inheritance is used, for the spiritual needs—the same, and yet not the same—of the present time. But we can see the value of even an exaggerated protest against much destruction, obliterating features characteristic and beautiful in themselves, which has gone on under the name of restoration. At Tewkesbury we are glad to believe that the restoration has well deserved its name. It has been carried out at a cost insignificant in comparison with the sums freely lavished on our cathedrals, and hardly equalling what has been spent on many of our larger parish churches. But, thanks to the massive solidity of the building of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, the main fabric needed but little renewal. Thanks to the skill and good judgment with which the work has been conducted, the effect produced is far out of proportion to the expenditure. All that is really beautiful has been preserved; only the disfigurements of an age which cared not for historic associations and architectural grandeur, have been swept away. There is one great innovation—a wise and magnificent innovation. Never before has the grand interior been open from end to end. In old days the choir was the monastic church, shut off from the parish church in the nave—so distinct that, but for the public spirit of Tewkesbury in the sixteenth century, the choir (deemed by the Visitors “superfluous”) might have passed into private hands, and Tewkesbury in these days have shared the unhappy fate of Arundel. In later times the services shrank into the eastern part of the church, and left the nave unoccupied. Now the whole church is for the first time made one. The very change signifies the obliteration of the hard and fast line between the secular and the religious life, and the devotion of the whole building to the uses of a service of really common prayer. It must justify itself historically, even to the most stubborn adherent of the antiquarian school.

Tewkesbury Abbey well deserved this careful and skilful restoration [which it has received at the hands of Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott and his son and successor, Mr. Oldrid Scott]. Of the three noble churches—Tewkesbury, Malvern, and Pershore—which rise so near one another, and so near the three “Mercian” cathedrals, Tewkesbury is the noblest in itself, and the richest in historic associations. The Norman nave may challenge comparison with Gloucester; the choir of the fourteenth century, with its radiating chapels, from the centre of which the Lady chapel once stretched eastward, is unrivalled among our English churches, except by the unique beauty of Westminster Abbey. Each of these two different parts of the church has a striking unity of its own; both, generally speaking, harmonize admirably, as the choir arches built on the massiveness of the old Norman pillars testify. The restoration only needed to give fair play to the intrinsic grandeur of the church, and to unite in one view the beauty of its two great portions. This it has admirably done in the interior. Outside, though probably there has been

much substantial repair, the Abbey looks much as it has always looked, standing out in a massive and somewhat severe simplicity, and well set (so to speak) in the green burial-ground and the fine old trees of its churchyard. Hardly any spot in England is richer in its inheritance of historic recollections. The memory of the Saxon Abbey carries us back to a generation or two after Augustine; the Abbey, as it now is, bears the impress in its architecture of two memorable periods—first, the period of the great impulse given by the Norman Conquest to the whole civilization of England, and next, the first rise of the greatness of true England under the later Plantagenets; the splendid series of tombs carries the history on in a continuous line to the Wars of the Roses, and hardly less sacred to the historian are the unmarked graves in which the victims of the final struggle at Tewkesbury lie; the ruins and remains of the old monastic buildings themselves are the visible tokens of the storm of destruction and spoliation which heralded the Reformation of the sixteenth century. The hand of innovation may well deal gently with so venerable an historic monument, and the foot tread lightly as on sacred ground.

Perhaps in the history of more than seven hundred years, the Abbey has never seen services in all points equal to those of the past week. But it is impossible to avoid the inquiry, how such a church can be maintained without a collegiate body of clergy, such as it was intended to enlist in its service, and out of the weak resources of an impoverished living—how it will find full scope without any diocesan position, simply as the parish church of a comparatively small town. A cathedral it can scarcely be, even in any future subdivision of dioceses, for it stands too near Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. But why should not some function be found for collegiate churches which are not cathedrals? Why, with a view to such function, should not a body of clergy be gathered in them, other than a chapter? There might be some diocesan institutions which could find a home there—perhaps a theological college, with its staff of clergy and candidates—perhaps such a diocesan body of “evangelists” as might well find abundant scope for service under episcopal sanction, especially in the great towns. When we see these magnificent structures standing ready for occupation, we cannot but hope that, sooner or later, the right occupiers will be found. “Pull down the nests,” said a shrewd old revolutionist, “and the rooks will fly.” Now that we have built or restored the nests, may not a new spiritual progeny wing their way thither?

CCIX.—THE POYNTZ FAMILY, OF IRON ACTON.—(Reply to No. CLXII.) The will of Sir John Poyntz cannot be found. Sir Charles Poyntz was his son by his fourth wife, Grissel Roberts.—*H. L. Thompson, M.A., Iron Acton Rectory.*

Many thanks for the information conveyed in your letter relative to Sir Charles Poyntz. Mr. Thompson takes the same view I do as

to this Charles being the son of Sir John; but I have been unable to find any *evidence* to corroborate my belief, and should be very grateful if he, or any other correspondent, would give me some authority for this, as it is the only link I require for a long pedigree of the Iron Acton Poyntz family.—*C.P.S., Pall Mall, London.*

CCX.—ENDYMION PORTER AND BISHOP GOODMAN.—(See No. CXCVI.) The following letter, which I copied a few days ago in the Public Record Office, will be read with interest, not only with respect to Endymion Porter, but also to another Gloucestershire man, Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester.—*John Maclean.*

1629, Oct. 31, Winyard.\* Bishop Goodman of Gloucester to Endymion Porter (Holograph).

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr,—

I should not willingly giue you a denial in a Reasonable request, but if your mother intreats, then I must be Comānded; the poor request which you made concerninge the Apparators place in Camden Deanery, as soon as I can dispose of it w<sup>th</sup>out wronginge another (and thereby wronginge myne owne Conscience), it shall be conferred vpon yo<sup>r</sup> Servant: soe much I haue signified already to M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Sutton, one of my Chancellors, & soe much haue I signified to this bearer, M<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Baker, my other Chancellor, whome I have intreated in p<sup>son</sup> to attend you, that if you should require any thinge else in my dioces he might do you service, & if he should haue occasion to use your helpe at Court you should finde him a very honest & thankefull man. And soe disiringe you to take acquaintance of him, w<sup>th</sup> my servies to yo<sup>r</sup> good mother, & to yo<sup>r</sup> wife, beseeching God to bless you & all yours, I rest

Your friend and headsmā,

To be Comānded,  
Godfr. Glouc.

Winyard, 31<sup>st</sup> Octo. 1629.

To my Hon<sup>ble</sup> & Worthy  
good ffreind M<sup>r</sup> Endymion  
Porter, of his Majesties  
bedchamber,

giue these.

[Seal with Arms—*Upon a fess three birds' heads, erased; and Crest—Upon an esquire's helmet a bird, rising.* These were not the Bishop's arms. He bore: *Per pale erm. and sa., a double-headed eagle, displayed, or. Upon a canton, az., a martlet of the third.*

See *State Papers, Dom. Corr.*, vol. cl., No. 109.]

CCXI.—THE TOMES FAMILY, OF MARSTON SICCA.—(See No. CCVII.) It has occurred to me that through *Gloucestershire Notes*

\* "The first thing he [Bishop Frampton] did, after he quited the Deanery, (which house was better'd by him), was to contrive the reparation of that large old building, the sole mansion of the sea [*sic*], the famous pallace of the Vineyard, corruptly Winyard, built by the Abott of Gloster, being burnt by the rebells in detestation of Blahop Goodman, lying a mile out of the town westward and never rebuilt since the restoration."—*The Life of Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester*, p. 120.

and *Queries* I might learn some particulars desired in connection with the pedigree published in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, October, 1879. For instance, the following. My grandfather and others of the same generation often stated that his grandmother, Ann Tomes, being the heiress of the family estate, her friends, in order to preserve the name, advertised for a husband of the name of Tomes; that several persons in answer went to Marston; and that she selected William Tomes, of Kenchester, Co. Hereford. This advertisement must, I think, have been inserted in the Gloucestershire or Worcestershire newspapers, and some time between the years 1730 and 1735. Their eldest son was born in 1736. Possibly some of your readers may have in their possession old local newspapers of the period, from which a copy of the advertisement in question might be obtained.—*John Tomes, F.R.S., Upwood Gorse, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*

CCXII.—WANTNER'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLECTIONS."—(Reply to No. CXCIX.) I beg to send a short notice of Wantner's MS., which I hope may be of use. Abel Wantner's Collections for Gloucestershire are amongst Archdeacon Furney's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. They are dated 1714, and form one folio volume of 283 leaves; and are divided into five books: i. The City; ii. The Abbey and Cathedral; iii. The County, in its civil jurisdiction; iv. The Diocese, with very brief notes of each parish; and v. "The Honourarie Part," being a list of Nobility and Gentry, with seats and arms, from 1154.

Lot 635 in Peter Le Neve's sale in 1731 is described as "Arms of the Gentry of Glouc., collected by Abel Wantner, 1683." It is noted in a copy of the catalogue in the Bodleian as having been bought by [Thomas] Mertin [of Thetford] for 3s. But it does not occur in Martin's Sale Catalogues in 1773-4.—*Wm. Dunn Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library.*

The late Mr. Counsel, in his *History of Gloucester* (Gloucester, 1829), p. 143, has stated that "Abel Wantner, who compiled collections for the county, lies buried in this [St. John Baptist's] church, and happy it is for his memory that they were never published"; but he merely quotes Fosbrooke, (whose words have been given in No. CXCIX.), without acknowledgment, and does not appear to have examined for himself.

CCXIII.—THE BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. John Taylor, in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, May 15, 1879, wrote as follows:—In its origin the school is a rare example of a monastic foundation being sold to lay impropriation, and transformed in character some years before the Parliamentary dissolution of religious houses. Lord de la Warr, whose family had held the Priory (or Hospital) of St. Bartholomew, in Christmas-Street, at least from the 13th century, in 1531 covenanted with Robert Thorne, merchant, to convey for special considerations the entire manor and lordship hitherto held by the master and the brothers and sisters of that

priory, to establish a free grammar school in accordance with the mind of John Barlow, Dean of Westbury-upon-Trym, and three others named in the charter of conveyance; "the masters and ushers to teach grammar within the said school to all children and others that should repair to the said school for learning and knowledge of the Latin tongue." The statutes ordained that a solemn obit or commemoration should be kept yearly on the 11th of October, at the Bartholomew, to pray for the soul of the Lord de la Warr, and for the souls of such of his ancestors as were named in the deed of impropriation; such obit to be kept with ten priests and six clerks; and at each celebration the poor were to receive at least one hundred pence. Robert Thorne further engaged that the scholars of the new school should say such prayers at their departing in the evening as the Lord de la Warr should appoint; also that the almspeople then in the priory should not be dismissed, but should have 5d. a week each for their lives, if they chose to continue. Under the date 1574, in the archives of the school, there is a charge for the erection of a scaffold in front of the Bartholomew Hospital for the boys to cheer Queen Bess as she passed in procession to the Cathedral. In 1769 the school was removed to Orchard-street, on the site of the dissolved Hospital of the Gaunts.

Mr. Taylor has further remarked that the local Archæological Society would do well to turn their attention to the remains of the former habitation of the Grammar School, in Christmas-Street. These remains, though not extensive, consisting principally of a deeply-recessed Early English porch, with an inner arcade on either side, are some of the most interesting fragments of the thirteenth century town. The head of the outer arch, which is of an unusual character, being struck from four centres and therefore depressed in form, through careless treatment has become disjointed, and unless attention is given to cement the stones, the whole threatens shortly to sink into a heap of rubbish.

CCXIV.—WILLIAM WOODWALL, MINISTER OF STROUD, 1609.—In Fisher's *Stroud*, p. 247, there is this paragraph:—"We have not been able to learn, with certainty, the name of any chaplain or curate before Mr. Day, in 1624; but in the feoffment of February 12, 1636, one of the charity 'tenements' conveyed thereby to new trustees, is said to have been formerly in the tenure of William Woodwall, clerk, and another in the tenure of Walter Sweeper, who in a subsequent feoffment is called clerk. We also find by the same deed, that Mr. Crump, the then curate, occupied one of the feoffees' houses; and by a feoffment of March 22, 1677, that Mr. Pleydell, the then curate, occupied the house formerly of Walter Sweeper; as did Mr. Johns in 1728. Walter Sweeper was buried here June 9, 1636, and William Woodwall on March 3, 1636-7. It appears, therefore, probable that Walter Sweeper and William Woodwall had once filled the office of chaplain; and that one of them had been the immediate predecessor or successor of Mr. Day."

It may be stated here, that the first mention of Stroud or its curates in the register of the diocese of Gloucester, is to be found in "A Book of Oaths and Declarations in Ordinations and Preferences," as follows:—"November 16, 1686. Ego, Franciscus Owen, A.M., nunc licentiandus et admittendus ad inserviendum curiæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Strowd, in diocesi Gloucesteriensi, omnibus Articulis subscribo.—*Fiat licentia*;" and also, that Mr. Fisher, to whose volume I am indebted for this reference, must have been very painstaking in his researches.

But I can throw additional light upon the ministry of Mr. Woodwall, having lately secured a copy of *A Sermon Vpon the xij. xij. and xiiij. Verses of the xiiij. Chapter of Ezechiel*, "by William Woodwall, Minister and Preacher of the word 1609." It was "preached at Strowd, in the Countie of Glocester, and published for the good of the church Melitant;" it was printed in London "by E.A. for Ed. White, & are to be solde at his shop neere the little North doore of [Old] S. Paules Church, at the Signe of the Gunne. 1609." In it "are chiefly shewed both the originall & accidentall causes of euerie dearth and famine, and especially of this dearth in England now 1608 and 1609; with the effects and Fruites of the same, as also the helps & remedies therof, if they may be speedily and effectually practised." And there "is added a like Meditation of the same Author, upon the 26 verse of the 11. Chapter of Salomons Prouerbs, which may be called the Poore mans Plea."

In the address "to His Christian Bretheren of the Clergie," prefixed to the sermon, he gives them some good advice:—"For as much as euerie true Minister is the Lords watch-man, and thereupon bound by the band of obedience towards God, to blow the Trumpet, and warne the people, when he seeth the sword of the Lord come vpon the land, that is, the Plague of Pestilence, dearth, Famine, War, or any such like: and for that I haue not hitherto seene or heard of anye warning giuen by any brother in publike of this sword of the lord laide vpon this land, by dearth of Corne and other commodities, although I esteemed myselfe the moste vn-worthie of all others, yet I could not withholde from the publishinge of this little paper-worke, hoping that it might be a motiue vnto those that are better able to take this matter in hand, or at least a discharge vnto myself of that Talent that God hath giuen me, the which mine endeuour if it please Almighty God to blesse, I shall account my trauel wel bestowed. . . . A sorry watchman would he be counted of his Captaine, that being set to watch the Citty, would sleep in the night and play in the day, and let the enemy come in which way he would: so careles no doubt are many at this day amongst vs, who being set to watch ouer the house of the Lord, let the lords enemies come in and out, which way they list. . . . Therefore looke vnto it, my bretheren, that ye be not found negligent in the worke of the Lord, I say, that ye be not hot nor cold, but

zealous for the Lords gloria. Giue the Lord no rest day nor night, but call vpon him continually, call vpon them likewise that are comitted to your charge, that euery man may know his own disease, and break off his sins by repentance, and do the work of the Lord faithfully, as it becometh good disposers of those treasures committed vnto your trust, not looking so much vnto those things that concerne your own estate in this life, as vnto the things of the Lord Iesus, his flocke, his lambes, his sheepe, his People, his Church, his kingdome; which grace the Lord grant vs for his Christs sake. Amen."

The sermon is a good practical discourse; but it must be passed by for the present, in order that, as Mr. Woodwall did not in the first instance forget the clergy, we may see what special advice he kept in store for the laity.

Appended to the sermon there is "a prouerbe pronounced to all the cruell, couetous, and hard-hearted Corne-maisters, Cloath-maisters, and al other olde Pinching penny-fathers at this day amongst vs, who esteem more of their vnrighteous Mammon then of the counsell of Christ our blessed Sauour, who aduertiseth them to make them friends therof in due time that they might be receiued into euerlasting tabernacles, and yet will not." "I maruaile," he boldly tells them, "that the rich men of these our daies do no better looke vnto it, then many of them doe, especiall ye such as hauing the substance of this world in such superfluitie and aboundance as they haue: for was it not vpon great reason that our Sauour did so say, seeing that the desire of money is the root of all euill, and they that will be rich fall into tēptation and snares, and into manye foolish and noysome lusts, which drown mē in perdition & destructiō: as we may easily see & perceiue both by the manifolde vanities they doe embrace and maintaine, as also by the sundrie wickednesses and corruptions they doe commit through the power and strength, I would say, the vaine hope & confidence they haue in their wealth: some building Babel or Towers of confusion, some heaping vp Mydæs mountaines, and cannot tell who shall inherit or dispend them: some as *Diues* in vanitie of apparell, some in superfluitie of meats, wines, drinks; & some in hawking, hunting, Cock-fighting, Beare-bayting, Dycing, dauncing: and others in Tobacco taking, dispending their reuenews, or the greatest part thereof; for what is it to see a yong man of twentie foure yeres, healthy in body, sound in constitution, to dispend an hundred markes *per annum* in Tobacco, when as his Father, Grandfather, & whole generation before him, happilye neuer in all their time spent one farthing that way? What a vanitie is it then for a man to spend so much that way, without the which hee may liue wel enough? . . . Then high time it is for the greate ones of this world, the greate rich *Diueses* I meane, that spend so manye poundes and pence in meere vanities, in effecting or bringing to passe so many greate & greeuous corruptions, (as many of them

do) to looke & consider with themselves in time, what will bee the end of all this? verilye none other then what is expressed in this prouerb & sentence of Salomon heere following. First, that they shall but gaine the curse of the people; Secondly of God: for the preventing and auoiding of both which, I haue thought good to giue this admonition to all that haue their eyes open, I meane any sparke of grace, that they might yet in time bethinke themselues, and turne to the Lord from their euill waies. Be counselled therefore, O ye rich, & receiue the word of exhortation," etc.

Sundry passages in his Meditation on Prov. xi. 26, "which," as he states, "may fitly be called the Poore mans Plea," might be quoted; but I must forbear. I shall give merely his concluding address "to the indifferent Reader," as follows:—"Even as I had finished this trauell, there came vnto mee certaine persons of the Countie and confines where I dwelled, with a written Paper in their hands, signifying therein what paines and cost they had vndertaken, and what troubles they had endured in seeking to redresse, or at the least to restraine the Transportation of Corne, and all other victualls, (fruite only except) from the Townes of Bewdley, Tewx-burie, and the Citties of Worcester and Gloucester, unto Bristowe, &c.; wherein also it appeared, that by the good meanes & care of some of the higher powers they had obtained Letters of command to the Iustices of Peace within the countie of Gloucester, to appoint certaine honest and substantiall men to be searchers of all such boates or vessels as should passe on the riuier of Seauerne, frō any of the foresaid places to another place, by which good means it hath pleased God somewhat to mittigate the daily encreasing price of corn & graine amongst vs. But for as much as it was giuen mee to vnderstand at the same time, by those parties that came to sollicit this cause, that the most part of those persons so appointed by the Iustices to be searchers, were very wealthy men; that is to say, either great Corne-maisters, or cloathiers, & therefore for their owne parts had no greate cause to indure the paines, which was needefull in this busines to bee taken; & the rest of the being of meaner condition & state, and therefore not so wel able to beare the daily charges about this employment, (as beeing more desirous to haue it better effected, then the rest) craued the assistance of the Parishes and Towne-shippes adioyning, by some beneuolent collection, for the suppliing of their expences, promising with all a more diligent and dayly attendance vppon the said search. The which their so honest, needfull, and necessarie a Petition, I not only presentlye tendered to make knowne; but also for the better continuance therof, I thought good to giue some intelligence heerein, that euerie good Christian, that either regardeth the crie of the poore, or the loue of his Neighbour, may put to his helping hand, to so good and charitable an action. Wherefore now in as much as it hath pleased God by the Doctrine of his word to giue vs the true knowledge and vnderstanding of the verie originall cause of this present dearth, and

both opened and offered vnto vs the meanes to preuent and take away the same ; let vs not be slacke to ioyne both heart and hand, purse and prayer, minde & money for the speedy redressing of this euill, so iustly imposed and laide vpon vs, for such causes as haue bene by vs committed. God graunt that wee bee not receiuers of the grace of God in vaine, nor turne his grace into Wantonnesse, least while we say peace, peace, the Lord of Hostes come against vs with his great Armie, the sound of a Trumpet, voice of an Arch-angell, consuming fire, and such like."

Unless Mr. Woodwall was what we have no grounds for supposing him to have been, he was a faithful and outspoken "Minister and Preacher of the word," two hundred and seventy years ago, in the parish of Stroud.

CCXV.—WILLIAM BROUGH, D.D., DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.—(Reply to No. CCIV.) Dean Brough must have been disappointed with regard to the rectory of Beverston. See the inscription over the grave of the second Richard Hall in Beverston Church (given in *Dursley and its Neighbourhood*, p. 157), which covers the years 1646-1684. Walker states that a Dr. Estcourt was ejected; but Hall seems to have held on, and no ejection to have taken place.—*John H. Blunt, M.A., Beverston Rectory, Tetbury.*

CCXVI.—"GLOUCESTER ALARM."—In the archives of Lyme Regis there is this entry:—

"*Town Account Book.*

"1661. For the four soldiers and drummers for service on the Gloucester alarm and candles, 10s. 6d."

What was the Gloucester alarm? This inquiry was long since made in *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. iii. 278), but, so far as I am aware, has not been answered.—*J.G.*

CCXVII.—FOSBROOKE'S "HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE."—At the end of the second volume of Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucestershire* (Gloucester, 1807, 2 vols., 4to.) there is this notice:—"Mr. Fosbrooke, having been obliged, through the limitation of the work, to omit much entertaining and general matter respecting the county, solicits the encouragement of the Subscribers to a short appendix, of six numbers only, at 2s. each small, 2s. 6d. large; one number to be published every quarter, or thereabouts." Can you tell me whether this appendix was compiled, and has appeared in print? I am well acquainted with Mr. Fosbrooke's *History of the City of Gloucester* (London, 1819), and sundry other works by him.—*J.G.*

CCXVIII.—GROSE'S "ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES": GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—It may be noted that in *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, by Francis Grose, Esq., F.A.S., (6 vols., 4to., London, 1773-1787), there are, with a map of Gloucestershire and full letter-press description of each engraving, nine illustrations of old buildings within the county. In vol. i. there are four, viz.:—

(1) St. Briavel's Castle, from a drawing in 1775 by Hooper, engraved by Sparrow.—“The front seen in this [N.W.] view still serves for a prison; but will in a few years be habitable only by owls and jackdaws. About a year ago a lofty tower on the south side fell down into the ditch by which the castle is surrounded.”

(2) Lanthony Priory, from a drawing in 1775 by Hooper, engraved by Roberts.—“This view shews the grand entrance of the monastery, which, when entire, probably consisted of a large gate and two posterns. Only one of the latter now remains; over it are three coats of arms: first, under a crown, the arms of England; second, on the left a bend, cottised between six lions; and on the right a saltire between three birds. The royal arms, placed in the centre, are considerably larger than the other two.”

(3) Lanthony Priory, from a drawing in 1775 by Hooper, engraved by Record.—“The remains of this priory are very extensive; they are now converted into a farmhouse, with its offices; many of them are partly built with stone, and partly with timber, lath, and plaister. Here are also divers brick buildings. The building here delineated is vulgarly called The Church; but certainly was nothing more than a barn or storehouse, it being lighted and aired by chinks, instead of windows; besides, its size and plainness ill suit the church of so rich an abbey, where, doubtless, all the decorations of the stile of architecture then in fashion would have been employed. The inside of this, as well as of the gate, is of brick.”

(4) Thornbury Castle, from a drawing in 1763 by Richards, engraved by Sparrow.

In vol. v. there are five more, viz:—

(5) “The Abbot of Cirencester's” Villa at Rodmarton, from a drawing in 1785, engraved by Newton.—“The building [which ‘seems very ancient, and according to the stile of those times, even magnificent’] is of stone, and has several ancient church-like windows, with carved mullions; it was not long since inhabited by a farmer, but at present is used for a granary.”

(6) Beverstone Castle, from a drawing in 1785, engraved by Newton.—“Part of this castle [the west side of which is here shewn] has been fitted up for a farmhouse. The gate, or chief entrance, was on the east side, flanked by two towers; part only of one remains.”

(7) Cross in Iron Acton Churchyard, from a drawing in 1786 by Lysons, engraved by Sparrow.

(8) Priory and Kitchen of Stanley St. Leonard's, from a drawing in 1786 by Lysons, engraved by Newton.—“This view shews the old kitchen, and some other parts of that monastery. Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, says ‘the old priory-house was taken down about thirty years ago, and the outward walls of a good house were built on the very spot of ground whereon it stood; but the inside is not yet finished.’ Rudder's *History* was printed in

1779, so that the house must have been pulled down about the year 1749. The church, part of which appears in this view, is built in the form of a cross, and has a large tower, once crowned with a high spire in the midst. This tower is of a very singular construction, having a double wall, with a passage and recesses between them."

(9) St. Swithen's Church, Stanley St. Leonard's, from a drawing in 1786 by Lysons, engraved by Newton.

The foregoing brief particulars have been given, that the reader may examine and see what changes have since taken place within the comparatively short period of one hundred years.

CCXIX.—ROBERT RAIKES, THE FOUNDER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—(See No. CXLVIII.) I have been hoping for years that my race of life will not be run until the erection of a memorial marble statue in Gloucester Cathedral to Robert Raikes, the *Founder* of Sunday Schools; and what more fitting time than before the Centenary of Sunday Schools dawns upon us, July, 1880? I never could understand why it was sought to divide *that* honour due to Robert Raikes with any other person whatsoever. Not that I complain of the association of the name of the Rev. Thomas Stock with Robert Raikes in the painted-glass window, to be placed in St. John's Church, in this city, of which the former was rector. That is appropriate. All honour to the Rev. Thomas Stock, and to others who entered into the labours of Robert Raikes; but to Robert Raikes, and to him only, is due the title of *founder* of Sunday Schools. There has been a great waste of ink and paper on the subject, into which in past years I unwittingly was drawn. The subject is beyond controversy. The evidence which I offered in the year 1864 has never been explained away. A sermon was preached in Painswick Church by the Rev. Dr. Glasse, on Sunday, September 24, 1786, in behalf of Sunday Schools, in which Robert Raikes, who was present, was addressed as "the original author of these excellent institutions." That sermon was afterwards printed and published by request, with this dedication:—"To Mr. Robert Raikes, of the City of Gloucester, an instructor of the ignorant, and a father to the poor, to whose piety and zeal, in the first institution and subsequent encouragement of Sunday Schools, every friend to religion is indebted, the following discourse, preached at his request, is inscribed, as a token of friendship, approbation, and esteem." Much ingenuity has been employed to explain away the dedication. But something more has been done. A perfectly just and upright man as Robert Raikes was, he has been held up to the opprobrium of the world in the accusation preferred against him of sheer dishonesty in accepting praise to which he was not entitled, to say nothing of Dr. Glasse (who was so well known in Gloucester society, and the companion of Royalty), who knew advisedly what he was saying, conniving at such alleged duplicity. To those who prefer truth to that which is apocryphal I appeal, and I hope I shall

not appeal in vain. I shall at the fitting time republish this sermon, and attach thereto a copy of an original portrait of Robert Raikes, the proceeds of which I purpose to devote towards a statue.—HENRY JEFFS, Gloucester, October, 1879.

CCXX.—SLAD OR SLADE, A LOCAL NAME.—(Replies to No. LXXVII.; see also No. CXXX.) In answer to a similar inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 348), further replies have been received (xii. 278), as follows:—

(1) At Gravelley Hill, close to Birmingham, is an old road running between two ranges of undulating hills called "The Slade." I have reason to believe that the name is one of considerable antiquity. I can speak confidently of its being so called for more than a century, from hearing aged members of my own family so describe it more than fifty years ago. The ground in the neighbourhood is peculiarly formed, and the road so called looks as if some mighty boulder had "slid" along between the hills, forming a level road for more than a mile in length. The town of Birmingham is now spreading out its mighty arms, and including this most beautiful spot in its embrace. Villas are springing up, and on my last visit I was surprised to find that this glade had been re-christened, and was in the future to be known as Slad Road.—Father Frank.

(2) In the village of Mobberley, Cheshire, a portion of the road which runs between two high banks is called "The Slade." There is another, and apparently an older, road, but which is now only a footway, running along the top of one of the banks, past some cottages, and communicating again with the lower end of the slade. I have always imagined that this was the original road, when possibly the slade itself was merely a rough, wooded "drumble," as we call it in Cheshire. I do not remember the banks of the slade being wooded, but I remember them when they were rough, uncultivated, and unenclosed, with several large trees standing upon them. There is a curious mistake in the new Ordnance parish maps. The sappers who surveyed the parish have, no doubt, been told that a certain very old cottage is called "Slade Cottage," but the name not being understood, it is put down in the map "*Slate Cottage*," which is not a very appropriate name for a house that has always been thatched, and has not a slate upon its roof.—Robert Holland.

(3) By reference to back numbers of "N. & Q.," under the head of "Sleight : Slade," various comments will be found. In one of them I gave the term as from "Sax. *slidan* = to slide," having reference to the sides, slopes, or declivities of hills, &c., which interpretation has never yet been controverted.—C. Chattock.

(4) In the parish of Plumstead, Kent, is a deep, stony ravine, called "The Slade." It is assumed to have been, in remote ages, a creek, one of the many arms of the river Thames on its way to the sea.—E.C.G.

CCXXI.—DISSOLVED GLOUCESTERSHIRE MONASTERIES.—Appended to Bohn's *Law of Tithes* (London, 1730) there is "A List

of Abbies, Monasteries, &c., which on the general Survey taken 26 H. 8. were returned to be of 200*l*. Value and upwards, per Ann., and consequently were dissolved by Stat. 31 H. 8., and thereby discharged of the Payment of Tithes; with what Order they were of, and the Times of their Foundations." The particulars given of the Gloucestershire monasteries are as follows :—

		ORDER.	FOUNDED.	VALUE.
Bristol	Abbey...	C. Aust.	Temp. Hen. I.	670 13 11
Hayles	" ...	Cist.	An. 1246	357 07 08
Winchcomb	" ...	Ben.	An. 787	759 11 09
Tewkesbury	" ...	Ben.	An. 715	1598 01 05
Cirencester	" ...	C. Aust.	Temp. Hen. I.	1051 07 01
Kingswood	" ...	Cist.	An. 1139	244 11 02
Gloucester	" ...	Ben.	An. 680	1946 05 09
Lanthony Priory	...	C. Aust.	An. 1136	648 19 11

CCXXII.—THE PETTAT FAMILY.—The following particulars of this family, copied from five large tombs in Stonehouse Churchyard, in July, 1879, are worthy of being placed on record :—

(1) "In memory of Esther, the wife of Thomas Pettat, of this parish, who died the 26<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1731, *ætate* sue 53.

"Underneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Thomas Pettat, Esq<sup>r</sup>, late of this parish, who departed this life the fifth day of February, 1767, aged 78 years. Also are deposited the remains of Catherine, wife of the above Thomas Pettat, who departed this life the sixth day of May, 1766, aged 66 y<sup>rs</sup>."

(2) "This monument is erected to the memory of Sophia, first wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Pettat, Vicar of this parish, and a niece of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Samson Harris, the previous Incumbent. She died April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1764, aged 24 years.

"In memory of Thomas John Pettat (formerly Cap<sup>tn</sup> in the Q.O. 7<sup>th</sup> Hussars), eldest son of the late Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas and Ann Frances Pettat. He was born on the 17<sup>th</sup> of December, 1808; died 17<sup>th</sup> of April, 1857. His mortal remains lie in the adjoining south family-vault."

(3) "M. S. Thomas Pettat, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who died May the 8<sup>th</sup>, 1804, aged 67 years. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart<sup>t</sup>, of Hill House, in this county, who is left a disconsolate widow to deplore her irreparable loss, and at whose request this tomb is erected.

"Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Jane, relict of Thomas Pettat, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who died Jan<sup>ry</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1810, aged 71 years.

"Also in memory of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Charles Richard Pettat, Rector of the parishes of Ashe and Dean, in Hampshire (the second and youngest son of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Pettat and Anne Frances, his wife), who was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1813, and died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of January, 1873, and whose mortal remains are interred in the adjoining vault."

(4) "Sacred to the memory of Richard Pettat, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Ebley, in this county, who departed this life the 18<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord 1809, aged 68 years.

"Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Martha Pettat, wife of Richard Pettat, Esq<sup>r</sup>. She departed this life the 6<sup>th</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord 1809, aged 70 years."

(5) "Sacred to the revered memory of the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Pettat, A.M., upwards of forty years Vicar of this parish. The genuine piety and heartfelt zeal with which he devoted himself to the faithful discharge of all the various duties of his sacred profession, gained him the universal affection of his parishioners. Charitable and humane to the poor, mild, cheerful, and unassuming in his manners, he lived truly an example of Christian goodness, and died, universally beloved and deeply lamented, Jan<sup>y</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 1811, aged 72 years.

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Pettat, M.A., for many years Rector of Hatherop & Beverstone, both in this county, and son of the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Pettat & Martha, his wife, who died, universally beloved & regretted, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March, 1839, aged 67.

"Also to the memory of Anne Frances, the beloved wife of the above Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Pettat, eldest daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of Welton Place, Northamptonshire, who departed this life August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1817, aged 45.

"Sacred to the memory of Martha, relict of the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Pettat, eldest daughter of Sir Howe Hicks, Bart, of Witcombe Park, in this county. She closed a well-spent life on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1826, in the 84<sup>th</sup> year of her age."

In place of the second of the above inscriptions there was, as given by Rudder (p. 703), the following one, which has disappeared:—

"This monument is erected in sincere regard to the memory of M<sup>rs</sup> Sophia Pettat, late wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Pettat, the present Vicar of y<sup>e</sup> parish, and niece to his worthy predecessor, y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> Samson Harris. The unaffected piety and affability which regulated her conduct, might reflect ample evidence to the value of her character, did not respect to that modesty which shunn'd all public testimony to her merits, check the enlargement of this tribute even to her lifeless remains. The submission and fortitude with which she sustained the torture of a long and painful illness, until patience had her perfect work, gave amazing proofs of the amiableness of her temper; and strongly illustrated the comforts of the Christian hope. By the merciful call of divine Providence she was admitted to that place where the weary be at rest, April the 24<sup>th</sup>, 1764, aged 24 years."

With reference to the Rev. Thomas Pettat, mentioned in the fifth inscription, this statement appears in Blunt's *Dursley and its Neighbourhood* (1877), p. 162:—"Thomas Pettat succeeded Mr. John Savage (1803-1839). He was rector of Hatherop. An old man, a regular Church-goer, who lived through most of that time, says that he never saw Mr. Pettat in Beverston, and never heard of


anyone who ever saw him there." But culpable as he was, he did not altogether neglect the district; for while he left the discharge of his ministerial duties to an assistant (who, during part of the long term of thirty-six years, held likewise the curacy of another parish, and kept a school for boys), he obtained an Enclosure Act (43 Geo. III., c. 144) "for re-adjusting the lands of the parish, and for commuting the tithes in kind to a rent-charge."

Mention has been made of the Rev. Samson Harris: he was not neglectful of his responsibilities; and over his grave in the same churchyard may be read what follows:—"This monument is erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev<sup>d</sup> Samson Harris, M.A. (thirty-five years Vicar of this parish), a divine eminently distinguished for his exemplary piety, learning, and indefatigable diligence in the work of the ministry. Deeply impressed with the sacred truths of the Gospel, he recommended them to others with a most persuasive energy & truly Xtian example, displaying in his own conduct the most lively evidence of sincerity, his whole life being one continued practice of every Christian & social virtue. He died, deservedly lamented, Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1763, in the 66<sup>th</sup> year of his age. Reader, go, & imitate. Here also is inter'd the body of Sophia, relict of the late Rev<sup>d</sup> Samson Harris, who departed this life April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1767, in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of her age." The old adage, "False as monumental brass," has too frequently been found to be true; and therefore it may be well to quote a memorandum entered and signed by Mr. Harris in one of his registers, to confirm the truth of the good character here ascribed to him:—"The congregation being much larger than the church would receive with convenience, and the church itself darkened and deformed by two galleries in the midst of it, in the year 1746 I built a new isle, with stone from Dovro wood, which was given by Robert Ball, Esq. [lord of the manor], and brought gratis to the churchyard by Mr. Richard Merrett, of Ebley; besides this, I had great encouragement by fair promises, but no other assistance, so that the building cost me above £150, which I shall think well laid out, if it serves, as I intended it should, to the glory of God, the convenience of the people, and for the benefit of my successors."

CCXXIII.—"THE GLOUCESTER SPA."—The waters of this Spa, now neglected and almost unknown, were in times past highly appreciated for their medicinal virtues, as an advertisement, taken from the *Gloucester Journal*, June 29, 1789, will suffice to show:—

The proprietor of the Gloucester Spa begs leave most respectfully to inform the nobility and gentry, and the public in general, that Dr. Hemmings' Analysis upon the medicinal virtues of the water, in which will be mentioned a number of remarkable cures performed by the said water, will be out of the press this week, and may be had of Mr. Harward, Gloucester; Mr. Bulgin, Bristol; Mr. Crutwell, Bath; Mr. Tymbs, Worcester; Mr. Tudors, Monmouth; Mr. Jenner, Stroud; Miss Prosser, Ross; Mr. Hartlebury, Tewkesbury; Mr.

Smith, Cirencester; Mr. Downes, Carmarthen; Mr. Allen, Hereford; Mr. Harward, Cheltenham; and at the Spa House.

 Public breakfast every Thursday during the season, attended by part of the band of the Gloucestershire Militia.

N.B.—Board and lodging at the Spa House, which is elegantly fitted up for that purpose.

By the desire of several people of distinction, the celebrated Musical Child will perform next Thursday, at the public breakfast.

CCXXIV.—WINSTONE PARISH CHURCH.—The old church of Winstone, on the Cotteswolds, half way between Gloucester and Cirencester, having been restored under the direction of Messrs. Waller and Son, of Gloucester, was re-opened on Tuesday, November 7, 1876. The building is very small, consisting of only a nave and chancel, with south porch and small saddle-backed tower. The north and south doors are specimens of interesting Norman work, as are also the chancel arch, the nave, and one of the north windows. One peculiarity of the building is that there is no east window to the chancel—a peculiarity exhibited in one or two other churches in the neighbourhood. The east wall was taken down and carefully examined for traces of a window, but none could be found. Upon the chancel arch and surrounding walls were discovered traces of early painting, but, as is often the case with these ancient remains, the colours were so decayed, and the painting itself in so friable a condition, that it was impossible to preserve it. It was evident that there had been decoration at more than one period, as after the upper coat came off there was another underneath, but a great portion of it had so perished that it was impossible to decipher what the subject of the work had been. Prior to the restoration, the chancel, the nave walls, and the roofs were in a dilapidated state. The nave roof has been entirely stripped, and partly new-timbered; buttresses have been placed against the nave walls in several places to ensure their stability; and the chancel has been almost entirely rebuilt and re-roofed. The church has been re-floored and re-seated, and a new vestry built. The chancel floor is covered with Godwin's tiles, and the church placed in good order throughout, including the hanging of the bells. The work occupied five or six months, and was effected at a cost of about £900.—*J.H.*

CCXXV.—THE REV. RICHARD STANDFAST, M.A.—I have a copy of a small volume, entitled *A Little Handful of Cordial Comforts: scattered throughout several Answers to Sixteen Questions and Objections following*, by Richard Standfast, M.A., Rector of Christ Church in Bristol, and Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles II (Bristol, 1764). It is the sixth edition, and was printed "for Mr. Standfast Smith, apothecary, great grandson of the author." In what year was the work first published? and is there any edition later than that of 1764? A duodecimo by the same, entitled *A Little Handful of Cordial Comforts, and a Caveat against Seducers*;

with the *Blind Man's Meditations*, and a *Dialogue between a Blind Man and Death*, was published in 1684.

Mr. Standfast held the rectory of Christ Church, Bristol, for the long term of fifty-one years: his remains were deposited within the building; and a monument was erected there, with this inscription:—"Near this place lieth the body of Richard Standfast, Master of Arts, of Sidney College in Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty King Charles I., who, for his loyalty to the King and stedfastness in the established religion, suffered fourteen years' sequestration. He returned to his place in Bristol at the restoration of King Charles II., was then made Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, and for twenty years and better (notwithstanding his blindness) performed the offices of the Church exactly, and discharged the duties of an able, diligent, and orthodox preacher. He was Rector of Christ Church upwards of fifty-one years, and died August 24, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1681. He shall live again."

The following lines, composed by him, were taken from his own lips two days before his death, and in accordance with his desire are inscribed on his tomb:—

"Jacob was at Bethel found,  
And so may we, though under ground.  
With Jacob there God did intend  
To be with him where'er he went,  
And to bring him back again,  
Nor was that promise made in vain.

Upon which words we rest in confidence  
That he which found him there will fetch us hence.  
Nor without cause are we persuaded thus,  
For where God spake with him, he spake with us."

I shall be glad to ascertain further particulars of Mr. Standfast and his writings.

CCXXVI.—FROM MORETON-IN-MARSH TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—

The writer of an article, entitled "Notes Drawn on the Avon Bank for General Circulation," in *London Society* (May, 1864), vol. v., p. 413, thus describes (but without a date) his own experience of travelling by tramway from Moreton-in-Marsh to Stratford-on-Avon:—Of all those who by road or rail, afoot or mounted, will go pilgrimaging to the Poet's land, it is not probable that anyone will reach Stratford by the mode of transit which first conveyed me there; for Stratford at that time had no railway, or at least if it had one, the people of Stratford refused to admit the fact, or to call it anything but a tramway. And by this tram from the village of Moreton-in-Marsh, some fifteen miles away, the present writer first made his way to the Shakspearian shrine. His recollections of that ride are a curious combination of the impressions made by travelling by coach and travelling by rail. The journey was performed outside an ordinary railway carriage which had been adapted to the necessities

of horse-traction. It was fitted with box for driver, and seats beside him for passengers. Attached to the carriage in front was a platform, on which the sagacious horse (the only locomotive used on the Stratford and Moreton railway) mounted when it had drawn our carriage to the top of an incline, thus escaping being tripped up as we descended at a rattling good speed. The Inspectors of the Board of Trade not having discovered this tramway, the occurrence or non-occurrence of accidents was left chiefly to the goodness of Providence. When we came to the foot of the incline the guard applied his break as tightly as he could; we all, to the best of our individual capacities, held on to our seats, and if we had taken firm hold we thus managed to avoid being pitched off head-foremost. When the carriage came to a stand, the horse dismounted and drew us along as before. There was a tunnel, too, on approaching which the driver was kind enough to suggest that such of the outside passengers as thought it likely they would have any further use for their brains, should duck their heads as low as possible, and carry their hats in their hands. And thus, following chiefly the course of the river Stour, we wound very pleasantly through shady lanes, where the high hedgerows, forming a grateful screen from the hot sun, could be reached by the hand on either side. Or we ran along the public highway, not separated from it by any fence, stopping now and then to take up or set down a wayfarer, or to refresh our thirsty selves with beer. At what pace we went, or whether that pace would be most approximately calculated in miles to the hour, or hours to the mile, we hardly know. It was all so very pleasant, and seemed to last so long,—we are of opinion that, except on the break-neck inclines, no great despatch was either sought after or obtained, and it would generally have been quite safe to get down and walk a little. There was always pleasant matter for speculation, too, as to what county we were in at that particular moment. For, starting in Gloucestershire, we found ourselves presently in Worcestershire, forthwith in Warwickshire, then for another breathing space in Worcestershire, anon again in Gloucestershire, back into Worcestershire, thence once more into Gloucestershire, until at last the graceful spire of Stratford rising before us, we trundled across the beautiful Avon, and ended our journey in Warwickshire,—the shires in these parts being intermixed very singularly, and we having in our short journey made no less than seven changes of this kind. Since then we have visited Stratford many scores of times, having in fact come to be almost a townsman of that place, but never again have we journeyed, nor shall we journey there, so pleasantly. The tramway, it is true, still exists, and is worthy the attention of all archaeologists; but passengers to Stratford no longer pass over its ancient, perilous rails. It exists only as a superseded idea. Its modest glories have paled before those of the modern and quite uninteresting railways which have pierced Stratford from the north and from the south.—*C.T.D.*

CCXXVII.—CHAVENAGE MANOR HOUSE.—(See No. LXV.) For the curious particulars given by the late Mr. Timbs in his *Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales* (second edition, 1872), vol. ii., pp. 455-457 (and which have been quoted in the Note referred to), he was indebted to a correspondent in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. ix. 93). Another correspondent has observed in the same volume, p. 153, that he (Provincialis) should have added to his narrative that the "story" was embodied in a humorous poem, entitled *Chavenage* (London, 1845), by the late Rev. R. W. Huntley, M.A., late Fellow of All Souls, and dedicated to the Warden and Fellows of that College. The same writer adds that this tale of the Cotswolds displays something of the religious and political feelings of the period during which the tale runs, though two other local traditions, under the heads of Hawkesbury Manor and Squire Matthew, are given in the volume.

CCXXVIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: BRIMSCOMBE, CAINSCROSS, EDGE, NAILSWORTH, OAKRIDGE, SHEEPSCOMBE, AND SLAD.—The following is an index to the names mentioned in the seven-teen inscriptions in these churches, of which literal copies have been taken (1879), with the date of death in each case:—

*Brimscombe Church* (two tablets).

- |       |          |   |
|-------|----------|---|
| 1873. | June 22. | Legge, Rev <sup>d</sup> Henry James, M.A., Vicar. |
| 1845. | Nov. 22. | Legge, Mary.                                      |
| 1859. | Sept. 9. | Legge, Mary [Jun <sup>r</sup> ].                  |

*Cainscross Church* (four tablets).

- |       |           |   |
|-------|-----------|---|
| 1827. | Jan. 22.  | Croome, Elizabeth.                              |
| 1839. | March 24. | Croome, Thomas [Esq <sup>r</sup> ].             |
| 1859. | Aug. 10.  | Croome, Thomas Clutterbuck [Esq <sup>r</sup> ]. |
| 1837. | Aug. 24.  | D'Aubeney, Lieut Henry Arthur Phoenix.          |
- [A monument has been erected to his memory in Christ Church, Bath, by desire of his brother officers.]
- |       |          |   |
|-------|----------|---|
| 1841. | June 14. | Ferris, Rev <sup>d</sup> Charles Francis, B.A., Minister. |
|-------|----------|---|

*Edge Church* (three windows).

- |       |           |  |
|-------|-----------|--|
| 1866. | April 18. | Wilton, Charlotte Maria.                     |
| 1877. | April 19. | Wilton, Robert [Esq <sup>r</sup> ].          |
| 1866. | July 7.   | Wilton, Robert Pleydell [Esq <sup>r</sup> ]. |

*Nailsworth Church* (tablet).

- |       |          |                                     |
|-------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1833. | June 12. | Dyer, Nathaniel, Esq <sup>r</sup> . |
|-------|----------|-------------------------------------|
- [Mr. Dyer "bequeathed by his will One Hundred Pounds, the interest of which to be applied in the following manner, viz.: the annual sum of one guinea to the minister of Nailsworth Chapel, for a sermon on the sixth day of February; ten shillings to the chapel-wardens; and the remainder of the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor of Nailsworth for ever."]

*Oakridge Church* (window and tablet).

1875. Nov. 12. Barker, Rev<sup>d</sup> Charles Raymond, M.A., Vicar.  
 1877. Feb. 4. Stockwell, Sarah.

*Sheepscombe Church* (window and three tablets).

1870. [No dates.] { Gibbon, Rev<sup>d</sup> George, M.A., Incumbent.  
                               Neville, Rev<sup>d</sup> S. C. E., Incumbent.  
                               Ostrehan, Rev<sup>d</sup> J. D., M.A., Incumbent.  
 1856. Jan. 21. Strong, Rev<sup>d</sup> Robert, M.A., Vicar of Painswick.

*Slad Church* (window).

1847. June 11. Hastings, Charles Anthony.  
 1867. Sept. 27. Hastings, Kathleen Agnes.  
 1857. Aug. 21. Hastings, Mary Isabella.

CCXXIX.—THE ROMAN VILLA AT CHEDWORTH.—In reply to one “anxious to ascertain whether any Christian inscriptions or symbols have been found on the Roman remains discovered in this island,” and asking for “any trustworthy information” (*Notes and Queries*, 5<sup>th</sup> S. ix. 349), the following communication (with others) appeared (p. 430):—The Roman villa at Chedworth in the Cotswold Hills contains several slabs of stone on which the Christian monogram, representing X P, is inscribed. This villa is by far the most interesting, so far as I know, in Britain. Its situation is charming; its discovery recent and romantic. A keeper of the Earl of Eldon’s was shooting rabbits, about fifteen years ago, in a lonely combe of the Cotswolds, Forcombe by name, the lower end of which is crossed by a Roman road, that runs into Ermine Street. The upper end of the combe is enclosed by a noble cirque of woods, and just under these the keeper’s dog scratched up out of a rabbit-hole certain curious little pieces of stone, some white, some blue, some red. They were, of course, *tesserae*; and the judicious keeper sent them off to one of the earl’s relatives, who at once sent men to dig. They dug, they found, they laid bare, under this gentleman’s guidance; and now the whole head of the valley is filled with the ample remains of a great Roman country-house: built, too, to suit the climate, in what one may call an English fashion, and looking wondrous like an Elizabethan homestead with its pleasaunce and its range of offices and stabling. The house stands on a terrace, overlooking the vale, and sheltered by the encircling woods. Its stone walls, about five or six feet high, are nearly perfect, and have been roofed in, so that the tessellated pavements (one of which contains a figure of the British Roman as he appeared in winter, hunting) and the *caldarium*, &c., of the baths are now weather-proof. The timbered upper part of the house, which is supposed to have rested on these walls, has, of course, perished. A flight of well-worn steps leads down from the hall door to the terrace, which extends round three sides of a large square, the fourth and lowest side being open to the valley. The space within

the square, which I have called the pleasaunce, is now a lawn, traversed by new-made gravel paths, which look, however, as if they had a right to be there. The two sides of the terrace are flanked by out-buildings and offices; those on the left have in front an arcade of stone pillars, and they exhibit the remains of the granary, the bakehouse, the forge (with pigs of iron lying about), and such-like appendages of a large rural homestead. In the angle between the upper end of this range of buildings and the house is a bare green slope, which I may call the ladies' garden; for just at its highest point, where the retaining walls that enclose it on two sides are about to meet, the corner is cut off by an open circular summer-house or bower, walled in, except in front, with stone, and backed by the solid green hill, and overhung by the woods. In the centre of this bower, surrounded by a broad margin of flags, is a cylindrical fish-pond of hewn stone, some four feet deep. And when the earth which filled this up had been removed, a spade chanced to tap the very spring which had supplied it. At once the clear water bubbled up again; and now, after more than fifteen hundred years, the pool is as full and as bright as when the Roman road-master's wife and daughters watched their tame fish there, looking out over their garden upon the fair green valley and the wooded hills, just as we do now. In a neat cottage, built for the purpose on vacant ground, Lord Eldon has established a *custos* of the ruins, and a most interesting museum of things found on the spot, among which the slabs that I have mentioned appear.

CCXXX.—SOME GLOUCESTERSHIRE MARRIAGES, 1733-1736.—The following announcements, taken as samples from the annual *Chronological Diary*, are not exactly in accordance with the style of the present day:—

1733. June. George Workman, of Gloucestershire, Esq., to Miss Bridges, a Fortune of 15,000*l*.

1733. October. Thomas Jones Tyre, Esq., of Hanham, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Hare, a 16,000*l*. Fortune.

1734. March. William Morrison, Esq., to Miss Barodel, of Gloucestershire, with 10,000*l*. Fortune.

1735. January. Jones Lee, of Hanham, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., to Miss Leak, a Fortune of 16,000*l*.

1735. June 1. — Lockwood, Esq., to a daughter of Philip Andrews, of Tetbury, Esq., with 9,000*l*.

1735. June 5. Peter Hedgware, Esq., to Miss Carolina Churchill, of Bristol, with 15,000*l*. Fortune.

1735. July 15. John Lewis, of Gloucestershire, Esq., a gentleman of 4,000*l*. per Ann., to Miss Bond, daughter of Thomas Bond, of Hertfordshire, Esq., a 15,000*l*. Fortune.

1735. August. — Tracy, Esq., a gentleman of 3,000*l*. a year in Gloucestershire, to Miss Hudson, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Hudson, a 16,000*l*. Fortune.

1736. February 26. Thomas Chester, Esq., Knight of the Shire for Gloucester, to Mrs. Gwinnett, with 30,000*l*.

1736. May 7. William Webb, Esq., of Gloucestershire, to Miss Fuller, of St. Clement's Danes, with 14,000*l*.

1736. September 1. Mr. Dickenson, a Quaker, of Bristol, to Miss Bernard, of Fenchurch-street, worth 6,000*l*.

CCXXXI.—SINGULAR COURT-ROLLS OF STOW.—In Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucestershire*, vol. ii., p. 407, we find these particulars of the court-rolls of the manor of Stow:—"The court-rolls of this manor 34 H. VIII., in the possession of Lord Sherborne, are the most curious of the kind within my research. The jury present Tho. Taylor, because he had not confessed, nor taken the sacrament, till the Monday next after Easter, called Blakke-Monday; and John Hogge, because he carried the palm on Palme Sunday, and was not confessed; they present Tho. Stevens, for walking the streets at undue hours: they order that none buy any bread of a strange baker, except on market-day: they present one man for suffering in his house a strange taylor, who had not paid scot and lot: they present persons for being in the night '*le Walkers alias Ruffyns*': they fine Joan Careles, widow, 20*d*., for being a common scold: they fine others for making bread of horse-beans: they forbid an apprentice wearing a dagger or other arms, unless going out of town: they order one man to send away his w—: they forbid butchers to kill sheep, unless in their lay-stalls: they forbid buying candles, unless previously exposed in the markets, and having inmates: they order brewers to sell beer to those who seek it for money; and Will. Barber to have but one shop in one town: they present games at *Gabell, &c.*" Someone may be able to furnish even more curious particulars of the same kind for insertion in these pages.

CCXXXII.—THE LARGEST OAK IN BRITAIN.—In October, 1879, the Rev. Basil Edwards, M.A., Rector of Blaisdon, Gloucestershire, inserted in the *Times* a query with reference to "the largest Oak in Britain":—"May I ask your readers what tree may justly claim the above title? There is one at Newland, Gloucestershire, which measures 47ft. 6in. in girth. I believe this to be the largest, and am anxious to know if it is." And on the 27th of the same month he wrote again, as follows:—"In answer to the inquiry which you kindly allowed me to make upon this subject, I have received notices and descriptions of several very fine oaks. Of these, the Cowthorpe oak, Yorkshire, seems to be regarded by many as the largest oak in Britain. Its measurements, as furnished to me by the rector of Cowthorpe, are—at the ground, 55ft. 6in.; five feet above the ground, 38ft. 4½in. Those of the Newland oak are—at the ground, 46ft., and five feet from the ground its girth is 47ft. 6in. Opinions may differ as to which of these fine trees is the larger; but I submit that a tree which measures 47ft. 6in. at a height of five feet from the ground, is a larger tree than one which

measures even 56ft. close to the ground, where it is unavoidable to take the roots or some part of them into the measurement. It may interest your readers to know that the Newland oak, which from the above measurement seems to be the largest in the country, is mentioned in Domesday Book [1086] as a large tree in the new lands at that time cleared. This, allowing for the slow growth of oaks, will give it an age probably not inferior to its Yorkshire or any other competitor."

Miss Mushet has reprinted in *Something about Coleford and the Old Chapel* (Gloucester, 1877) an article on the Forest of Dean from *Chambers's Magazine*, 1864, and has likewise given a good illustration of this famous tree, which is thus briefly described in p. 50 :—"A short way from the church [of Newland] we see the 'Great Oak' referred to in Domesday-Book, as then a large tree in the New Lands, which had been cleared from the Forest. It is one of the largest oaks in the kingdom, being more than forty feet in girth, at five or six feet from the ground."

As a sequel to the foregoing details, a short paragraph from the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, October 29, 1879, will not be out of place :—"Considerable interest has been awakened respecting the dimensions and age of the famous trees existing in various parts of England. According to one writer the chestnut at Tortworth is one of the most remarkable, and perhaps the most ancient of English sylvan giants. In 1135 it is said to have been the terminal boundary of the manor of Tortworth, and according to the same writer it reached its maturity in the reign of Egbert. It is doubtful whether these legends can be sustained by satisfactory evidence, but there is no doubt that the tree is of great antiquity. It still forms one of the prominent features of the Earl of Ducie's estate, and will probably survive for very many years. Its present dimensions are—circumference three feet from the ground, 49 feet; spread of branches, from north to south 86 feet, and from east to west 88 feet.

CCXXXIII.—KING CHARLES II. AT CUBBERLEY.—I have seen it stated, I cannot remember by what author, that Charles II. slept a night at Cubberley Parsonage on his way to Bristol, after the battle of Worcester: I wonder whether any traditions of his journey linger amongst the inhabitants of the Cotswolds. The following few notes may be interesting to your readers.

Prince Charles was defeated by Cromwell on Wednesday, the 3rd of September, 1651. After a night's flight he found himself at Boscobel, near Stourbridge. After a vain attempt to cross the Severn into Wales, he returned to Boscobel, where he remained till Sunday, the 7th. On that day he went to Moseley, and took refuge in the house of a Mr. Whitgreaves. We find him on Tuesday, the 9th, at Mr. Lane's, at Bentley. Mr. Lane had a son who served as colonel in the royalist army, and a daughter Jane. It was to these two that the prince owed his escape from Cromwell. "Mrs. Jane"

had been given a pass to Bristol, where her cousin, Mrs. Norton, was residing with her husband; and it was suggested that Prince Charles should accompany her so far in the disguise of a servant lad. To this he gladly consented, and started on horseback, with Mrs. Lane behind him on the crupper. Colonel Lane and Lord Wilmot rode at a distance from the pair, with spaniels and hawks, as though on a sporting expedition. The party avoided the high-roads and large towns, putting up at the houses of those who were known to be favourable to the royal cause. The first halt appears to have been made at Long Marston, three miles from Stratford-on-Avon, at the house of Mr. Tombs. Here it was that the prince was soundly rated by the kitchen-maid for not knowing how to wind up a jack. "I'm only a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire," he pleaded in excuse; "we seldom have meat, and when we have we don't make use of a jack." The house he stayed in is still to be seen, and the self-same jack is preserved by the family as a precious relic. [See No. CXVIII.] From Long Marston they seem to have made their way to Cubberley. The Lady Downe had on several occasions entertained King Charles I. at the old manor-house of the Bridges and Berkeley families; but it was thought safer, I suppose, for the prince to sleep at the parsonage. Lewis Jones, the rector of Cubberley, had died a few weeks before at the age of 105. [See No. LV.] His burial is recorded in the parish register on the 29th July, 1651; and I presume that in those troublous times there had been no new appointment; so the parsonage was empty. From Cubberley the party steered southwards to Tetbury, and spent the night at Boxwell Court, the residence of Colonel Huntley, who had fought in many a battle for the king under Prince Rupert. A wood, called the King's Walk, is said to have been the place of the prince's concealment. Evans, in his *History of Bristol*, states that the party put up at Marsfield the night before their arrival at Bristol. This would make the journey from Bentley to Bristol to have taken four days. Prince Charles spent nineteen days at Colonel Windham's house at Trent, in Dorsetshire, and sailed from Brighthelmston, in Sussex, on the 15th of October. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, I should give as the date of the prince's visit to Cubberley, Thursday or Friday, September 11th or 12th, 1651.—*William Bazeley, M.A., Matson Rectory, Gloucester.*

CCXXXIV.—GLOUCESTER LAMPREYS.—(See No. LXX) In answer to an inquiry, headed "Gloucester Custom," in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. ix. 124), the following reply appeared in p. 185 of the same volume:—

J. Chenevix Frost inquires when it was the custom of the city of Gloucester to present to the sovereign at Christmas a lamprey-pie with a raised crust, and when it was left off? The custom is of great antiquity, and certainly existed in the present century, for persons living recollect an old lady named Darke who used to

prepare lampreys for the purpose ; and it probably continued down to the change of the corporation under the Municipal Corporation Act. As Henry I., of lamprey-loving celebrity, frequently held his court during Christmas at Gloucester, the custom may have originated in his time. In 1530, the prior of Lanthony at Gloucester sent "cheese, carp, and baked lampreys" to Henry VIII. at Windsor, for which the bearer received twenty shillings (*Annals of Windsor* by Tighe and Davis, p. 562).

During the Commonwealth it appears from the following entry in the corporation minutes that the pie was sent to the members for the city :—

"Item. Paid to Thomas Suffield, cook, for lamprey-pies sent to our Parliament Men, £08. 00. 00."

In 1752 it appears to have been the custom to present a lamprey-pie to the Prince of Wales, as appears by Mr. Jesse's book, *George Selwyn and his Contemporaries*, vol. i., p. 153, where is printed the following letter from Mr. Alderman Harris to George Selwyn, then M.P. for Gloucester :—

"Gloucester, 15 January, 1752.

"Sir,

"At the request of Mr. Mayor, whose extraordinary hurry of business will not afford him leisure to write himself, I am desired to acquaint you that by the Gloucester waggon, this week, is sent the usual present of a lamprey-pie from this corporation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is directed to you ; and I am further to request the favour of you to have the same presented with the compliments of this body, as your late worthy father used to do.

"Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"Gab. Harris.

"P.S. The waggon's inn is the King's Head in the Old Change."

Mr. Harris was an eminent citizen of Gloucester. He was sheriff in 1732, during his father's mayoralty, and mayor in 1746 and 1757 ; and he appears to have been much esteemed by the Selwyn family. It appears also by the following letter (vol. ii., p. 24), which, if not too irrelevant to the query, may perhaps be deemed amusing enough for insertion, that there was in that age a reciprocity of good things between town and country :—

"Thomas Bradshaw, Esq., to George Selwyn.

"Hampton Hall, 30 July, 1766.

"Dear Sir,

"I have heard by accident that you want a turtle for a respectable alderman of Gloucester, and I am happy that it is in my power to send you one in perfect health, and which I am assured by a very able turtle-eater appears to be full of eggs.

"I am, with great haste, dear Sir,

"Your most faithful humble servant,

"Thos. Bradshaw."

If this turtle was an acknowledgment for a lamprey-pie, the alderman made a better exchange than the Earl of Chester, who gave King John a good palfrey for *one lamprey* the king had given him (*Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus tempore R. Johannis*)—a striking proof, if indeed the exchange were a voluntary one, of the great delicacy lampreys were then considered to be.

If your correspondent is interested in Gloucester, he will find other amusing references to the city in Mr. Jesse's book, vol. ii., p. 272; vol. iv., pp. 362, 383.—John J. Powell.

Another correspondent sent the following reply, which appeared along with Mr. Powell's:—

It was formerly the custom to send to the king the first lamprey caught in the river at the commencement of the season. It was stewed, that being the best way of cooking this fish. During that period the lamprey was cooked at the mayor's house; and an old woman, who had been a famous cook, and went by the name of "Cook Harris," always went to stew it, receiving a guinea as fee for her labour. Latterly, on account of her age, she was fetched from the almshouses (where she resided) in a sedan-chair. If this custom is discontinued, it is, I suppose, owing to the change under the Municipal Act. I always understood that some charter for fishing was held by this service.

Another custom at Gloucester may here be noticed. At the spring assizes a lamb was sent to the judges' lodgings; the animal was killed at the first butcher's in the city, and exhibited for a few hours elegantly dressed with flowers and blue ribbons, the inside being entirely filled with flowers. I fancy this was sent by the corporation, but I do not know whether the custom is continued.—E. S. W.

CCXXXV.—THE SEVERN BRIDGE RAILWAY.—A remarkable coincidence, as the *Gloucester Journal* has observed, attaches to the opening of the Severn Bridge Railway, which took place on the 17th of October, 1879. Exactly one hundred years before the first bridge of iron in the world was constructed; and that bridge was erected over the Severn, having been made at the works of a native of Gloucestershire. The bridge in question spans the Severn at Ironbridge, which thriving town derives its name from its contiguity to the structure; and it was made at the Coalbrookdale Works, while they belonged to the great philanthropist, Richard Reynolds, a member of the Society of Friends, who was born at Bristol November 1, 1735, and after amassing a fortune at Coalbrookdale, returned in 1804 to his native city, and died at Cheltenham, September 10, 1816.—J. G.

CCXXXVI.—RICHARD GRAVES, OF MICKLETON, ESQ.—This note has recently come in my way:—Richard Graves was a gentleman eminent for his literary abilities; particularly for his knowledge of history, antiquities, and heraldry. His portrait is engraved by Vertue. The following account is given of him by Ballar, in one

of his MS. letters preserved in the Bodleian Library :—"He was a gentleman endued with all those excellent qualifications which might entitle him the great and good. He was a compleat master of the Greek, Latin, and Saxon tongues; was admirably well read and skilled in the Roman and British antiquities, and was a curious historian, antiquary, and medalist. He died, to the great grief of all true lovers of antiquity, as well as of all those that knew him, upon Wednesday, about seven in the morning, being the 17th of September, An. 1729, in the 53rd year of his age. He had made vast collections towards the history and antiquities of those places where the several parts of his estates lay; which he had collected with very great pains and expence from Domesday-book, from MSS., and records in the Tower and divers other places; which he designed by way of Annals, in imitation of Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities*, and just before his death had designed to have methodised and compiled in 3 vol. fol." After his death these papers were purchased, with other valuable MSS., by James West, Esq., and were sold at his death, in 1773, to William Petty, Earl of Shelburne. "His collection of medals (which were about 500, and among which were many very valuable pieces) consisted chiefly of Greek and Roman coins, a great part of which I collected for him, from Worcester, Gloucester, Cirencester, Marlborough, Devizes, and sundry other places; all which coins were purchased after his death by Roger Gale, Esq., an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Graves, who is a great master of those studies and many other useful parts of learning."

Is anything known of the MSS. said to have been purchased by the Earl of Shelburne? Are they now in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne? And has any use been made of them? Besides being the proprietor of Mickleton, Co. Gloucester, which he inherited from his grandfather (who was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn), and which was held by his grandson in 1779, he was lord of the manor of Poden, Co. Worcester. What other lands he had I know not.—*John Maclean, F.S.A.*

In Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 547, there is a copy of the long Latin inscription to the memory of Mr. Graves, "against the north wall of the north aisle, on the table of an elegant monument of white marble," in Mickleton Church. Rudder likewise mentions his other Gloucestershire estates, with several particulars of his family. And in *The Genealogist* (1880), vol. iv., pp. 103-106, there is a short paper on "The Family of Graves," by Sir John Maclean, comprising a certified copy of the grant of arms (1728) to the above-named Richard Graves.

CCXXXVII.—OLD STONE PULPIT IN PITCHCOMBE CHURCH.—In Lysons's *Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities* (London, 1804) there is an engraving of this old pulpit (pl. vii.), but no letter-press description. It was in the old parish church; but when the present church was erected, in 1819 (see No. LXXXIII.), it was not replaced.

I shall be glad to know whether this relic is forthcoming? and if so, where?—*C. T. D.*

CCXXXVIII.—GREGORY WILTSHIRE'S BEQUEST TO THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.—The Reports of the Charity Commissioners record many strange bequests of "pious founders" for religious and benevolent purposes, and present quaint pictures of the people of former days; and a curious, but incomplete collection was made therefrom by Edwards, and published in 1842, in a volume entitled *A Collection of Old English Customs and Curious Bequests and Charities*, etc. The following is here given as a specimen of local interest:—Gregory Wiltshire, by will dated 8th Sept., 1585, gave to the chamber of the city of Gloucester for ever £100, to the intent, that, within one month after the receipt of the same, it should be delivered by the appointment of the mayor and aldermen, with the consent of the overseers of his will, unto five clothiers of the same city; that is to say, unto every of them £20 a-piece for ten years together, putting in good assurance for the same, and giving nothing for the use thereof, but only yearly every one of them a gallon of wine during the whole ten years, at the new mayor's banquet on the day of his election, of which three gallons should be presented to the mayor, and two gallons to the four stewards, then elected; provided always, that after the end of ten years it should be delivered to five other clothiers of the same city by the consents and conditions aforesaid, and so be employed for ever.

It appeared by the city accounts, under the head of charity money, and from inferences arising thereon, that all had been lost except £20, lent to one Evans; but, as low down as 1793, this charity was thus commemorated:—

"Mr. Wiltshire's gift of £100, to be lent to five tradesmen for five years, they paying a gallon of wine yearly, now in hand."

It was urged by the corporation, that the phrase "now in hand" was meant to be applied only to the £20 lent to Evans, and repaid by him; and it certainly seems as if the statement last adverted to was copied from former lists into the book by the city accountant.

CCXXXIX.—THE FOWLERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—It does not appear that any family of this name in Gloucestershire attained to a good position before the 16th century; but the first notice of the name in the index to the Close Rolls refers to a Gloucestershire man, and is to the effect, that in 13 Edw. II. "Hugo le foulere de Misterton" did fealty, and the king accepted his homage. I have not found any further notice of Gloucestershire Fowlers to the time of Edward IV. About the middle of the 16th century a family of the name held the lordship of the manor of Stonehouse; their pedigree was entered at one at least of the visitations; and Daniel Fowler, whose father, William Fowler, was the first to settle at Stonehouse, obtained a grant of arms—Quarterly: az. and arg., in the first quarter a lure, arg., tasselled, or. One branch of the family

bearing these arms owned the estate of Moorhall, in Stonehouse, while a descendant of another branch, Jasper Fowler, was a customs officer at Dover, and was knighted in November, 1623. Jasper Fowler's pedigree was entered at the visitation of Kent in 1619, and differs materially from the one entered at the visitation of Gloucestershire. There are, in fact, so many and great discrepancies in the various pedigrees, printed and MS., that to seek to reconcile them would be endless labour; and therefore I propose to give extracts from wills and post-mortem inquisitions, which, if supplemented from parish registers, will throw much light upon the history of a family which is not, I believe, by any means extinct.

(1) Will of Roger Fowler, of Bisley, in Com. Glouc., 1540 [Somerset House]. He desires to be buried in "the chapel of the limitacyon of Strode". Bequeaths £20 each to his sons, Thomas, William, and Gyles. To his son Henry £80, if he will marry "Mary Coxall, my daughter-in-law"; but he is to have the legacy even if he refuses to marry her. Mentions his children, Francis, Roger, Katharine, Alice, Elizabeth, Agnes. Mentions Edmund Harman, John, Johan, and Mary Coxall. "Johan Fowler, my wyfe". Makes a bequest to the high altar of the church of Bisley "for tithes forgotten". Bequeaths his parsonage of Sullyngton and Brockinton to Roger Fowler. Supervisors, "Mr John George and Richard Fowler, my brother." Executrix, "Johan Fowler, my wyfe."

In connection with this will it may be noted that the pedigree of Jasper Fowler represents his great-uncle, Roger Fowler, as having married — Harman.

(2) The first inquisition post-mortem of a Fowler in Gloucestershire is that of Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse, "Generosus," who was, I think, the uncle of William Fowler, then lord of the manor. It is indexed as No. 96, 3 Elizabeth. It is in Latin, and recites that Richard Fowler had in his lifetime settled lands in Stonehouse on his son Edward Fowler and Johanna Dawes, and their issue lawfully begotten; and had settled other lands on his son Richard Fowler and his wife Margaret, and their heirs. And after that the aforesaid Richard Fowler (? father or son) died. "And the jurors further say that the aforesaid two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, 120 acres of land, 60 acres of pasture, 10 acres of meadow, 24 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Pagenhull, Puddesmere, Renwick, Ebley, Ruscombe, and Stonhouse, are held of Henry Lord Stafford as of his honour of Hereford; and are worth above £74 (9) 6s. 8d. And that the aforesaid five messuages, five gardens, five ponds, 5 acres of land, 12 acres of pasture, 6 acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Stonhouse, are held of William Fowler as of his manor of Stonehouse by fealty and a payment of 4s. per ann., and that other lands are held by fealty alone". And that Richard Fowler died in July, 3 Elizabeth; and that William Fowler is his son and heir, and aged 39 and more.

(3.) The next we find is the inquisition post-mortem of Henry Fowlar, No. 148, 7 Elizabeth: and this, it will be seen, does not relate to the Stonehouse family. It recites that Henry Fowlar died seised of part of the manor of Nether Lippiat, which was formerly owned by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and that he owned lands lately the property of John Smart. And that William Fowler is his brother and heir, and aged 45.

(4.) The next is the inquisition of William Fowler, of Gloucester, No. 77, 14 Elizabeth. It was taken at Gloucester, in the mayoralty of William Wikes, and recites that William Fowler was seised of certain lands and tenements in Gloucester; that he died 22 February, 8 Elizabeth; and that Richard Fowler is his younger son and heir, and aged 9 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

It would appear from this, that Borough English prevailed at Gloucester.—*William F. Carter.*

(*To be continued.*)

CCXL.—JOHN HARMAR, M.A.—(Reply to No. CLXVI.) The father of this learned scholar and able teacher held the wardenship of Winchester; he was employed as one of the translators of the Bible, and published some of Chrysostom's homilies from MSS. in the library of New College, Oxford; and died in 1613. The son was born at Churchdown, near Gloucester, in 1594; and having been educated at Winchester, entered as a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1611, and graduated as Master of Arts in 1617. This, according to Wood, was his highest degree, "although he was in his latter days called Dr. Harmar." He was soon after ordained; and having held sundry scholastic appointments, in 1650, when the committee for reforming the University had ejected the old professors, he was nominated by their authority Professor of Greek, and in 1659 was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst, Hampshire. At the Restoration he was deprived of his professorship and rectory, and retired to Steventon, in the same county, where he subsisted on his wife's jointure, and where he died November 1, 1670. As a nonconformist, Calamy has nothing to say for him, while Neal says that "he was an honest, weak man." He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on the leading men of all parties, and complimented King Charles II., as he had complimented Cromwell, and his successor Richard. He appears to have excelled in Greek composition; and he translated part of Butler's *Hudibras* into Latin, retaining much of the spirit of the original. While engaged in tuition, he published *Praxis Grammatica* (Lond., 1622, 1623, 8vo.), and *Janua Linguarum*, of which there were six or seven editions before 1631. He published also *Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum*, which, according to Wood, is "junctim cum Scapula," Lond., 1637, fol. His other chief works are: (1) *Eclogæ Sententiarum et Similitudinum, à D. Chrysostomo Decerptæ*, Gr. and Lat., with Notes, Lond., 1622, 8vo. (2) *Protomartyr Britannus; seu Elogia Sacra in Conversionem et Martyrium*

*S. Albani*, Lond., 1630, 4to. (3) *Epistola ad D. Lambertum Osbaldestonum, cui intextitur Apologia pro Honoratissimo D. Johanne Williams*, Arch. Eborac., Lond., 1649, 8vo. (4) *M. T. Ciceronis Vita, ex optimis quibusque Scriptoribus Delibata*, Oxon., 1662, 8vo. He translated from Latin into English, Daniel Heinsius's *Mirror of Humility*; from English into Greek and Latin, *The Assembly's Shorter Catechism*, 1659, 8vo.; and from English into Latin, Howell's *Treatise concerning Ambassadors*. The foregoing details will, I think, suffice, and show that he was what Wood has termed him, "a most excellent philologist, and a tolerable Latin poet."

CCXLI.—MR. CHARLES HENRY JEENS.—This clever artist, who died October 22, 1879, at a comparatively early age, was born at Uley, in this county, October 19, 1827. He was a pupil of Mr. Braine, engraver, of Islington, and afterwards of Mr. William Greatbach. His first plate was begun in 1848. He engraved postage-stamps for some of our colonies—the Bahamas, South Australia, Queensland, St. Vincent, and Antigua. He also illustrated Young's *Night Thoughts*, and produced plates for Sir John Gilbert and the *Art-Journal*, and illustrated Her Majesty's *Journal*. Much of his best work was done for Messrs. Macmillan and Co., with whom he was intimately connected for many years. Notably he engraved vignettes for the "Golden Treasury Series." Many of these are very beautiful. Among them is one after a drawing by Mr. Woolner; another is after Mr. Holman Hunt. He engraved many capital portraits for Messrs. Macmillan's publications, comprising those of "Scientific Worthies" for *Nature*. "Reverie", after Mr. Millais, was published in one of Messrs. Cassell's magazines, and is remarkable for fulness of colour and delicate draughtsmanship. His work was characterized by great care and neatness; in fact, that thoroughness and perfection of detail which adds so much to the charm of his small plates, at times militates against the general effect of his larger ones by depriving them of breadth and freedom. Among these larger works are "Joseph and Mary", after Mr. Armitage, and "A Labour of Love", both published by the Art Union: the latter, although not begun, was completed by him. Early in 1877 he engraved for Messrs. Colnaghi Romney's "Lady Hamilton with the Spinning Wheel". Other small works include the vignette of Queen Elizabeth, after Isaac Oliver, in Mr. Froude's *History*, and the head of a young girl, after the drawing by Da Vinci in the Louvre. This appears on the title-page of Mr. Pater's *Renaissance*.

CCXLII.—THE RAVAGES OF "RESTORATION."—Towards the end of the year 1877 Mr. W. H. Richardson wrote as follows in the *Athenæum*; and as his remarks apply closely to sundry ecclesiastical works in Gloucestershire, they are submitted for reproduction in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*:—During a recent tour in several of the western counties, it chanced that circumstances brought me

to the ancient borough of Evesham, where I hoped, in its twin churches, to meet with inscriptions which would be of considerable service. It is true that as I passed through the mutilated Norman gateway from the south-east corner of the market-place into the churchyard, and observed in the prim exterior of All Saints the handiwork of the modern "restorer," I felt some misgivings, knowing, as I do too well, the unhappy fate which, in the guise of "restoration," has overtaken more than one of our most interesting parish churches, but I little expected the disappointment which awaited me. There was once a time when the floor of this church, or such part of it as could be seen, was paved with inscribed stones; now, on entering, it presents to the antiquarian nothing, save in the chancel, but one universal expanse of concrete! Not a single stone remains, and I learned on inquiry that all of them had, during the recent "restoration," been buried eighteen inches beneath the surface, without a mark or sign of any kind to indicate their place, quantities of soil, and what else one cannot say, having been carted off from the interior during the operation. The mural monuments, fortunately, were spared; but even these have been so shifted about, to satisfy the caprice of the "restorers," as to be, in more instances than one, altogether misleading. The "tender mercies" of these gentlemen were not less conspicuously active, it seems, outside the church. Numbers of gravestones, I hear, not merely the old or illegible, but some of quite recent date, were broken up and carried away—can it be believed?—to form part of the foundation for the vicar's new house! and others, more ornamental, possibly, were placed in his garden, to create, I suppose, in an alien spot, an air of fictitious antiquity, since the true could no longer be endured. Thus was the sanctuary despoiled, and that most sacred of all spots, "God's acre," sacrilegiously desecrated. Was there no voice to raise a protest? no hand outstretched to stay the ruthless violence of the "restorer?" Did not even the slumbering conscience of the incumbent exclaim against such needless and profane destruction? or is it possible that he approved and directed it, and intends, if spared, to appropriate other spoils from the heritage it is his duty to protect, for the adornment of the vicarial grounds, or the erection of additional domestic offices? I ask this question because I have been assured by those who best know, that, in cases like this, it is almost invariably the clergy who are the worst offenders; and I am nearly constrained to believe it, for this is far from being, to my knowledge, a solitary instance. I could tell you of one church where the brasses were torn from the stones and roughly nailed to the walls; of another, still unfinished, where the mural monuments have been taken down, pulled to pieces, and refixed elsewhere, reduced and mutilated; of a third, even now in the agonies of "restoration," where the ancient floor-tiles have been swept away, the brasses removed, and some with so little ceremony that the stones to which they belonged were broken to pieces;

where this inhumation of gravestones, in spite of remonstrance, is yet going on, and every venerable feature, short of the fabric itself, cleared out, for no other earthly reason than to spread the floor uniformly with some gaudy pattern of modern tilework. If such are to be the results of that "architectural awakening" of which we have heard so much, it were far better that we had continued to slumber on and contentedly to worship in the midst of "incongruities," rather than, for the sake of producing a spurious mediævalism, to dispossess ourselves of an inheritance which we may live to regret, but can never replace.—*C. T. D.*

CCXLIII.—COLONEL RIDDELL, OF CHELTENHAM.—Mr. James Coleman, of London, advertised for sale, in 1879, "a fine, clean, interesting letter, one page, 4to., written by Sir Francis Burdett to Colonel Riddell, then at Cheltenham, dated at Wimbledon, 15 July, 1807." Sir Francis writes: "I am still unable to move without crutches, and cannot sit in a writing position without some, though not much, pain. I think with you, that if you can extinguish fever, you beat the cowpoxers all to nothing. I remain yours very sincerely, F. Burdett." Colonel Riddell was practising the science of medicine in Cheltenham. Was he duly qualified to practise? and what is now known about him? It would appear that he had a large and fashionable connection, for there is in the same catalogue the following advertisement of two more letters: (1) "Coutts.—A long letter from that eminent banker of the Strand, London, to Colonel Riddell, of four pages, 4to., dated at Clifton, 29 April, 1806. 'I fear you will not find great men in Government very forward in bringing forward plans of public benefit. My daughter, Lady Bute, Lord Bute, and theirs, intend to be in Cheltenham during the pleasant month of May. You can write to the Strand to me *private*.' Thomas Coutts, Esq., was grandfather of the now Baroness Burdett-Coutts, so well known for her philanthropy to the poor." And (2) "Burdett.—A long letter of four pages, 4to., to Colonel Riddell, dated at Ramsbury, 28 July, 1805, from Lady Burdett. She says: 'This is a charming, comfortable place, with delightfull rides and drives through beautifull avenues of forest trees, &c. I am very faithfull to your wishes in regard to my two glasses, though you know I made no promises. Sir F. and Mrs. Blyth unite in best remembrance. Little Madam sends her love. She is in perfect health,' etc. This very interesting letter is franked 'F. Burdett'; he also wrote the whole of the direction. Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, was father of the estimable lady of Stratton Street, who is daughter of the writer of this letter."—*G. A. W.*

CCXLIV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM PARISH REGISTERS: BURIALS, 1618-1717.

[These extracts illustrate the names and dates in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire*, London, 1877. In a few cases, as may be perceived, there are slight differences between the inscriptions and the registers; and

(not to refer to those persons who were buried elsewhere) the names of some which appear in the former are not to be found in the latter. This, and the fact that there is not any register forthcoming for a period of nearly twenty-three years (from July 15, 1653, to June 4, 1676), will account for the non-appearance here of some names and dates. The names are given exactly as they are in the registers: and it is proposed to annotate them hereafter more fully than can be done at present, materials having been collected for the purpose from various sources. Further contributions are hereby invited from those who may be able to supply them.]

- 1617-18. Feb. 23. Edmund Wallwyn [Walweyne], Gentleman.  
 1620. Aug. 2. M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Higgs.  
 1632. April 9. Henry Lane, of Sandford [Cheltenham].  
 1643. Aug. 9. Jane, y<sup>e</sup> wife of John English, D<sup>r</sup> in Div.  
 1644. Sept. 22. John Lygon, of Arle [Cheltenham], Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1646. Sept. 30. Margery, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Walter Lane.  
 1647. Nov. 26. John English, D<sup>r</sup> in Divinity, y<sup>e</sup> Rector here. [The date of his death is not inscribed on the monument, though he left a space for it. For sundry particulars of him, see *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. viii. 67, 179, 359, 395).]  
 1648-49. Jan. 27. Barnaby [Bernard] Higgs, Gen<sup>l</sup>.  
 1676. Dec. 31. Henry Sturmy, Mercer [General dealer].  
 1678. May 5. Katherine Lady Dormer. [Daughter of John Lygon, Esq., of Arle Court, Cheltenham, and wife of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Arle Court, who emigrated to Virginia. But he may perhaps have returned; for in one of the registers there is this entry:—"Dyed y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> (August, 1696) Sir Fleetwood Dormer, K<sup>t</sup>." He was the third son of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Lee Grange and Purston, whose grandson was created a baronet in 1661. See Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies* (London, 1844), p. 162.]  
 — Dec. 17. Judith Jones, daughter to M<sup>r</sup> Robert Jones.  
 1678-79. March 21. Thomas Higgs, of Sandford.  
 1679. Sept. 8. Sarah, daugh. to M<sup>r</sup> William Roberts.  
 — Sept. 27. Thomas, son to M<sup>r</sup> William Roberts.  
 1680. Nov. 20. M<sup>r</sup> William Prynn. [He is not to be confounded with his more famous namesake. See *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. viii. 207, 279, 517).]  
 1682. Aug. 26. Walter Cox, of Alstone [Cheltenham].  
 — Sept. 26. M<sup>r</sup> Richard Wood, son to M<sup>r</sup> Rowland Wood, of Brookrup [Brookthorpe].

1683. Sept. 24. Mary Buckle, Widdow, aged near 95.  
 1684. Dec. 22. John Buckle, of y<sup>e</sup> Lane.  
 1684-85. Jan. 2. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Pates, Widdow.  
 — Jan. 17. M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Gregory, of y<sup>e</sup> Mill.  
 1686. Nov. 24. M<sup>r</sup> Richard Banaster [Bannister].  
 1688. April 12. M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Cox, of Alstone.  
 — April 13. M<sup>r</sup> John Pates, of Alston.  
 — July 8. M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Watters.  
 1689. Aug. 30. M<sup>r</sup> John Buckle, of Woodmacott [Wood-  
 mancote, Bishop's Cleeve].  
 1690-91. Jan. 20. M<sup>rs</sup> Joyce Banister, Widow.  
 1691. Dec. 5. Anne, wife of Edward Mitchel, Gent.  
 1691-92. Feb. 16. John, son of Thom. Packer, of Arle, Gent.  
 1692. July 25. Walter Ireland, Gent.  
 1692-93. Jan. 23. Mary, wife of Joseph Ludlow, Gent.  
 1694. April 22. George, son of Thomas Packer, of Arle.  
 — May 6. Alice Gynes, Wid.  
 — Dec. 24. Sarah Howlet.  
 1694-95. Jan. 26. Elizabeth, wife of William Sloper.  
 1695. July 22. Mary, wife of Edward Mitchell, Gent.  
 — Oct. 1. Joseph, son of Thomas Packer, of Arle.  
 1695-96. March 28. John, son of Henry St. Leger, Mercer.  
 1696. July 29. John, son of James Etheridge.  
 — Nov. 27. Mary, wife of Richard Bannister.  
 1697. April 12. Lodwick, son of Thomas Packer, of Arle.  
 — Aug. 23. M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Pryn, Widow.  
 1698. Aug. 20. Edward, son of Edward Mitchell, Gent.  
 1699. April 7. Mary fframe [Freame], of Norledge [? North-  
 leach], Widdow.  
 — May 14. Anne Carnell [Carnoll], Widdow.  
 — May 19. Lodowick, son of Thomas Packer, Gent.  
 — Oct. 4. Joseph Arkell.  
 1700. Aug. 14. John, son of James Beckett, of Alston.  
 — Nov. 15. Mary Whyttorn [Whithorne].  
 1701-2. Jan. 5. Robert Roggers, Gent<sup>t</sup> [Rev. Robert Rogers],  
 Master of the free Scoole. [He was  
 Master of Cheltenham Grammar School,  
 and is described on the manor rolls as  
 "a good man and excellent scholar."]  
 1702. July 29. ffances Pates, Widdow, of Alston.  
 — Oct. 9. ffancis Owen [illegible] of Norledge.  
 [Master of the Cheltenham Grammar  
 School.]  
 1702-3. Jan. 17. Cox, son of Will. Roberts, Gent.  
 1703. Aug. 7. Sarah, wife of Thomas Ashmead.  
 1704. March 12. Ann Hind.  
 — July 28. Shusan, daug. of Tho. Packer, Gent.  
 — Dec. 29. Edmund Cotten [Cotton].  
 1704-5. Jan. 13. Gyles Harvey.

1705. April 16. Mary, wife of Richard Hyett.  
 — Sep. 18. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Johnson, Widdow.  
 1706. Dec. 14. William Roberts, Gent.  
 1706-7. March 24. Thomas Ashmead.  
 1707. June 20. Martha, daughter of Henry St. Leger.  
 — June 21. George, son of James Smalpeece, Gent.  
 — Dec. 21. John, son of Richard Hyett, Gent.  
 1708. May 19. John Howlett.  
 — Nov. 19. Thomas Packer, Gent.  
 1709. Nov. 28. Thomas, son of Francis Gregory, of Alstone.  
 1709-10. Jan. 31. Thomas, son of James Smallpiece.  
 1710. April 10. M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Ashmead, Widd.  
 — May 31. Edward Bartom [Barkman], son of James Smalpeece.  
 — July 3. James, son of James Beckett.  
 1711. July 19. George Sturmy, Gent.  
 — Dec. 30. Katherine, wife of Toby Sturmy.  
 1711-12. Feb. 27. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Geenes [Gynes].  
 1713. May 4. Richard Beckett, Mercer.  
 — Sept. 5. Edeth, wife of Robert Cox.  
 1715. May 4. M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Isles [Iles], Widow.  
 — May 14. William Roberts, of Allstone, Gent.  
 — June 4. M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Sturmy.  
 — Nov. 27. William Sloper, Gent.  
 1715-16. Jan. 15. Mary Buck, Gen.  
 1716. Dec. 19. Jane, wife of Richard Comb, of Allston.  
 1717. April 29. Bridget Petty.  
 — Aug. 12. John, son of Will. Buckle, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

(To be continued.)

CCXLV. —CAPTAIN THOMAS WIGGIN.—Can anyone supply information respecting the birthplace, etc., of Captain Thomas Wiggin, who, under the auspices of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, and afterwards of the Lords Saye and Brooke, founded the colony of Dover, in that part of North America now called New Hampshire, A.D. 1629, and was for many years governor of it? From that date to the year 1816 (when the father of the undersigned settled in England) the family continued to live in New Hampshire. The pedigree is perfect from the time of Captain Wiggin to the present date; but the undersigned, his great-great-great-great grandson, does not know to what part of England he originally belonged, and is anxious to be informed.—*William Wiggin, M.A., Hampnett Rectory, Northleach.*

CCXLVI.—CERNEY (NORTH) PARISH CHURCH.—During the last two years, as reported in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, April 6, 1878, considerable improvements have been effected in this ancient and interesting church. The late rector, the Rev. T. D. Allen, besides being the founder and supporter of the parish schools, removed some unsightly galleries, and provided an excellent organ,

with improvements in the seating and warming of the building. The survey made by the diocesan architect, Mr. Waller, of Gloucester, on the appointment of the present rector, the Rev. Peter Goldsmith Medd, M.A., in 1876, disclosed an unsafe condition of the east wall of the chancel, which has therefore been entirely rebuilt. This happily gave the opportunity for the restoration of the beautiful Early-English east window, traces of which remained in the pointed arch on the inside, and in portions built into the masonry of the late wall, which was of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The new window, with its stained glass by Messrs. Hardman, has been given by Mrs. Allen, in memory of her husband, the late rector, at a cost of £140. A carved oak reredos, to be completed hereafter with suitable panelling for the whole space within the communion rails, has been given by Mrs. Medd. The choir stalls are those designed by Mr. Butterfield for the first temporary chapel of Keble College, Oxford; for, as Canon Medd's going into residence at North Cerney coincided with the completion of the new chapel of the College, the council presented the old stalls to him as one of their body. Another improvement in the chancel is the removal of the old square panes of the four side windows (which in any case required re-setting, and almost renewing), and the substitution of slightly-tinted cathedral quarry-glass. This change has greatly enhanced the effect of the beautiful east window, which was impaired before by the excess of light on the inside. In the nave and the north transept open benches have replaced the high pews, which were too narrow to admit of kneeling, or of even sitting comfortably. The space at the west end under the tower, formerly occupied by the children, has been converted into a vestry, which was wanting; and the organ has been removed from the west gallery to an organ-chamber recently built at the western angle of the north transept.

CCXLVII.—CHELTENHAM PARISH CHURCHYARD.—Considerable improvements have no doubt been effected, within the last few years, in the old churchyard, as well as in the parish church, of Cheltenham; but monuments and gravestones have been sadly knocked about, and many (with legible inscriptions) have altogether disappeared. This is greatly to be regretted. The destruction of memorials of the dead may sometimes be unavoidable; but this is very rarely the case: where unnecessary, any interference with them is most reprehensible. There were not very long ago many old tombstones around St. Mary's, Cheltenham—many more than are there at present. I have consulted Bigland's *Collections* (1791), vol. i., pp. 321-326; but for a special purpose I wish to have particulars of the oldest inscription now to be seen. Can, and will, someone on the spot oblige me with what I require? When there a short time ago, I saw a small headstone on the south side of the church, not far from the west end; and on it was this inscription, which I carefully copied:—"Here lieth the body of Robert Eckly deceased the xxv day of Febrvary Anno Doni 1624." There are not now, I apprehend, many of older date to be found in the churchyard.—*Antiquarius*.

CCXLVIII.—THE FIRST "LAY READER" IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The following extract from the *Record*, July 10, 1866, (copied from the *Post*), relates a fact of local interest, and is here inserted, without note or comment:—It may be remembered that on Ascension-day last it was agreed at a meeting of the archbishops and bishops held at Lambeth Palace, to sanction the establishment of a new semi-clerical order in the Church of England, to be called "lay readers," who may, under certain restrictions, officiate in church (not administering Eucharist, of course), wearing a surplice, and may visit and read to the poor. To the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol belongs, it would seem, the credit of being the first to act upon the resolution of the episcopate. Mr. J. D. T. Niblett has been solemnly set apart by Bishop Ellicott, after a special service in the palace, as lay reader for the parish of Standish, Gloucestershire, on the nomination of the vicar, the Rev. J. W. Sheringham. As the sign of his new office, the bishop gave a New Testament into the hands of the reader.—*C. T. D.*

CCXLIX.—THE HOLBROW FAMILY.—The following inscriptions relative to members of this family are in the parish church of Stanley St. Leonards, having been copied in July, 1879:—

(1) "In memory of John Holbrow, Gent<sup>t</sup>, who died March y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1747, aged 62 years. Also in memory of Anna, wife of the above John Holbrow, & daug<sup>r</sup> of William Clissold, of Pitchcombe, in this county (Clothier), who died the 3<sup>d</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1759, aged 70 years. Also in memory of William Holbrow, Gent<sup>t</sup>, youngest son of the above John & Anna Holbrow, who died June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1767, aged near 50 years. Also in memory of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Holbrow, Gent<sup>t</sup>, & Anna, his wife, who was buried near this place Octob. y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1742, aged 20 years."

(2) "Sacred to the memory of John Holbrow, of this parish, Gent<sup>t</sup>, who died the 25<sup>th</sup> day of Oct<sup>br</sup>, 1780, aged 68 years. Also of Eliz<sup>th</sup>, his wife (dau<sup>r</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> Dale, late of this parish), who died the 24<sup>th</sup> day of Nov<sup>br</sup>, 1780, aged 60 years. Also to the memory of four children of John and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Holbrow, viz., John, Elizabeth, Anna, John, who died in their infancy."

(3) "Sacred to the memory of William Holbrow, son of John and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Holbrow, who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1803, aged 52 years. Also of Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard and Grace Hawker, of Dudbridge, who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1803, aged 51 years."

(4) "Sacred to the memory of Samuel Holbrow, youngest son of the late John and Elizabeth Holbrow, who died April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1814, aged 55. Also of Thomas Holbrow, Commander of the ship Marianne, fourth son of the above-named Samuel Holbrow and Sarah, his wife, who died of a fever in the Isle of Java, Jan<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1821, aged 25. Also of Samuel Holbrow, Chief Officer of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> East India Company's ship Berwickshire, third son of the above-named Samuel and Sarah Holbrow, who died at sea Jan<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1822, aged 29."

(5) "In memory of Thomas Holbrow, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Badbrook House,

Stroud, who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, 1833, aged 76 years. Also of Martha, his wife, who died July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1836, aged 83 years. Also of Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, who died Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1838, aged 51 years. Also of John, their only son, who died March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1849, aged 65 years."

(6) "In memory of Sarah, relict of Samuel Holbrow, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dimock, of Stonehouse, who died November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1847, aged 79 years."

(7) "In memory of Colonel John Holbrow, of the Bengal Army, second son of the late Samuel and Sarah Holbrow. He died 16<sup>th</sup> of July, 1849, aged 58 years."

(8) "Underneath are interred the bodies of Nathaniel Beard, late of this parish, Clothier, and Mary, his wife, daugh<sup>tr</sup> of John Holbrow, of this parish, Gen<sup>l</sup>. He departed this life August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1774, aged 64 years, and she Feb<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1772, aged 57 years."

CCL.—SPARROWS AND CHURCHWARDENS.—In these days when Acts of Parliament (as Mr. Blunt reminds us in his *Dursley and its Neighbourhood*, p. 191) are called for to protect small birds, and hand-bills setting forth the penalties for disobeying the law are posted up in schools, it is worth while to show what is on record respecting such birds and their treatment a generation or so ago in (for example) the parish of Cam. There sparrows lived as peacefully until 1819—so far as the churchwardens' accounts show—as if they had been birds of paradise: but for the eleven years that followed they had a hard time of it; and if they attempted to pick up a living anywhere within the parish, it must have been under the influence, either of great ignorance as to the principles of Cam boys and Cam churchwardens, or of such courage as makes brave sparrows like brave men march to the mouth of a gun in the course of duty. What their treatment really was, may be gathered from the churchwardens' book, as furnished by Mr. Blunt:—

Years.	No. of Sparrows' heads.	Money paid.
1819	532	£1 2 2
1820	1859	3 17 1½
1821 } 1822 }	1432	2 19 8
1823	640	1 5 10
1824	1543	3 4 4
1825	1411	2 18 10
1826	244	9 4
1827	1520	3 3 4
1828	3571	7 8 9½
1829	3842	5 15 3½
1830	3345	3 6 9½
1831-7	2701	2 18 0½
Total	22,620	£37 9 6½

In those days a sparrow was considered to be worth a halfpenny;

or rather, "his room being" thought "better than his company," that was the sum which a churchwarden thought good to pay for his destruction. But in 1829, when the Reform Bill was looming in the distance, the value of a sparrow fell to a farthing. As soon as that measure was certain to pass, the Cam farmers felt that they would want their money for other purposes than sparrows' heads, and so in 1831 the payments nearly ceased. From that time until the accession of Queen Victoria only about one-tenth of the number of birds were paid for compared with preceding years; and when our Sovereign Lady raised all virtues to the throne, humanity towards small birds began to prevail, and the price of a sparrow has never since appeared in the accounts of Cam. Mr. Blunt has very properly added, that while the farmers were thus expending the rate the grubs must have laughed from the furrow into the face of the ploughman, and the wireworms have sung merrily as they bored into the very heart of the turnip.

CCLI.—AMPNEY ST. PETER PARISH CHURCH.—This church, as reported in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, October 11, 1879, has been re-opened after a restoration amounting almost to a rebuilding. About three years ago the parishes of Ampney St. Mary and Ampney St. Peter (the latter locally known as Eastington) were united into one benefice. The church of Ampney St. Peter is the more conveniently situated for both parishes; and it was determined to restore this building, and to enlarge it so as to provide accommodation for the residents in the neighbouring parish. The late rector, the Rev. E. A. Daubeny, some years ago put aside £500 to accumulate, in anticipation of the needs of the church within which he so long ministered; and at his death he left it as his written desire that the money should be applied to the work of restoration, which had become necessary. His sons, the Rev. Thomas Daubeny (the present incumbent) and Mr. Robert Daubeny, took steps to give effect to their father's wishes, and the fund provided having reached upwards of £830, operations were begun. Mr. Scott, architect, prepared suitable plans, and Messrs. Bridges, of Cirencester, have carried out the work in a satisfactory manner. The old church, dedicated to St. Peter, was a small building erected early in the 12th century. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with a low saddle-back tower at the west end. The church was built without a foundation, and therefore considerable expense had to be incurred in providing a proper basis for the building. The whole has been taken down with the exception of the south wall of the nave and the tower, and the south wall has been so renovated that it has been practically rebuilt. All the features of interest have been carefully preserved, and pains have been taken to maintain the church in its original position and appearance. The chancel has been rebuilt upon its old site, and accommodation has been provided for the people of Ampney St. Mary by the addition of a new south aisle, with an organ-chamber and vestry, the result being that while the

church formerly held only 60 or 65, it now accommodates 145. The old porch has been removed from the south side, and an entrance formed at the west end. There are several matters of interest connected with the church. The Norman north doorway is of 11th century work, and a pretty little rose-window is to be seen in the tower. The stairs which led to the old rood-loft, although rather blocking up the church and somewhat intercepting the view, have been preserved, and are an interesting reminder of the transformations that have taken place in the services of the church during the ages through which it has passed. Two stained-glass windows improve its appearance. The east window, erected by Mrs. Bulley in memory of her father, consists of three lights: in the centre is a representation of the Transfiguration; and on either side are portrayed the charge to St. Peter and the miracle of walking on the sea. The south window, given by Mrs. Richards, of Theale, illustrates the raising of Dorcas and the delivery of St. Peter from prison.

CCCLII.—CHARLES II. IN BRISTOL.—In youth and in age, in adversity and in prosperity, Charles visited Bristol; twice while prince, and thrice while king. His first advent was after the surrender of the city by Fiennes, when the ill-fated Charles I. entered triumphantly with his two sons, escorted by the flower of England's chivalry. The tide of fortune had not distinctly set in for either party, and the glorious pomp and circumstances of war—the gorgeous barbaric splendour of the regalia and the enthusiasm of the people were the silver lining to the dark cloud that lowered over the royal cause. In a short time the unfortunate king had no place to lay his head, and, in the upshot, had no head to lay. What to do with the prince, who had genius only for immorality, his sire did not know, till remembering the loyalty manifested by his good subjects in Bristol, in return he bestowed on the impoverished people the honour of entertaining the prince and his suite. The corporation prepared the great house on St. Augustine's-back for the residence of the prince, stocked the cellars with choice wines, and grumbled at the expense. The prince enjoyed his quarters so well that he remained two months, and would not have gone then, but he had regard for his not very valuable life, and fled from the plague which was "hot in Bristol."

A few days after the battle of Worcester, where Charles II. was utterly defeated, and the heart of the royalists broken, disguised as a menial, the hounded, fugitive, crownless king escaped through the city he had entered in regal state, and where he had been sumptuously entertained.

And in the fulness of his prosperity he came again to Bristol, invited by his loving subjects to a banquet. There were victims to unjust laws languishing in the gaol, the frivolous monarch and the gay *cortege* swept past—but their appeal for mercy met with no response from the heartless king.

In "y<sup>e</sup> charge for Disbursements at y<sup>e</sup> Entertainment of Charles 2<sup>nd</sup>" may be noted an item for "bacon and artichokes." "A pretty dish to set before a king." Sturgeon is also recorded, and "three gross of pipes." There is no item for tobacco, that being provided by the brewers. The monarch and his courtiers smoking clay pipes was a dignified and edifying spectacle! A Puritan pen is shocked at the enormous quantity of beer and wine consumed on the occasion, and with pious horror thus concludes an exaggerated account:—"The inns and hostelries swarmed with servants and retainers, who staggered and rolled about like nobles, in a state of beastly intoxication."

After an interval of twenty years Charles came again to Bristol, an aged man in constitution, not in years. What dissipation had done for this votary of pleasure may be inferred from a graphic description of his appearance at this time:—"A dark gaunt man, with hairless scalp and bleary eyes and sensual mouth, false teeth, false curls, false colour, bald, bewigged, and painted; with a sunken cheek, a hideous leer; with a pinched and saturnine face; a man past middle age, and looking older than his years, just hobbling to his grave, with gouty leg and broken frame, amid a rout of gamblers, courtesans, and pimps, who cheat each other, and play false to him: a prince who sells his country for a bribe; a churchman who betrays his faith; a man whom no one calls his friend; a lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat."

A MS. says:—"Nov., 1633. The king came to Bristol privily with Mistress Nell Gwyn, being moved thereto to see the window she had set up in the Colledge. They dined with M<sup>r</sup> Mayor, William Clutterbuck, grocer, who had been chosen by his Majesty's special command, and after dinner he knighted M<sup>r</sup> Mayor, and departed privily, as he did come."

Suspended beneath Nell Gwyn's window was a board, on which was painted the following charming lines, the production, probably, of a subsacristan with poetic aspirations:—

"For y<sup>e</sup> wynder faire asure, crymson, golden,  
To Mystress Gwyn y<sup>e</sup> Colledge are beholden."

During some alterations, in 1804, the board was removed, and has not been replaced.—A. H.

CCLIII.—TENURES OF LAND IN CIRENCESTER.—In the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. ii., pp. 285-319, the Rev. Ernest A. Fuller, M.A., has printed, with translations, a series of documents, describing the tenures of land by the customary tenants in Cirencester during a period of about 450 years, commencing with the year 1086, and ending with 1540; and he has made comments on these documents, as illustrating the early system of tenures, and the gradual changes that took place in the system as the centuries passed along. His paper gives an exhaustive statement of the successive changes in the feudal holdings of lands in a mediæval English borough, and will serve as a valuable illustra-

tion in the necessarily larger consideration of the subject in connexion with our constitutional history. No more, however, than a very brief mention of some of its curious contents can here be made.

An extract from *Domesday* shows that in King Edward's time the queen used to have the wool of the sheep in Cirencester hundred, and that the same manor paid to the king, *inter alia*, ten pints of honey and 3,000 loaves for the dogs. At the time of the survey it paid twenty cows and twenty pigs, with more than £20. No man was so free but he was bound to plough or do hay-making in requital for his land. In King John's time Robert Erkenbald held his land by sergeanty of finding two or three greyhounds for the king; Robert de Pyrie, by escorting the king's treasurer throughout the county at his own cost, and outside at the king's cost; Baldwine, by five shillings and three harvestings, every day providing three men and three hay-makings, and "he pays toll, and cannot give his daughter in marriage without the leave of his lord." The exaction of three days' work in harvest by the abbot, to whom the town had been farmed by Henry II., was the subject of complaint, A.D. 1210, by the young men of Cirencester, who were, however, unsuccessful in their remonstrance. The power vested in the spiritual lord had by 1308 gained such ascendancy that Abbot Adam abated the court of provostry, the practical result being, as Mr. Fuller writes, "to throw the town in every respect under the control of the lord's bailiff and high steward, who, accordingly, to this day is the official head of the town, the returning officer of the modern parliamentary borough, and the chairman of any town's meeting, which he again summons. It is an encroachment upon ancient liberties, which I think could not be established by fair presumption, but it has had now an uninterrupted usage of 570 years, and might be difficult to upset."

CCLIV.—ENTRIES OF BIRTHS, ETC., IN BIBLES.—The good old practice of regularly entering in Family Bibles particulars of the births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, which from time to time take place in households, is much to be commended. Entries of the kind are oftentimes curious, and interesting to others besides the members of the family; they have been found most useful; and it might be well, at least in some cases, if not in all, to put them, by means of the printing-press, beyond the risk of destruction. Several of a local character might find a good resting-place in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, in company with extracts from parish registers, etc.

As an ordinary sample, let me give the following from a fly-leaf in a small-sized copy of the Bible (Oxford, 1695):—

"Thomas [son of Thomas] Tanner, born the 13, and baptized the 14 Day of August, 1711.

"Mary Tanner, born and baptized the 11 Day of June, 1713, died 1786, aged 73.

"Elizabeth Tanner, born and baptized the 13 Day of January,

1714-15, died Dec<sup>r</sup> 26, 1795, aged 80. [? the mother of "Zacakria Pritchett," who was apparently, in 1786, the owner of the book.]

"Sarah Tanner, born and baptized the 18 Day of August, 1717.

"John Tanner, born and baptized the 14 Day of August, 1719, died in 1786, aged 67.

"Anne Tanner, born and baptized the 10 Day of November, 1721."

Pasted to the inside of the cover of the book from which the foregoing entries have been literally transcribed, is a neatly-printed slip, containing twenty-four lines of not first-class poetry, and entitled, without date, "Lines, sent to a Friend, with a Sugar Bible, bought at Bristol Fair."

CCLV.—GREAT MORTALITY IN ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, 1729.—In the *Monthly Chronicle* for 1729, p. 100, there is this on record :—"About the same time [May 5] we had accounts from Gloucestershire, and other parts of the country, that great numbers of people died there suddenly of swellings in the throat, and other distempers; and particularly, that they had buried in the village of Ashton Underhill, near Tewkesbury, above 45 persons since Christmas last, out of the inhabitants, whose number did not exceed 100; and those were found to be more than had died in that place in twenty years past." Is anything further known respecting this unusual mortality?

CCLVI.—CHELTENHAM IN 1800 AND 1837.—The editor of the *Cheltenham Annuaire*, 1838, thus contrasts Cheltenham in 1837 with what it had been in 1800 :—"In the year here referred to, the celebrated Dr. Jenner appears to have been the only resident physician practising in the town. There were five surgeons, one chemist and druggist, and five attorneys. The contrast of 1837 gives us seventeen physicians, twenty-seven surgeons, twenty chemists and druggists, and thirty attorneys." What may be the contrast of 1880? It deserves to be noted.—A. H.

CCLVII.—"JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST."—The third edition of the *Journal of a Naturalist*, written after the model of White's *Selborne*, was published by Murray, London, 1830. The author has not given his name; but he describes his residence as being in Gloucestershire, not far from the Severn; and he was, it would seem, the clergyman of the parish in which he lived. Will some one of your readers kindly oblige me by supplying the author's name?—C. T. D.

CCLVIII.—OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN CHURCH FONT.—The old font of Oldbury-on-Severn Church, having been superseded by a modern one thirty or forty years ago, was removed to the flower-garden of Thornbury Castle, where it remains to this day. It is to be hoped that when the church is restored the font will be replaced in its proper position.—Thomas Roach, M.A., Clifton.

CCLIX.—THE WILL OF LAURENCE HODGES.—(See No. CLXI.) You print, as in the heading, "the will of Laurence Hodges," and

you follow with "lavrans hoggys." These words raise a point of some interest to me in relation to the marriage of an ancestress, A.D. 1594, with Richard Bugges, of Harlow, Essex, whose brass (being also that of his "too wives") is in the church there, dated May 16, 1636. May I ask, if the word "Hodges" be correctly printed, how you arrive at the pronunciation of the two *gg* as *dg*? If you have authority for that word, ought not the name I give to be pronounced *Budges*? If you will kindly let me hear from you upon the subject, you will confer a favour. The arms of the ancient family of Bugge (for the *s* does not appear until after the visitation of 1634) are—*Three waterbouggets, or*: but Salmon, in his *History of Essex*, spells the word "budgets." I am preparing (and it is half-way through the press) a little record of my family; and the introduction of the particular word about which I write, ought to be "set up" next week.—*Anthony Stransham, General, K.C.B.*

The foregoing having been submitted to the writer of the Note referred to, the following reply has been received:—

I have looked at my extracts from the Gloucester Index to Wills, and under date 1545 there is the name of "Laurence Hodges." I scarcely think I could have taken upon myself to alter the spelling. My next name after "Hodges" in the same year is "Nicholas Sambage," so spelt, but evidently standing for Sambach, or Sandbach. In the note of proof of the said Laurence's will the spelling is "Hodggyns"; date 7 July, 1545. And I further noted "laurence hodge" as one of the witnesses to the will (now at Worcester) of Edmund Marten, of Pebworth; date 23 May, 1528. "Brigge" is an ancient form of "bridge."—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CCLX.—THE BROWNE FAMILY, OF SALPERTON.—I have long been anxious to know whether a pedigree of the Brownes of Salperton is to be found in the Heralds' Visitations of Gloucestershire; and I shall feel much obliged for information. The family is perhaps a branch of the Brownes of Betchworth, Surrey. Any reply addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. George W. Wheatley & Co., 156, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., will duly reach him.—*Justin Broigne, 27, New Wharf, Hobart Town, Tasmania.*

CCLXI.—THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HAMPNETT AND STOWELL.—These parishes were united in the year 1660, and have so continued. The earliest register of Hampnett dates from March 2, 1591; but the entries from 1591 to 1598, thirty-five in number, are apparently copies; and an entry of a marriage in 1593 appears to have been rubbed out. There is no early register of Stowell. In the following notes the entries, which have been exactly copied, are marked by inverted commas:—

1592. "Sir John Bicknell [probably the parson] was buried the 9<sup>th</sup> of December, 1592." The names of many other Bicknells occur in the early portion of the registers.

1598. In the last two christenings during this year, one in May, and one in August, the names of the two godfathers in each case are given.

1602. — Atkinson, p'son of Hampnett, came to Hampnett Anno Do 1602." A knightly family of the name lived at Stowell.

1619. Edward Maschall (? Marshall), rector of Hampnett, was buried 29 October.

1621. Robert Knollys, batchelor of Divinity, was parson of Hampnett.

1623. "Robertus, filius Roberti Knollys, sacræ theologiæ baccalaurii, hujusque ecclesiæ rectoris, baptizatus erat vicesimo quarto die Januarii, natus vicesimo primo ejusdem."

1643-4. There are two tombstones at the east end of chancel; on one of which is this inscription: "Mihi mori lucrum. Jane, the wife of Tho<sup>s</sup> Hughes, Rector, was buried 24 Mar., 1643;" and on the other: "Disce mori. John, the son, was buried—Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1644." No entries of these burials are in the register.

1647. "Tho: the son of Tho: Hughes, cler: natus May 12, et bapt. Jan<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1647."

1653. Thomas Hughes' name is appended to an entry of marriage as rector of Hampnett.

1657. Thomas Hughes describes himself in a baptismal entry as minister.

1662. "Sir John Atkinson, of Stowell, kn<sup>t</sup>, was buried there the third of Aprill, año D<sup>ni</sup> 1662." This Sir John Atkinson, or his father, built Stowell House. The property, after his death, passed to his nephew, the Earl of Strafford.

1675. "Thomas Hughes, Rect<sup>r</sup>, was buried June the —, 1675." His son Thomas became rector; see entry, Feb. 17, 1733.

1679. The first entry of "burying in woollen" occurs when Mary Greenway was buried. The Act 30 Car. II. had been passed in this year. [See No. CCIL., p. 187.]

1690. "Simon, the son of Thomas Hughes and Frideswid, his wife, was born Nov<sup>r</sup> 9, and baptized the 16<sup>th</sup> of the same month, 1690."

1697. "Edmund Bray, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of Great Barrington, and M<sup>rs</sup> Frances Morgan, of Stowell, were marryed at Stowell Dec<sup>r</sup> 16, 1697, by license." The Brays possessed Great Barrington Park; for the Morgans, see entry under date 1712.

1704. "The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lady Anabella Howe was buried at Stowell the 30<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1704." This lady, a natural daughter of Emmanuel, Lord Scrope of Bolton, Earl of Sunderland, was legitimised by Act of Parliament, 1663, and was the wife of the well-known John Howe, M.P. for Gloucestershire. There is a tablet to her memory in Stowell Church, of which Rudder gives a copy, p. 708.

1706. "William Dutton, of Evercreech, in the County of Somerset, clerk, and M<sup>rs</sup> Ursula Darby, of Northleach, were marryed in

the Parish Church of Hampnet Oct<sup>r</sup> 23, 1706, by M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Brier."

1712. "Ann Morgan Richard, the son of John Howe, Esq<sup>re</sup>, and Dorothy, his wife, of Stowell, in the County of Glouc<sup>r</sup>, was born in the P<sup>ish</sup> of St James, Middlesex, the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Feb<sup>y</sup>, and baptized the 16<sup>th</sup> of the same in the aforesaid P<sup>ish</sup> by me, T. Hughes, Rector of Hampnett, in the year 1712." This John Howe was created Baron Chedworth, 1741. His wife Dorothy was daughter of Henry F. Thynne, and grand-daughter [? niece] of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth.

1712. "M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Morgan was buried at Stowell Sep<sup>r</sup> 3, 1712." There is a tablet to her memory in Stowell Church, which describes her as daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Morgan, late of Lanternham, Co. Monmouth, Bart., and in the 35<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Rudder gives a copy of the inscription, p. 709.

1722. "The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Howe, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of Stowell, was buried at Stowell June the 14<sup>th</sup>, 1722."

1723. "William, the son of John Howe, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of Stowell, and Dorothy, his wife, was born the 28<sup>th</sup> day of April, and baptized the 5<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1723."

1724. "Dorothy, the daughter of John Howe, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of Stowell, & Dorothy, his wife, was baptized the 17<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1724."

1726. "Lucy, the daughter of John Howe, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of Stowell, and Dorothy, his wife, was born the 11<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill, & baptized the 25<sup>th</sup> of the same in the P<sup>ish</sup> Church of Stowell, 1726."

1733. "Feb<sup>y</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1733, died the Rev<sup>d</sup> and worthy Thomas Hughes, M.A., Rector of this Parish 59 years, buried the 22<sup>nd</sup>, aged 85 years and 9 months."

1733. Simon Hughes inducted into the rectory of Hampnett 25<sup>th</sup> April.

1771. "The Rev<sup>d</sup> Simon Hughes, M.A., successor to his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather in this Rectory, was buried March the 27<sup>th</sup>, 1771, aged 80 years." Members of this family must have been severally presented to the rectory, first of Hampnett, and then of Hampnett and Stowell, by the Atkinsons, the Earls of Strafford, and the Howes, of Stowell. They probably were rectors for not less than 137 years. It is certain that a Thomas Hughes was rector in 1640; and as the handwriting in the register is the same from 1635 to 1653, he probably held the rectory for 18 years. If his son became rector in 1653, which was probably the case, as the handwriting is the same from 1653 to 1675, when he died, he held the rectory for 22 or 23 years. His son Thomas died in 1733, and is described in the register as having been rector for 59 years. And his son Simon became rector in 1733, and died in 1771, after an incumbency of 38 years.

Besides the two monumental slabs mentioned under date 1643-4, there are two in memory of five members of the Lovesey family, bearing dates from 1729 to 1801. This name occurs constantly in

the registers. There are no monuments in the churchyard of Stowell; and in the church only the two tablets already mentioned under the years 1704 and 1712. It is recorded in the register that Stowell Church was re-opened on the 6th of May, 1810, and that divine service had been discontinued for nearly a century. If not shut up, and used as a barn, for so long a period, the building certainly had not been used for public worship for many years; and this will perhaps account for the scarcity, and probable destruction, of monumental records. Atkyns (1712) states that the north transept had lately been demolished. The last marriage recorded to have taken place at Stowell is dated 1697; the last burial there, 1722.—*William Wiggins, M.A., Hampnett Rectory, Northleach.*

CCLXII.—THOMAS RICHARDSON COLLEDGE, Esq., M.D.—The death of Dr. Colledge, the oldest and most respected member of the medical profession in Cheltenham, took place there October 28, 1879, in his 83rd year, to the regret of a large circle of private friends, and of all with whom he was professionally acquainted. Having qualified for his degree as surgeon by five years' study and practice in the Leicester Infirmary—which he left with high testimonials in 1817—Mr. Colledge was appointed to the H.E.I.C. Service in 1819, and proceeded direct to China, where he at once entered into practice; subsequently, under the political arrangements of the time, he was transferred to the Crown as superintending surgeon of hospitals at Canton, Whampoa, and Macoa, and the duties of that appointment he continued to discharge until 1838, when he returned to England. He shortly after took his M.D. degree at King's College, Aberdeen, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1840. In the following year he selected Cheltenham for his future residence, and commenced practice there as a physician, having for his colleagues Drs. Baron, Boisragon, Cannon, Allardyce, Gibney, and others. On the establishment of the Medical Missionary Society in China in 1838, Dr. Colledge was unanimously elected its president; and he retained this appointment to the close of his life, ever taking a warm interest in its proceedings, though, having left the country, no longer able to assist therein. Until the last few years his general health enabled him to continue in practice, but contracting his attendance to those who had been his patients. It may be truly said of him—

"Of no disease, of no distemper died,  
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,  
Even wondered at because it fell no sooner.  
Fate seemed to have wound him up for fourscore years,  
Yet freshly ran he on two winters more,  
Till like a clock, worn out by eating Time,  
The weary wheels of life at last stood still."

His remains were interred in the family-vault at Shurdington Church, near Cheltenham.

CCLXIII.—GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL AND SIR GEO. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.—The late Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott has left on record, in his *Personal and Professional Recollections* (London, 1879), pp. 336-339, the following remarks relative to the reparation of Gloucester Cathedral :—This cathedral was formerly under the management (as to its repairs, &c.) of Messrs. Fulljames and Waller, architects, of Gloucester. I was long since called in to report upon the general scheme for its reparation drawn out by those gentlemen, and especially by Mr. Waller, a man of considerable talent. At a subsequent date, Mr. Waller having retired owing to ill-health, I became associated with Mr. Fulljames, and, later still, upon that gentleman's retirement, I took his place. These works were gradually carried on under a clerk of works (Mr. Ashbee) and a staff of masons; but subsequently the larger work was undertaken of the internal reparation and partial re-arrangement of the choir. This was carried out with all due regard to the beautiful woodwork which remained. The stalls and canopies have been carefully restored, and as there were no old desk-fronts, &c., these were designed anew, making use of some remains which had been removed to the lady chapel, both as guides, and also as a part of the work. The side galleries were removed. The choir-screen (a modern one) remains untouched, with the organ upon it. The dean [the Very Rev. Henry Law, M.A.] objects to opening out the screen, and as the return-stalls are complete, I am not at all anxious to do so. The organ is a good seventeenth-century one, and I am very desirous to retain it, though, as is usual, all parties there condemn it. Among other things we ascertained, by removing the floor eastward of the beautiful encaustic-tile floor of the altar space, the position of the inner altar-screen, which had been long since done away with. On this site a new reredos was erected, leaving a space between the two screens, as in old times. Of the actual reredos little trace remained, except fragments of details, and the outer jambs of its two doorways. We discovered the curious sunk area behind the reredos (with steps leading into the same), from which was an entrance to the space beneath the high altar. This is now exposed to view. In making these investigations we found the bases, and lower parts of the shafts, of two great round pillars of the Norman apse, which still remain beneath the floor. The canopies of the beautiful sedilia have been restored, mainly from their own evidence. About this time Mr. Waller, having happily been restored to health, resumed practice, and his aid was of very important service in the restoration of the porch, of which he had, years before, made careful measured drawings, since which time the progress of decay had obliterated much which had then existed. He was also very useful in respect of the sedilia. He has now for some years been reinstated in his position of resident architect, I retaining that of consulting architect. His investigations of the history of the church have been carried on with much care and success, and

he exercises a wise and important guardianship over the fabric, in which he has, since resuming office, carried out some very important works of reparation. The choir vaulting has been decorated by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, as I think, very judiciously and successfully, though Mr. Gambier Parry thinks the reverse. This gentleman had decorated a chapel adjoining the south transept, and had reported upon the system to be adopted for the choir vaulting. As it would have been too much to decorate both the ribs, and the intervening spaces, while the walls below remained uncoloured, he had recommended that the spaces should be decorated and the ribs left plain. I thought this wrong, because this vaulting is an intricate system of ribs, an absolute net-work, in which the figure of the ribs is everything and the forms of the intervening spaces nothing. I therefore recommended to decorate the ribs and leave the spaces, for the most part, plain. This has been done, the only exception being the star-like arrangement of panels over the altar, and another over the choir proper : these two portions have decoration in the spaces. To my eye the effect is most satisfactory.

CCLXIV.—TETBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Rev. Alfred T. Lee states in his *History of Tetbury* (London, 1857), p. 181, that "the Grammar School was formerly held in a room over the church porch." This is a mistake. I have the "Brief for the Defendants" in a Chancery suit in 1759, between the Attorney-General and Wickes and others (Feoffees of the Tetbury Charity Estates), from which it appears that the room for the Free Grammar School was in the roof of the north aisle of the church, "near 80 feet long, and wide in proportion," extending over the whole aisle. The witnesses state that the floor was evidently inserted many years after the church was built, and rested "upon wooden posts within the arches of the s<sup>d</sup> north isle, and in the wall of the north part of s<sup>d</sup> isle."

There are many facts mentioned in the document of great interest to those who know the place ; but it is, I fear, much too long for publication.—*A Tetbury Man.*

CCLXV.—THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ARLINGHAM.—The oldest register contains baptisms from 1539 to 1552, and from 1590 to 1613 ; marriages from 1565 to 1645 ; and burials from 1540 to 1547, and from 1573 to 1632. But the leaves are not bound up in chronological order ; the baptisms for 1539 being on fol. 17, and the burials for 1540 on fol. 31.

The *lacunæ* are :—baptisms, 1552 to 1590, and 1613 to 1655 ; marriages, 1539 to 1565, and 1645 to 1655 ; and burials, 1547 to 1573, and 1646 to 1655.

In the third register this memorandum occurs :—"These following names of persons baptized, married, and buried, betwixt the yeares 1654 and 1662, being registered in a paper book in the time of the usurpation by Oliver Cromwell, were at the charges of the

parishioners transcribed into this book in the yeare of the Lord God 1688.

“ William Bycke, Gent,  
“ Thomas Fryer, of Milton end, } Churchwardens.”

April 25, 1599, being St. Mark's Day, in the 41st year of her Majesty's reign, there is a memorandum of Henry Childe reading himself in as vicar of the parish, signed by those who were present.

There is likewise the following record of “beating the bounds” in the year 1606 :—“Memorandum that I, Henry Childe, Vicar of Arlingham, wente in perambulation, with — of my parishioners, on Rogation Monday & Tuesday, 1606. Upon the Tuesday I wente to the uttmost confines of our parish, eastward and from north to south, not for any superstitions sake, but to see the boundes of the parish. Per me, Hen : Childe, Vicarius de Arlingham.”

This vicar generally preached at “gentle” baptisms, and noted his texts in the register; e.g., “Twins, 1609, Dec<sup>r</sup> 3, Hosea xii. 3; Hosea xii. 4; Acts viii. 36;” and the names of the sponsors at such baptisms are recorded. He also preached at weddings, noting the texts; e.g., “1 Cor. i. 28; Heb. xiii. 4; 1 Tim. ii. 13, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1632.” And numerous entries make mention of his preaching at funerals; e.g., Monday, April 5, 1613, Psalm xxxix. 4, 5, 6, at M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Clifford's burial; Exodus i. 20, 21, at the burial of Margery Wintle, midwife; and “1626, Oct<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup>, I expounded *gratis* John vii. 11 to 18; Nov. 3, the 16<sup>th</sup> Psalm *per totidem*.” As to fees, he was particular in his notes. The ordinary marriage-fee seems to have been 12 pence, whether by license or after banns; but Dec. 12, 1632, he enters: “10s. in gold.” The mortuary fee most common was 3s. 4d.; but sometimes 6s. 8d.; and sometimes 10s. In 1629 he enters it thus: “y<sup>s</sup> 8d. in carne porcina.”

Amongst the early entries of burials the following may be noted:—

1597. “Xtober Accllys legge was cut off under the knee the xxx<sup>th</sup> day of January, An<sup>o</sup> ut supra.”

1597. “A certain beggar wenche stranger.”

1599. Feb. 10. “Ales Fryer, celebem vitam finens.”

1599. Feb. 21. “John Wotton, of the Church house.”

1599. “John Lawrence, alias Midleton, medicq et clericq, circa 105 annos natus, was buried the 1<sup>st</sup> of September by M<sup>r</sup> Luffingham. Per me, Hen : Childe.”

1624. Dec. 27. “Margarett, the wife of W<sup>m</sup> Blakeney, alias Kinge, commonly called the krooked Queen.”

1626. June 16. “M<sup>r</sup> Norris preacht at funeral of Thomas, only surviving son of Tho<sup>s</sup> Bick, gen<sup>t</sup>, deceased being his scholler.”

The bells of the church were not neglected, as appears from the following entries:—

“1608. Jan. 30<sup>th</sup>, the third bell went up toward Gloucester to be cast.”

“1612. March 5<sup>th</sup>. Memorandum that the great bell of Arlingham

was cast by Richard and Simon Baker, of Gloster, for £4 in monie, and 30 p<sup>ds</sup> allowance of mettall, and 27 p<sup>ds</sup> more for 27 p<sup>ds</sup> of old pott and cauldron mettall belonging to the Parish. But it amounted in all unto—in weight with that which they putt in. So that the bell would have cast itself without any other addition of mettall. And this bell was cast in the church house of Arlingham on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1612. The same Lent next after the Lady Elizabeth was married unto the Count Palatine on Shrove Sunday before with great triumph. God give them abundant joye. Amen.

March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1612. W<sup>m</sup> ROWLES & R. DOWNE,  
Churchwardens.

Per me, Hen : CHILDE,  
Vicarius de Arlingham.

"And out of this was conveyed by the bell founders privily 200 p<sup>ds</sup> of mettall, worth £10 (at 1s. per lb.), which was sold by W<sup>m</sup> Rowles & R. Downe, churchwardens, unto——— for £5."

The bells were re-cast in 1717 by Abraham Rudhall.

There is a memorandum that on Tuesday in the forenoon, being the 20<sup>th</sup> of January, 1606-7, "there was in Arlingham, and also . . . Severne, an exceeding great fludd, and the greater by reason of the south west winde, so hye that one might have morde a boate at Thomas Vinges gate; when many lost their sheepe and other cattle and their goods, Horsecroft and Newbridge being then sowde with wheat, and all overflowde; and had it not been for the C—boate, which was commonly used upon 10<sup>th</sup> daye, and in the Tenure of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Yate and Thomas——, manye, about the number of 20, had lost their lives, or, at the least, binne greatly endangered to be pined or starv'd to death. M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Yate and his eldest son, M<sup>r</sup> Richard Yate, were then hemm'd in upon Glass Cliffe with the water. I say it is an admirable memorandum, because it exceeded the fludd that was about 46 years before, a foot and a half at the least higher than it was then. Cursed be the hand that raseth this memorable Recorde out of this Booke. Upon the same day M<sup>rs</sup> Anne (who then was not churched), for feare of the waters, was, with M<sup>r</sup> Childe, then vicar, and his familie, fain to be hurried over with the boate from the Vicaridge. And this day was just 3 weekes after Elizabeth Childe was born. Per me, Hen : CHILDE, Vicarius[de]Arlingham."

"The somer following there was a most extreame hott somer, in so much that many died with heat; and in 1607 was a wonderful frost; after all which followed a dearth. Per me, HEN : CHILDE."

Another flood on Tuesday, November 4, 1628, is described in a lengthy memorandum. "Flood over  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard high in Vicarage Barn." Another flood, February 3, 1629, "ranne not into Vicarage."

"Thrice have I seen a fearful inundation

Within the space of two and twentie years,

As few of my coate have in all their station;

Which when it comes (as't will) unto men's cares,

What hart so hard that can abstain from teares?

But woe is mee that I am first to dwell  
 Where seas, enradge with windes, so prouddie swelle !  
 God knows who shall survive to see the next,  
 To be, as I have binne, with feare perplext.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1628, per me, HEN : CHILDE,  
 Vicarius de Arlingham."

The parishioners were not without their fears of the threatened Spanish invasion :—

"Upon Wednesday, July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1628, between 10 and 11 of the clocke at the night, there was a fearful crye, and alarum of the landing of the Spaniards at Milford Haven, which caused the drums to sound and church bells to be rung out in most parishes adjoining ; but wee were more affrighted than hurt."

There is a memorandum of excommunication :—

"1669. April 14<sup>th</sup>. Baptized Robert, the incestuous base son of Isaak Fryer and Sarah, the relict of Thomas Fryer, his uncle, whom the said Isaak keepeth verie wickedly, altho' they both were presented for it, and by sentence of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester's Court for their notorious contumacie stand excommunicate."

Arlingham appears to have contributed soldiers who took part in the civil war :—"1643. Roger Williams (servant to M<sup>r</sup> Fowler, of Saul, & slaine in a skirmish betwixt some of the soldiers of the King and others of the Parliament in the parish) was buried Sept. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1643." "1644, April 27, John Eaton, son to ——— Eaton, citizen of London, and soldier in Serjeant Major Dobson's companie, was buried." "1644. April 28, were buried—

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Nicholas Seabrook | (another of Serj. M <sup>r</sup> Dobson's comp <sup>y</sup> ),                         |
| 2. Arthur Ricketts,  | } soldiers of Cap <sup>t</sup> Richard Mather's company of the garrison at Slimbridge. |
| 3. Francis Horwood,  |  |
| 4. George Langley,   |  |

All these 5 were, with 12 others, drowned on the morning of April 27<sup>th</sup>, just against the Hockerill, being cast away in a little oar boate, and overturned by the violence of the waves of the flowing tide."

In 1763 there is this singular entry of burial, as quoted by Bigland :—"Stephen Aldridge, who was suffocated by a flat-fish, which he unadvisedly put betwixt his teeth when taken out of the net ; but by a sudden spring it made its way into his throat, and killed him in two minutes. It is here recorded as a warning to others, to prevent the like accident."—*Thomas Holmes Ravenhill, M.A., Arlingham Vicarage, Stonehouse.*

CCLXVI.—CHELTENHAM POST OFFICE.—Once more (as the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, December 19, 1876, has recorded) the officials of the Post Office seek a new abode from want of room in the old one. Nothing illustrates the marvellous growth of Cheltenham within the last hundred years more than a glance at the history of its postal arrangements. A hundred years ago Cheltenham meant High-street, a little above and a little below the

Plough; and our readers, or at least some of them, will be astonished to hear that in 1776 the dead body of a murderer was gibbeted in the Marsh, at the back of Clarence-square. Postal arrangements were of a very primitive order in those days. The London coach used to pass Frog Mill, and thence to Crickley, on its way to Gloucester. At Frog Mill passengers and letters for Cheltenham were dropped, when there were any, and thence were brought here. There was no post-office of any kind. An old woman, known to local fame, used to deliver the letters when it was convenient, or when she chose. It is amazing how this institution—for the old woman appears to have been one—was not destroyed years before she disappeared from public life. The town possessed a fashionable population, and they must have had correspondence to some extent; and it seems too much to believe that they allowed an old woman to carry their letters in her pocket for a week, because it was not convenient to her to deliver them. This ancient lady, however, disappeared at last; and the system of private post-offices was instituted. The first of these were opened in 1800, at 127, High-street. After this several were established in different parts of High-street; and if anything can throw an air of romance about a post-office, which is exceedingly doubtful, it would be the fact that one of these was kept by Mr. Entwisle, the step-father of the Duchess of St. Albans, whose story is the solitary romance Cheltenham possesses. These private post-offices multiplied and replenished Cheltenham till a regular system was introduced; and the first office worthy of the name was opened in Clarence-street, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Karn. A change was made in April, 1842, when the office was removed to the late premises in the same street. Now, December 18, 1876, a new move is made to the Promenade, and the description of the building will show that another departure is not likely in our time. . . . The premises are of a substantial character, and well suited for the convenience of the public.—*G.A.W.*

CCLXVII.—THE FONT IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The font presented by Mr. Gibbs, as a memorial of his father, the late Mr. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, and erected at the west end of the south aisle, was solemnly dedicated on Sunday, April 21, 1878. At the close of the afternoon service, as reported in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle* of the 27th, the choristers and clergy, followed by the bishop, walked from their seats to the west end, and arranged themselves around the font, the large congregation also gathering near. Canon Tinling, addressing the bishop, said: "It pleased God in His mercy to move the heart of William Gibbs, Esquire, of Tyntesfield, who has since been called to his rest, to give to this cathedral church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity this font. In the absence of the dean, which absence I much regret, I beg to ask you to set apart this font to the honour and glory of God and to the building up of His Church on earth." The bishop replied: "We

return our humble thanks to Almighty God that it pleased Him to put it in the heart of His departed servant to make this offering to the honour and glory of God, and the use of this cathedral church ; and, God helping us, we will now proceed to offer this font to Almighty God." The hymn, "We love the place, O God," was then sung, and the Lord's prayer was said by the bishop. Canon Tinling read, as the lesson, the closing part of the third chapter of the first general epistle of St. Peter ; and the bishop then offered prayer—the collect, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings ;" part of the prayer from the baptismal service, "Almighty, everliving God, whose most dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ, for the forgiveness of our sins, did shed out of His most precious side both water and blood," with the words added, "We beseech thee to accept the offering of this font, which we here dedicate to the honour and glory of Thy name, and to the increase of Thy blessed kingdom ; and we pray that all those who may hereafter be baptized therein, may receive the fulness of Thy grace, and ever remain in the number of Thy faithful and elect children ;" and the collect for All Saints' Day. The hymn for holy baptism (No. 221 in *Church Hymns*) was next sung ; and the service was concluded by the bishop pronouncing the benediction.

The font is a noble and massive piece of work ; it was designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, is of the Norman style, and harmonizes well with the general features of the nave, though not exactly with the architecture of that portion of the building where it is placed—near the moulded columns and west front added by Abbot Morwent in the middle of the fifteenth century. The font has been wrought throughout of Inverness granite, which is as hard as steel, the base being seven feet square, and the height to the top of the bowl about 5½ feet. The first two steps are "fine axed," the stone being unpolished, and of a pale blue colour ; the third step, on which the font rests, and the font itself, are highly polished, and the stone is of a mottled red colour, not unlike Lizard marble. There is some good carving at the base : at each corner rises a solid Norman column, with a carved capital ; and each of the four sides is enriched with three carved panels, in low relief, surrounded by foliage, &c. On the south front are the heads of St. Mark and St. Luke, and between them a representation of the baptism of the Saviour in the river Jordan ; on the north the heads of the prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel, with the ark in the centre ; on the west the heads of the prophet Daniel and St. Matthew, with a floral cross ; and on the east St. John and the prophet Isaiah, with a design of fishes in the centre emblematic of the Trinity and baptism. The carving is exceedingly fine, considering the adamantine nature of the material ; and it is stated that the cost of the font is about £750.

CCLXVIII.—GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.—In *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xii. 67) Mr. C. Y. Crawley, librarian, wrote as

follows:—In the original MS. catalogue of this library is the following curious notice of one of the means by which it was founded:—"Legionis tunc temporis in hac urbe præsidariæ ductores, e suis, quæ ibidem fecerant, stipendiis, dederunt, partim ad hujus bibliothecæ structuram, partim ad alios usus publicos, . . . libras."\* Then follows a list of donations of books, and amongst others one which tends to solve a mystery which has long puzzled us, viz., how we came by our copy of Coverdale's Bible with the royal arms (James I.) embossed in gold on the cover. We find that "Thomas Pury, Senr, unus ex Aldermannis Civit. Glouc., donavit lib. seq.—A large old English Bible." A member of the Archæological Institute, lately engaged in Lord Spencer's library at Althorpe, stumbled upon a note (unfortunately he does not recollect the authority) to this effect:—"The Gloucester copy of the Coverdale Bible was presented by Oliver Cromwell to Alderman Pury, and by him given to the public library." I suppose there is no doubt that the "large old English Bible" and our Coverdale are one and the same book.

CCLXIX.—MARRIAGE PORTIONS, 1761.—It is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1761, p. 478, that after a sermon in Gloucester Cathedral on the day of the coronation [September 22], a collection of £89 11s. 4d. was made, for portioning out young women of good character, and that the disposal of the money was left to the ladies who were subscribers to the County Infirmary. On Wednesday, October 14, these ladies, "trustees for portioning out young women in honour of his Majesty's nuptials" [which had been on the 8th ult.], met at the Infirmary, and chose four maids to partake of the bounty, to each of whom a copy of the following letter was delivered:—"You have been elected this day by ballot to receive a marriage portion of five pounds, which will be paid you by Mr. Arnold, the secretary of the Infirmary, as soon as you shall produce a certificate of your marriage. You will likewise be entitled to a benefaction of five pounds more at the end of the twelve months after your marriage, provided you and your husband shall be found to deserve good characters during that time. And in order that you may begin the world properly without running into unnecessary expense of any sort, the ladies do require that you be married by banns, and not by licence, and that you do conduct yourselves in all respects in such a manner as to do credit to their choice, and to become patterns of industry, sobriety, and good management to those of your rank and station. As to the notion,

\* The history of Ireland furnishes two somewhat similar instances of military liberality. In 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated at Kinsale, and her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed £1,800, from arrears of pay, to establish a public library in the University of Dublin. The private collection of Archbishop Usher (who died in 1635), consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, etc., was the first donation of moment to the library. This noble gift (or rather, what remained of it) was received in 1641; and for it also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army serving in Ireland, who, wishing to emulate those of Queen Elizabeth, had expended £22,000 on the purchase.—*Dublin University Calendar*, 1880, p. 218.

which has been spread all over the country, concerning the children of such marriages, as if the sons would be taken away to serve as soldiers, assure yourself that this is a very great untruth, invented by wicked persons, who, not willing to do good themselves, are desirous of preventing any good being done by others. Your children, whether sons or daughters, will be as much the free-born subjects of the realm as the children of the greatest person in it."

—C. T. D.

CCLXX.—INSCRIPTION IN MARSHFIELD CHURCHYARD.—The following lines (inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1762, p. 39) were inscribed on the gravestone of Mr. Edmund Roach, of Marshfield, who had been robbed and murdered near Westwood, in the parish of Colerne, Wilts, July 18, 1761 :—

"By murd'rous blow my thread of life was broke,  
Dreadful the hour ! and terrible the stroke !  
But Heav'n permitted ! and I must not live ;  
Yet, tho' I die, my murd'rer I forgive.  
Repent, thou curst destroyer of my life,  
Behold me here, behold my babes and wife !  
See, from thy bloody hand what woes arise !  
While calls for vengeance pierce the angry skies,  
Thou too must suffer, tho' thou 'scape the laws,  
For God is just, and will avenge my cause.  
My children dear, my wife, my widow'd friend,  
May peace and safety on your steps attend !  
May Virtue guide, and Truth your lives employ,  
Then slow, or sudden death will end in joy !"

CCLXXI.—PAYMENTS AT ALL SAINTS', BRISTOL, 1408-1638.—These items, taken from the churchwardens' accounts, and printed in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xii. 500), are worthy of notice :—

1408. For one trusse of stree, *vid.*

1427. For rushes at Easter, *vid.*

— For straw at Chrystmas, *ixd.*

1522. For holly ageyne Crystmas, *id.*

1524. To John Vyche for prykyng of v carell books, *vs.*

1533. To the clarks for the syngyng of the carrolls, *xvid.*

1555. On Christymose day at nyght to y<sup>e</sup> clarke for syngyng of y<sup>e</sup> carolls, *viiiid.*

— For hollye and Ivie, *iid.*

1599. Payd for rosmarye & bayes y<sup>e</sup> whole yeare, *is. vid.*

— For a load of green rushes, *viiiid.*

1638. Payde the Clarke for strewings at Christmas, *is.*

CCLXXII.—OLD MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.—The MS. from which I have taken these curious prescriptions appears to have been written in, or about, the year 1533. It is one of a number of interesting papers which have descended from the ancestors of some of my maternal connections.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

(1) Pro memoria adiuuanda secu'du' cuiusda' doctoris hispanici Jnte'c'onem manentis bristollic.

<sup>corryandre seed</sup>  
Accipiat' corriandru' et infundat' in aceto albo q' no' habito in aceto clareto, p' vna' noctem, et die sequenti ext'hat' et exsiccat' (*sic*) p' totam diem, et sic facito p' quinq' noctes et dies, quibz finitis p'xima nocte post cenam accipies mediu' coclear' et non bibes postea, hoc vtere in parva quantitate qualibz nocte si vis, masticando : et postea disendere (*sic*) p'mittas.

Ecia' accipies aqm' pluuialem si poteris, si non aqm' fluuialem, <sup>rosemary</sup> et infunde roris marini, vtriusq' pulegij solio' (*sic*) montani, et <sup>wyld tyme</sup> organy wyld margero' sage water mynt & wyld mynt <sup>lauandre</sup> regalis, Jt' origani saluie, vtriusq' calamenti, flor' camomille, lauandule, <sup>walwoort</sup> peritorie, an' M j, folior' lavri, M iij, Decoquant' in predicta aqua, ad consumpc'onem tercię partis aque, et postea in eade' aqua tam calide vt posses sufferre intus pones pedes, et in inferiore et sup'ore parte inu'dentur, et remoueat' crusta pedum friando cu' cultello : vsq'dum veniat' ad cutim puram, et sic evaperabunt' (*sic*) fumositates asedentes ab infimis ad superiora memoriam nocentes.

(2) A wat' otten tymes proved apone sych as hath bene infect wt' the pestylens, & hath euer cured them that war curable.

R' tvrmentyll rootes & all, off scabyus, dytandre & pympernell the herbys only, styll ech off thes by themselffe but bewar in any wayse that ye burne them not in stylling & spally ye tvrme'tyll for yt ys a very dry erbe & kepe ech off thes waters whan they be styllled in a vyoll or glase by hyme sellffe, and whan ye woll mynyster thys medysyne to any body ffyrst tak a sponfull off the tvrme'tyll wat' & an other sponfull off the other iij waters & put them to gedre & make them luke warme and put to theme as mych tryacle off Jeue that ys good as a hessell nvte & than gyve yt ye pacyent to drynke and as ye se hym brooke that, so wt'in hallff a q'rt' off ane owre gyve vnto hyme iij sponffull & so aft' that wt'in hallff a q'rt' off an owre gyve to hyme iiij sponffull so that ye haue dooble off y<sup>e</sup> turmentyll wat' & tryacle to ye proporcyo' in lyk quantyte as ys aforsayd, & thys be gyvene in any seasoone, yt shall dryve the sore away wt'out any other medysyne, Thys was proved apone the hy chaplene to my lord theabbot off glocestre that J saue my selff & also apone ye chantor off ye sayd abbey.

CCLXXIII.—EXTRACT FROM THE NEWNHAM PARISH REGISTER, 1696.—The following extract from the parish register, 1696, may be of interest. It will be seen that in that year six bells were cast for £24 5s. 2d. ; whereas in 1863 the re-casting of the tenor bell cost £40. The motto on the old tenor bell was the common one—

"I to the church the living call,

And to the grave do summon all."

—J. R. Philpotts, Newnham.

## Expenses attending re-casting bells, &amp;c. :—

	£	s.	d.
Expenses to Gloucester and back ... ..	0	2	0
Ditto and horse hire to Gloucester ... ..	0	4	6
W. Jones, drawing the articles ... ..	0	5	0
Taking down the bells (six) ... ..	0	2	6
Hauling to Newnham Pill ... ..	0	2	0
Paper and keeping accounts ... ..	0	0	1
Horse hire and expenses to Gloucester ... ..	0	2	5
Taking six bells to Gloucester ... ..	0	14	4
Letter from ditto... ..	0	0	1
Expenses to Gloucester to weigh bells ... ..	0	2	6
Ditto John Tomb's son with letter to bell-founder ... ..	0	0	10
Hauling the bells from Pill to church ... ..	0	1	6
Board, rolls and stays ... ..	0	7	4
Leather for clappers ... ..	0	3	0
Expenses to Gloucester to pay founder ... ..	0	1	6
Additional metal... ..	1	10	0
Carrying bell ropes to Gloucester .. ..	0	2	1
Carpenter's work... ..	0	3	6
Paid bellfounder... ..	20	0	0
	£24	5	2

## CCLXXIV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM PARISH REGISTERS: Burials, 1718-1767.

*(Continued from No. CCXLIV.)*

1718.	July 14.	James Beckett.
—	Oct. 19.	M <sup>r</sup> Capel Buckle.
1719.	April 29.	Sarah Roberts, of Alston.
—	Aug. 21.	M <sup>r</sup> James Wood.
—	Dec. 30.	Pates, son of James Beckett, of Allston.
1719-20.	Jan. 16.	Richard Combe.
1720.	April 1.	Joseph Ludlow, Gentleman.
—	Aug. 19.	Ann Watters, Widow.
—	Sept. 2.	Lodwick Packer, Gent. .
1720-21.	March 24.	Frances Arkell, Widd <sup>w</sup> .
1721.	June 6.	Rob <sup>t</sup> Owen.
1723.	April 23.	M <sup>rs</sup> Hester Sturmy.
—	Aug. 30.	Hannah Wood, Widdow.
1725.	June 7.	Henry St Leger, Sen <sup>r</sup> .
—	Nov. 17.	William, son of Charles Mount, Gent <sup>t</sup> .
1727.	Sept. 12.	M <sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth ffrench [French].
—	Sept. 25.	Edward Michell, Gent <sup>t</sup> .
1728.	April 16.	Arabela Michell, Widow.
—	April 24.	Charles, son of Charles Mount, Gent <sup>t</sup> .
—	April 25.	M <sup>rs</sup> Elinor Inion [Onion].
—	Aug. 4.	Sarah Beket [Beckett], Widdow.

1728. Aug. 25. John Bukle [Buckle], of Cleve [Bishop's Cleeve].
1729. Sept. 14. Hester Stephens [? Ireland].
1730. Oct. 10. John Michell, Gent.  
— Dec. 19. Joseph Nichols, Gent.
1733. Nov. 29. Ann, daug. of Mr Longford.
- 1733-34. Jan. 23. Elizabeth, wife of John Longford.
1734. April 12. John, son of John Longford.  
— May 30. Jane, the daug<sup>r</sup> of Mr Longford.  
— Oct. 22. Eliza [Elizabeth], wife of Mr Gabril Curle [Gabriel Curll].
1737. June 7. Henry, son of Henry Savage.
1738. Aug. 11. Henry, son of Henry Skillicorn.
1740. May 9. M<sup>rs</sup> [Mary] Ann Hartlebury.  
— May 29. Edmund Meyrick, Minister. [Incumbent of Cheltenham, 1734-40, in succession to the Rev. George Stokes.]
1741. June 19. Anne, wife of Thomas Benfield.  
— Oct. 25. Thomas Sergeant [Sargeaunt].
1742. April 4. [Elizabeth] Sergeant [Sargeaunt], Wid<sup>o</sup>.
1743. Aug. 28. Mr Richard Andrews.
- 1745-46. Feb. 14. Will Wood. [No mention in the register of any other William Wood about this date.]
- 1746-47. Jan. 12. Mary Acremon [Akerman].
1747. April 14. M<sup>rs</sup> Gallaway.  
— Aug. 8. [W.S.] William, son of Henry Savage.
- 1749-50. Jan. 10. Cath. Packer.  
— Feb. 25. Edward Packer, Gent.
1751. Nov. 1. Eliz<sup>th</sup> Stokes.
- 1751-52. Jan. 13. Eliz<sup>th</sup>, wife of Jn<sup>o</sup> Ailway.
1752. April 6. W<sup>m</sup> Cook.  
— Nov. 15. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hetheway.
1754. Nov. 15. William Wood.
1756. March 20. M<sup>rs</sup> Katherine Packer, Widow.
1758. April 22. Elizabeth Mathews.
1759. March 8. Mr Robert Cox, Sen<sup>r</sup>.
1760. Dec. 30. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Stephen Cull.
1763. Jan. 29. M<sup>rs</sup> Applgate [Applegarth], Widow.  
— March 26. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Packer.  
— Oct. 18. Mr Henry Skillicorn. [Full particulars of Captain Henry Skillicorne may be found in *Monumental Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 16, 17.]
1764. March 23. M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Packer.
1765. Jan. 8. M<sup>rs</sup> Wood, Widow.  
— Feb. 3. M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Chester.  
— Feb. 27. Mr William Slopier [Sloper].
1766. June 10. Mr Thomas Benfield.

1766. June 25. Jn<sup>o</sup> Benfield.  
 1767. Feb. 19. Hester Cook, Widow.  
 — June 25. Tho<sup>s</sup> Hartelbury.  
 — July 7. M<sup>r</sup> Edward Cox.

(To be continued.)

CCLXXV. — ASTON-SUB-EDGE PARISH REGISTER. — (See No. CXCVI.) The following statement in Kelly's *Post Office Directory of Gloucestershire*, 1879, under "Aston-sub-Edge," deserves to be noticed :—The registers kept at Aston date only from the beginning of the eighteenth century [1719]. But in the parish chest at Mickleton there is preserved a parchment volume of quarto size, containing baptisms, marriages, and burials, from the year 1539 ; and notwithstanding the place of its deposit, the register evidently belongs to the adjoining parish of Aston-sub-Edge. The words "Aston Register" can be traced in very pale ink on the outer cover, over which, in a later hand, and in darker ink, the indorsement "Mickleton Register" has been written. The transfer of the book from the church to which it properly belongs, may be accounted for by the fact, that the two parishes were for many years served by the same clergyman, who resided at Mickleton. The early entries in this register are in a bold German letter in the Latin language, and were evidently written with great care.\* The first one is "De Baptismo Anno Domini 1539. Impris. Johannes Baker suscepit sacramentum Baptisimi 26 de mensis Januarii, Anno Dom. 1539." Each entry is numbered, and the book was exceedingly well kept for the first fifty years ; but the entries then become scanty, and are badly written, and in many parts illegible. The marriages and burials are respectively headed with an engrossed title, "De Matrimonio" and "De Sepultura Mortuorum." There are entries relating to members of the Porter family, who were for many years connected with the parish, and one of which family was Endymion Porter, the faithful follower of Charles I. ; also of the Overbury family, to which Sir Thomas Overbury belonged.

With regard to the latter it may be added, that the parish register of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in which the earliest date is 1568, records that Sir Thomas Overbury, Knt., was poisoned in the Tower of London, September 15, 1613 ; and that Sir Nicholas Overbury, Knt., who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, was buried at Bourton in 1643, the last day of May, "hee being then about an hundred yeares old."

CCLXXVI. — ANCIENT STONE FIGURES AT NOTGROVE CHURCH. — Rudder (p. 583) has the following paragraph :—In the north cross aisle [of Notgrove Church] is a very antient freestone figure, in a long robe, and in the churchyard are two other such antient figures

\* The Rev. Thomas P. Wadley, however, in a letter dated March 19, 1880, has written :— "I have seen the old Aston-sub-Edge register, and found it very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the years to which some of the early entries belong."

in stone, lying along in full proportion, concerning which I find the following strange story in Dr. Parsons's MS. About the year 1650, some of the parishioners removed one of these stones, which was hollow, to make a trough for the cattle to drink out of; but there was such a lowing and disturbance amongst them the day and night following, as struck the people with terror and amazement, and caused them to bring back the stone to its former place, and then all was quiet again. This was attested by the minister of the parish, and several of his neighbours of good credit, in the year 1680.

CCLXXVII.—SINGULAR PRESENTATION OF A SILVER GOBLET.—“Mr. J. Farr, of the parish of St. John Baptist, Bristol, on the 19th July, 1821, presented to the Rev. William Mirehouse, curate, and to the vestry of this parish, a silver goblet, in commemoration of the coronation of his Majesty King George IV., which took place this day. Also twenty-five guineas, the interest whereof to be given as follows, viz., Five shillings for wine at the election of churchwardens every year, to be drank out of the aforesaid goblet; and twenty shillings a year to be given to the women residing in St. John's Almshouse on the 11th of December, except there should be a coronation in such year, and then the women are to receive the twenty shillings on the coronation day.”—*G.A.W.*

CCLXXVIII.—“GLOUCESTER:” ITS CORRECT SPELLING?—A correspondent wrote as follows in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xii. 370):—Shakspeare and the existing post-office authorities write *Gloster*; the title of the late princess was, I believe, Duchess of *Gloucester*; and the *Times* on the 11th October [1861] uses the form *Glocester*. For which of these three spellings can the best authority be claimed? and is not the last *Glocester* quite modern?

The editor of *Notes and Queries* replied:—The most eminent historians and writers connected with this county are surely the best authorities, and we find they invariably spell the word *Gloucester*. We need only mention Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, Bigland, Lysons, and Fosbroke. The *Times* for many years has omitted the *u*, for which it has certainly one authority, an old *Gazetteer* edited by Stephen Whatley, in three vols., 1750-1. Colloquially, it is always abbreviated, *vulgo* Glo'ster. A well-informed literary antiquary, who for more than half-a-century has been connected with this county, once remarked to us, “I never see it *Glocester* but it raises my bile, my choler, my ire!”

So far as Atkyns is concerned, the foregoing reply is not correct. The *Times* still (1880) keeps to its favourite spelling of the name, and has a much earlier authority, be it right or wrong, than Whatley's *Gazetteer* for doing so. In Woodwall's *Sermon*, etc. (London, 1609), from which some copious extracts have been given in No. CCXIV., “*Glocester*” appears throughout.

CCLXXIX.—TODENHAM PARISH CHURCH.—This church, as reported in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, November 8, 1879, was

re-opened on the 28th of the preceding month, after undergoing thorough restoration, and possesses many features of interest. The interior suffered greatly during the seventeenth century. The east window was partially blocked, and the tracery of the windows destroyed; but, as portions of the original designs remained, they have been restored. The accommodation for the poor was insufficient, and this induced the late Miss Malcolm, of Batsford, to bequeath £100 towards the cost of re-seating. It was intended to limit the restoration to taking down the gallery, opening out the west end, re-arranging the pews with a view to provide seats for the poor, and making some necessary repairs and improvements, including the provision of a heating apparatus. But on commencing the work the nave roof and north arcade proved to be insecure. The rector (the Rev. Henry Horsley, M.A.) and churchwardens (Messrs. E. J. Richards and T. Wyatt) were therefore compelled to extend the work, so that the total outlay amounted to about £1,200. The work was entrusted to Mr. E. J. K. Cutts, of London, an architect whose growing reputation gives promise that he will take high rank in his profession. The church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, fine western tower and spire, south porch, chantry chapel on the south side of the nave (called the "Manor aisle"), chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel (called the "Lemington aisle"), and ancient vestry. The earliest portion of the building is a fragment—the north-east respond and arch corbel—of the original Norman nave arcade. The present nave arcade is probably Early English, and the remaining portions range in date from the middle of the fourteenth to the close of the seventeenth century. The church bore the usual evidences of the old state of things in the form of western gallery and high boxes for seats, &c. The restoration has completely transformed this, and the church is once again revealed in its old fine proportions and with some of its former dignity. The works comprise the repair and opening out of the old timbers of the nave and chancel roofs; the restoration of the tracery of the windows, all of which, with the exception of the tower window, had been completely stripped of their beautiful old tracery; the cleaning and general repair of the masonry; the cutting down and remodelling of the seats, which were of good oak, and now make comfortable and slightly open benches; and new tile pavings—in the chancel, red, black, and buff, enriched with encaustics and green borders; and in the nave, simple red, black, and buff, laid in patterns. A new communion table, pulpit, and lectern, all of oak, and a simple but effective screen of pitch pine in the tower arch, complete the fittings.

CCLXXX.—PARISH CLERKS OF TODENHAM.—Rudder (1779) has this short paragraph in his account of Todenham, p. 769:—Dr. Parsons, in his MS. Collections, which he made about the close of the last century, observes that the parish clerk's name was John Green, and that the names of all the parish clerks for near

two hundred years past had been the same, which is remarkable.

CCLXXXI.—FEMALE PARISH CLERKS.—Rudder has written as follows in his brief notice of Hampnett Church, p. 467 :—"The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is small. . . . It is, however, remarkable, that a woman has for many years officiated as clerk of the parish." I am not aware that this strange fact is known to many.—J.G.

According to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1801, p. 9, it was not unusual to have female parish clerks in some parts of Lincolnshire.

CCLXXXII.—SHERBORNE PARISH REGISTER, 1570-1733.—This register (No. i.) is in excellent condition; and the early entries perhaps are not copies. It was re-bound in the year 1762, as appears from an entry at the end :—"Peter Dore, of Newgate Street in London, Mariner, out of regard to antiquity, and respect to the posterity of the first Alexander Pawling herein Registered [mar. to Margaret Smith (bapt. May 25, 1602) Nov. 1, 1624; to whom a son was born (bapt. Oct. 6, 1625), and other children, 1628, 1630, and 1635], and from whom he is Maternally Descended in the 5th Descent, caused this Book to be re-bound the 18 day of March, 1762.—P. Dore." There is the following entry at the commencement of the baptisms, with headings of the same kind for the marriages and burials :—"Nomina eorum qui baptismatis aqua abluti fuerunt in ecclesia parochiali Sherburnia, in Comit. et Diocesi Glouc., Anno Salutis humanæ 1572°, Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 14°, Ab adventu Alexandri Readei, Vicarii, 2°." In the register of burials Mr. Reade puts the year 1570 as the first after his own advent.

These are some of the names which constantly occur in this early register :—Dutton, Paxford, Baker, Smith, Snowsell, Large, Humphreys, Phelps, Cartwrighte, Greene, Paulle, Deane, Rainalls, Lewis, Skydmer, Hulmes, ffifield, Dubber, Townsin, Kench, Selma, Wilcox, Guyse (or Guyes), Mechins, Salvin, and fretherne. The manor of Sherborne, which still belongs to the Dutton family (represented by Lord Sherborne), was purchased in the 16th century by Thomas Dutton, Esq., whose burial is entered October 24, 1581; and from that time the name is repeatedly to be found, as, *e.g.*, in the baptisms of the eleven children of his son William. As regards two of these entries (Anna, bapt. Nov. 17, 1586, and Elizabeth, Jan. 9, 1587) it is to be remembered, that according to the old style the year began on the 25th of March, so that in reality there was a period of nearly fourteen months between the baptisms.

The following extracts deserve to be noticed :—

1603. Page 15. "Harry Winsor, sonne of Edmund Winsor, the mother, Katherin Winsor, al<sup>a</sup> Baker, standinge excommunicate, was baptized febr. 26, 1603."

1605. P. 15. "Mary Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of Meysyhampton, was baptized febr. 23, 1605, Gillian Meakins, widow, his wives mother, gevinge her woord and p'mise before the childe was christned to Tho. Symes & Will<sup>m</sup> Hauill, churchwardens, Ralph

Baker, & Tho. Smith, John Umfries, ov'seers for the poore, for her self, hir exec. or assigns, y<sup>t</sup> owre p'ish shall not any way be hereafter charged with the said childe."

1607. P. 17. "Richard Smith, the sonne of W<sup>m</sup> Smith, was baptized late in y<sup>e</sup> eveninge at his howse upon extremity, as y<sup>e</sup> midwife sent me woorde, Octob. 7, & y<sup>e</sup> Sabbaoth day followinge, Octob. 11, 1607<sup>o</sup>, was brought to y<sup>e</sup> Church, & p'sented there before y<sup>e</sup> Congregation at y<sup>e</sup> baptistory accordinge to y<sup>e</sup> Rubrickes."

P. 25. "Lucie, the daughter of John Dutton, Esq., was baptized 2<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1621, privately by reson of infirmitie, as was informed by the Ladie Tracy." She was buried April 2, 1623, and Lady Tracy, August 10, 1625.

P. 26. "Lucie, the daughter of John Dutton, Esq., was baptized 9<sup>o</sup> Aprilis, 1624." As stated below, she was married to the Earl of Downes (*sic*) Nov. 26, 1638, when only 14 years of age.

P. 39. Under date August 26, 1655, "here follow the names of those that were borne and baptized according to a late Act of Parliament, John Hawkins being the sworne Register." Then follow many entries in the baptismal and burial registers (only three entries of marriage between 1643 and 1663, viz, in 1658, 1660, and 1662), neatly written, and apparently by the same hand as those from 1650 to 1663. John Hawkins, whose signature, in veritable pothooks, occurs four times, does not appear to have been able to spell even his own name rightly, having written "Hakimes" and "Hakeines."

P. 66. "George ffetyplace, gent<sup>t</sup>, about the aige of 14 yeares, and Mary Dutton [bapt. Oct. 22, 1589], about the aige of 15 yeares, weare joyned together in holy matrimony ffeb. 14<sup>o</sup>, 1604."

1638. P. 72. "The Right hoble Thomas [Pope] Earle of Downes (*sic*) and Lucy Dutton [bapt. April 9, 1624], the daughter of John Dutton, Esq<sup>t</sup>, weare publicly married in the p'ish Church of Sherbourne the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, Anno d<sup>ni</sup> 1638, about nine of the Clocke in the forenoone of the same day, by a license granted under the hand and seale of the right wor<sup>th</sup> francis Baber, Doctor of lawes, and chancellour to the Right Reverend father in God Godfrey [Goodman], L. B<sup>p</sup> of Glouc<sup>r</sup>. At wch marriage weare present the above named John Dutton, Henery Beesby, Tutor, Samuel Bushell, servant to the above named L: Downes, Elizabeth Steevens, servant to the said Lucy Dutton, Henery Becke, Thomas Bell, and George Reeve."\*

P. 94. "Margareta Bountinge, vetula octoginta quinque anōrm, uxor Johānis Bountinge, sepulta est 30 die Augusti, 1583, Año Regine 25<sup>o</sup>."

\* For mention of Lady Downe's burial in Cumberley Church, see No. LV., p. 34. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, p. 108, it is stated that on a stone in the chancel of Wroxton Church, Oxfordshire, there is this inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Beata Countesse of Down, the late wife of Thomas Earle of Down, daughter of Sir Henery Poole, of Saperton, in the county of Gloucester, baronet, who departed this life the 16 day of July, anno Dom. 1678."

P. 105. "Alexander Readie, vicar of Sherbourne, dec<sup>d</sup> the 16 day of October, 1616, and was buried the 24 of November followinge." He must have been vicar for nearly 47 years.

Fourteen pages at the end of the book are filled with entries of briefs and collections, irregularly inserted, from 1704 to 1723. The following are specimens :—

1704. April 2. Collected for the protestants of Orange, £1 2s. 7d. ; April 10, for Wapping, 11d. ; August 21, for the seamens widdows, 9s. 6d.

1709. Nov. 19, received the brief for Mittaw in Courland. It was read Nov. 27, and 1s. 6d. collected.

1714. Received these following briefs at y<sup>e</sup> visitation at Ciren-cisister, Apr. 13, 1714: Dorchester (coll. 7d.), Blandford forum (coll. 2s. 5d.), Burslem Church (coll. 1s. 5d.), Leighton Church (coll. 1s. 6d.), Botisham (coll. 2s. 7d.)

1716. Collected for the reformed Episcopal Churches in Great Poland & Polish Prussia, Nov. 19, 1716, £1 13s.

1719. These six briefs received May 13, 1719 : Old Radnor & Habberly los (*sic*) by fire 1289 (I suppose £1,289), coll. 1s. 10½d. ; Headington, in Com. Oxon, los by fire 1983, coll. 1s. 8½d. ; Oldweston, in the Co. of Huntingdon, los by fire 1969, coll. 1s. 6d. ; Cheltenham & Letchlad, in Com. Gloucester, coll. 1s. 8½d. ; Deeping St. James Church charge 1102, coll. 1s. 2d. ; Bigleswade Church & Steeple charge 1437, coll. 2d.

1720. Brief for sufferers by thunder, hail, &c., in Com. Stafford, 4163, collected June 29, 1720, 7s. 3d.

1722. Read and collected for the inundation in the Com. Palatine Lancaster June 3, 1722, the sum of 10s. 10d.

The lowest collection I have met with was 2d., and the highest £1 13s., the average being about 1s. 8d.—*E. A. Eardley Wilmot, M.A., Windrush Vicarage, Burford.*

CCLXXXIII.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE FAMILIES IN AMERICA.—The following article appeared in the *Richmond Standard* (Virginia, U.S.A.), February 21, 1880, and is here reprinted :—In the issue of *The Standard* of the 17th ultimo we made notice in another column of the publication in parts of the "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," which appear weekly in the *Stroud Journal*, under the editorial care of the Rev. B. H. Blacker, intimating at the same time their value in genealogic investigations to those of Virginia who trace their ancestry to the section illustrated. Since then, in referring to our memorandum books of general gleanings, we find some data which we are led to present here, in the hope that it may develope somewhat the useful mission of our column, and be the means mayhap of bringing about mutually gratifying communication between relatives divided by the broad Atlantic, and whose knowledge of each other has been rendered vague by long years of separation and the suspension of correspondence :

John (son of Samuel) Evans, of the city of Gloucester, married

Ann, daughter of Samuel Emery, and had issue : Ann, Samuel, John, and James. He dying, his widow married, secondly, Thomas Flowers, and their issue was : Mary, Thomas, and Ann. James Evans, as above, was born May 13, 1777, at Bath, Somersetshire ; and was apprenticed to Mr. Self, carver and gilder. His mother's house was the regular stopping-place of John Wesley, the father of Methodism ; and James Evans himself, when he arrived at maturity, travelled for a time with Mr. Wesley as an itinerant preacher. He married, October 20, 1798, Millicent (born June 16, 1774), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Davis, of Stroud, who had a family of ten living sons and daughters. James and Millicent Evans had issue born to them in England : James, born March 2, 1800 ; John, born April 26, 1801. The family emigrated to New York in 1806.

Mr. James Evans engaged in business on Broadway, in the city of New York, his establishment being the emporium of its day of works of art and vertu—paintings, statuary, artists' supplies, mirrors, plate-glass, and articles of a kindred character—and was the daily resort of artists and lovers of art. Mr. Evans was passionately fond of music, and this taste was another bond with a choice circle of amateurs. He had a thorough knowledge of it as a science instrumental and vocal, besides possessing a voice of rare compass and tone. He probably contributed as much to a desirable uniformity of church chorals as any other citizen of New York of his period of residence. He was a member of its early Euterpean Society, and introduced the custom of social gatherings for musical exercises. He collated also a book of church music from the most favored productions of the eminent composers of Europe, which was adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and published under its authority in 1808, with the title of *David's Companion*. He died at Richmond, Va., November 18, 1819, and is buried in the cemetery of St. John's Church.

James Evans, Jr., son of him last mentioned, is our venerable citizen, held universally in affectionate regard, who made his residence in Richmond in 1817, the long years since being filled with honored usefulness in our business circles and municipal stations. He is the Nestor of the Masonic fraternity of this city, and probably of the State ; but his connection with the beneficent order is best stated by himself in his communication to the Grand Lodge of the State which met last December. We quote from the printed proceedings : "Forty-three years ago I was brought to Masonic light in Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19, of which I was elected master. I am still a contributing member thereto. Since that time I have held many offices, for my kind brethren have not permitted me to be an idle Mason—even the highest offices within their gift, in lodge, Grand Lodge, chapter, and Grand Chapter, and for twenty-two years in both branches as Grand Lecturer, have they conferred on me ; and I cannot but feel proud that they should have added my name to the

list of Grand Masters and Grand High Priests of these various Masonic bodies in this old and time-honored State of Virginia—a list which contains the names of some of the highest and most shining lights of other days, and whose fame is co-extensive with the Masonic world.” Mr. Evans, by reason of increasing age, desired to be relieved by the Grand Lodge of the important posts of Grand Lecturer and chairman of the Committee on Work which he had held so long and so ably ; but his admiring brethren would take no refusal. He still remains the honored guide and preceptor of the order in the State. He has also held connection with the Knights Templar since 1845, entering then Richmond Commandery, No. 2, the oldest in the State, which was first chartered April 10, 1823. He has held for years the post of Grand Treasurer for the Grand Commandery of the State.

A younger brother of Mr. Evans—Mr. Joseph D. Evans, a prosperous merchant of New York city, is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having been several times Grand Master of the State of New York. Another brother, the Hon. Thomas Davis Evans, of Fairfield, Iowa, has held the position of Grand Master of the order of Odd Fellows of that State. A sister is the wife of our estimable citizen, Mr. John H. Tyler, of the firm of John H. Tyler & Co., formerly Mitchell & Tyler, so long and favorably known as the principal jewelry and plate establishment of Richmond.

We shall welcome response in the pages of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*.—Robert A. Brock, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

CCLXXXIV.—LINKS WITH THE PAST.—Two aged persons have recently died in the neighbourhood of Thornbury, whose memory may be deemed worthy of a notice in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*.

On the 3rd January, 1880, Andrew Watcham, game-keeper to the Jenner-Fust family, died in the parish of Hill, near Thornbury. Watcham always stated that he was born on the 9th February, 1780, but not baptized until the 15th February, 1781, in which case he must at his death have been only a few weeks short of a century. The rector of Stoke-Edith, Herefordshire, Watcham's native place, has ascertained that the date of the baptism is correct, and has kindly forwarded a certified copy of the entry in the parish register. He adds that on looking at the dates of the baptisms of Watcham's brothers and sisters (they were ten in family), he has no doubt the statement made is strictly correct. Watcham's father was a farmer in Stoke-Edith ; but the old man himself lived chiefly in Hill, having been game-keeper there from the year 1820. Some years ago he had, I believe, a serious illness, and was, as I have heard, bed-ridden for a time ; but if this was the case, he had recovered, and only six or eight weeks before he died was able to walk about his garden. He was nearly six feet high, and had been a very fine-looking man. His hearing was rather defective ; but his voice was strong and clear, and his mind perfectly so, to the day before his death.

The second instance of longevity in the same neighbourhood is that of a woman, whose life, though not quite so protracted as Watcham's, had been far more eventful. Lucy Watts, who died at Oldbury-on-Severn in the summer of 1879, at the age of 97, was the widow of a soldier, whom she had accompanied throughout the Peninsular campaign. Charles Watts, her husband, was soldier-servant to a Dr. Percival; and his wife was usually in charge of the waggon, which contained the regimental medicine-chest. She was fond of relating how more than once the privates attempted to plunder the waggon of some of its supplies, and how alone she mounted guard, and successfully repelled them. During the Peninsular war her son, who is yet alive, was born; and after almost seventy years she retained a lively sense of gratitude to the authorities, who gave her three weeks' rest on this occasion before she was again on duty. She and her husband were both at Waterloo, and did not leave the army until he had served twenty-one years. Then they removed to Berkeley, Watts' native place, if not also his wife's, where he was employed as a bargeman, and she as laundress at Berkeley Castle. Watts died at Berkeley about four years ago, aged 97; and his widow then went to live with her son at Oldbury. To the end of her days she enjoyed nothing so much as "fighting her battles o'er again," and relating the history of the scenes through which she had passed. Whatever subject the conversation began with, it was sure soon to turn to the Peninsula, and her animated accounts, aided by a remarkable memory, found many listeners. She enjoyed good health until within a week of her death, when she had a fall, and hurt her side; and the shock probably prevented her rallying from an attack of bronchitis, from which she might otherwise have recovered. Though she and her husband were both connected with Berkeley, they were married in Mary-le-bone Church, London, where Watts' regiment was probably stationed at the time. It is a coincidence that in the same week that Lucy Watts died, an account appeared in the newspapers of the death of another old woman in the east of England, who had also gone through the Peninsular war as a soldier's wife.—*Thomas Roach, M.A., 17, Miles Road, Clifton.*

CCLXXXV.—THE JEW OF TEWKESBURY.—The following communication from the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., is reprinted from *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xii. 479):—Some years since, being struck by the frequent recurrence in manuscript chronicles of the lines on the cruel fate of the Jew at Tewkesbury, I began to make a small collection of notices of the fact, which (although never carried beyond a beginning) may now serve to answer the question put by the Rev. John Williams, as well as to illustrate his communication [in p. 165]. The tone of the rhymes, and their evident popularity, show only too plainly how the infamous brutality of the Earl of Gloucester fell in with the temper of the times, so that the murder of a Jew seems but to have passed for a capital joke.

(1) "Circa hæc tempora apud Tewkesbury quidam Judæus per diem sabbati cecidit in latrinam, nec permisit se extrahi propter reverentiam sui sabbati, sed Ricardus de Clara, comes Gloverniæ, non permisit eum extrahi die Dominica sequenti ob reverentiam *sui* sabbati; et sic mortuus est. De cujus obitu sic ait quidam—

"Sabbata sancta colo,  
De stercore surgere nolo :—  
Sabbata nostra quidem  
Dum sunt, remanebis ibidem."

*Nova Chronica* of Rich. Rede, Bodl. MS., Rawlinson, C. 398, fol. 39 b.

(2) In a chronicle, partly made up from Murimuth in Laud MS. 529, under the year 1261 (fol. 56 b.), the story is verbally the same, but the lines run as follows :—

"Unde notantur isti versus :—

Tende manum, Salomon,  
Ut te de stercore tollam.  
Sabbata nostra colo,  
De stercore surgere nolo.  
Sabbata nostra quidem,  
Salomon, celebrabis ibidem."

(3) With similar lines inserted in the margin in Rishanger's Chron. in Bodl. MS. 462, fol. 34 b. Printed without the verses at the end of Wats' *Matt. Paris*, p. 990.

(4) 1258. "Isto anno apud Tewkesbury quidam Judæus cecidit in gumphum in suo sabbato, et noluit permitttere se extrahi ob reverentiam sui sabbati. Et dominus Ricardus de Clare, tunc comes Gloucest., de hoc casu audiens, noluit permitttere populum extrahere illum in die Dominica proxime sequenti ob reverentiam sui sabbati; et sic *maledictus* Judæus propter suam urbanitatem mortuus fuit ibidem."—*Chron. of London* in Bodl. MS., Rawl. B. 355, fol. 84 b.

(5) 1258. The fact is noticed in the chronological table which was suspended in old St. Paul's Cathedral (see *The Chron. of London*, edited by Nicholas, p. 175); and in Higden's *Polychronicon* (Bodl. MS., Laud, 619, fol. 160).

CCLXXXVI.—WINDRUSH PARISH REGISTER, 1586-1732.—(See No. CCLXXXII.) This register (No. i.), excepting the first page, is upon the whole in good condition. The pages have been numbered, and the book re-bound, as appears from what follows :—"Peter Dore, of the College of Arms in London, and Richmond Herald of Arms, out of regard to antiquity, and for the sake of Posterity, caused the Book to be re-bound in the year 1764.—P. Dore, Richmond." In the first page there is this heading :—"Anno d<sup>ni</sup> 1586. The Register Booke of Wyndrushe, in the com. of Glouc., wherein is conteyned all weddyngs, Christenyngs, & Buryalls in the sayde Parishes from the fourthen the day of October, 1586, in the eight and twentiethe yeare of the Raigne of o<sup>r</sup> Sovereigne Ladye

Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith," &c.

The first entry is :—"Bridgetta Brodshaw, filia Joh'is Brodshaw, Baptizata fuit die Veneris, viz. 14<sup>o</sup> Octobris, 1586, Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 28."

The following are some of the names which occur throughout the book :—Davis, Reade, Tailor, Lefollie, Badyer, Kenche, Roche, Sperincke, Hall, Wickins, Price, Ipwell, freeman, Geast, Guy, Gefferie, Michell, Norris, Simons, Sanders, Bigges, Sharpe, Drax, Bugge, Jacenson, Meysey, Rowdon, Greenway, and Juice.

1604. "11 Nov. Anna Hungerford, filia nullius, sepulta fuit ex peste." Perhaps one of the victims of the plague of 1603-4.

1613. "Feb. 7<sup>o</sup>. Agnes, filia Joanna Howes, vel filia nullius, sepulta."

1649. An entry, belonging to 1649 or 1653, has been cut out.

Pp. 24-26 contain a copy of the act of parliament "for a publique thanks givinge to Almighty God every year on y<sup>e</sup> fyft of Novēb."

No entries between 1664 and 1673 are forthcoming ; but perhaps some might be recovered by referring to the Windrush transcripts in the Gloucester Registry. Very few marriages are entered from 1673 to 1719. A few briefs and collections are mentioned on the last page but one.—*E. A. Eardley Wilnot, M.A., Windrush Vicarage, Burford.*

CCLXXXVII.—THE KEMBLE FAMILY.—(See No. XXXVI.) The works of the Rev. H. G. Nicholls on the Forest of Dean are of no small interest, but their accuracy must not be relied upon further than Mr. Nicholls' personal knowledge and observation extended. There was a family of Kembles connected with Lydbrook, though that place can scarcely be called their ancestral home. They were also, probably, related to Roger Kemble, the father of John Philip and Sarah Kemble (Siddons), the tragedians. This is more likely from the fact that John Philip Kemble was related to a family named Lerigo, of English Bicknor, in which parish Lydbrook is situate. The Lerigos have been for many generations in succession respectable village carpenters ; and when John Philip Kemble was at the zenith of his fame, William Lerigo, the carpenter of his day, paid him a visit, and was very kindly received. This William was the son of David Lerigo, whose name is mentioned in the abstract of title-deed annexed. He was the great-grandfather of William Lerigo, the present carpenter, by Mary Kemble, whom he married in 1749. David died in 1782, aged 60, and Mary, his wife, in 1783, aged 64 years. I have before me the official letters of administration, with will annexed, of Thomas Kemble, of Token House Yard, in the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London. The will is dated in London, 13 Oct., 1792, with a codicil dated 27 Nov. following. He therein names Mrs. Jane Thompson, widow, of London Wall, in the parish of

Allhallows, and his sister Elinor Kemble, of the city of Hereford, spinster, to whom he bequeaths the bulk of his property, and desires to assist his brother Richard or his brother Robard, should they require it. He also gives an annuity to Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Hopkins, of Coachmakers' Hall, London, but he appoints no executor, nor does he sign his will, which was, consequently, admitted upon affidavit, dated 10 April, 1795. Administration, with will annexed, was granted to Roger Kemble, brother and next of kin of deceased, but he having died without administering all the effects, and Richard Kemble, brother, and Eleanor Kemble, sister, and other next of kin, having also died without administering, letters of administration were granted on 14 July, 1804, to William Lerigo (the above-mentioned visitor of Mr. Kemble), Thomas Lerigo (who was his brother), and Mary Yeam, widow, their sister, relict of William Yeam, the nephews and niece by a deceased sister of the said Thomas Kemble, deceased. Thomas Kemble and his brother and sister were probably the children or grandchildren of John Kemble, party to the deed below, as son and heir of Roger Kemble, of Hereford, peruke-maker, but in what way they were related to John Philip Kemble, who was born in February, 1757, at Prescott, Lancashire, I cannot say.

I know the gravestones at Welsh Bicknor mentioned by Mr. Nicholls, and may state that on the one which commemorates Elizabeth, the wife of John Kemble, who died in 1712, is also an inscription in memory of Mary, the wife of John Williams, who died 17 Dec., 1719. I have also examined the registers of that parish. They are very defective, and in bad condition; and it is truly stated that the name of Kemble does not occur therein. The entries from 1706 to 1737, which would cover the period of the burials referred to on the gravestones, are, however, missing, or doubtless these burials would be found recorded, for the fact of the Kembles being Roman Catholics would not affect the registration of the burials, if the interments took place in the churchyard. Moreover, the name of Kemble is not found in the registers of English Bicknor, in which parish is the house mentioned; nor are there any entries of the name in the registers of the adjoining parish of Ruardean. I find, however, the marriage of David Lerigo and Mary Kemble in the transcripts of the registers of the former parish preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Gloucester.

I know well the house alluded to. It is older than is stated by Mr. Nicholls, and was, in its early days, of some pretension, though now in a very decayed condition. There are remains of some good oak panelling and a good moulded ceiling of the period of Elizabeth or James. The house belongs to a person named Cooper; and I had an opportunity of seeing the title-deeds, an abstract of one of which, and the only one which relates to the Kemble family, I annex. This shows in what manner the interest of the Kembles in it was acquired, and that it was of very short duration.—*John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.*

Ind're made 2 April, 1757, between William Marks, of Brockham, within the parish of Astley, co. Worcester, Gent., grand-nephew and heir of William Rea, late of the town and co. of Monmouth, Gent., deceased, of the first part; John Kemble, of Southwark, in the co. of Surrey, Victuler, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the second part; and Rowland Pytt, of Newland, in the co. of Gloucester, Esq., of the third part, recites that William Marks stands seised in fee of the lands, messuages, &c., hereafter specified, in trust for the said John Kemble; that the said John Kemble hath not only contracted and agreed with the said Rowland Pytt to sell the said messuage to the said Rowland Pytt and his heirs for the sum of £300, but also to procure the said Elizabeth, his wife, and heir of the said William Rea, to join therein. Now this Ind're witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consōn of the said sum of £300 paid by the said Rowland Pytt to the said John Kemble or Elizabeth, his wife, and also in consōn of the sum of 5s. paid to the said William Marks, he, the said William Marks, by direction of the said John Kemble and Elizabeth, his wife, hath bargained and quit claimed, &c., and the said John Kemble and Elizabeth, his wife, have bargained and sold to the said Rowland Pytt all that messuage and dwelling-house wherein James Gardiner did formerly, and Samuel Getherin doth now inhabit, with two gardens, orchards, & app<sup>ces</sup>, and also that other little messuage or ten<sup>t</sup>, with garden, in the occupation of David Lerigo, all which said messuages are situate near the Middle Forge at Lydbrook, in the parish of English Bicknor, which said premises were formerly purchased of William Gardiner by Robert Allen, late of Lidbrook, Gent., deceased, in the name of the said William Rea, and at the death of the said Robert Allen the same, or the trust thereof, descended or came to Mary Allen, spinster, his only daughter and heir, who by her last will devised the same to her uncle Robert Kemble, late of the city of Hereford, peruke-maker, deceased, and his heirs in fee, on whose death the same or trust thereof descended to the said John Kemble, his eldest son and heir, so that the said William Rea being also deceased, the said William Marks, his heir, is now become a trustee in the fee and inheritance for the said John Kemble and his heirs. To have and to hold to the said Rowland Pytt, his heirs and assigns, for ever, with warranty, &c.

CCLXXXVIII.—LONGEVITY IN SIDDINGTON PARISH.—Rudder (p.659) states that Dr. George Bull, who held the incumbency of this parish from 1658 to 1685, and that of Avening from 1685 to 1705, when he was elevated to the bishopric of St. David's, told Dr. Parsons, chancellor of Gloucester, a remarkable anecdote of the longevity of his parishioners in Siddington; that the united ages of ten whom he had buried, made about one thousand years; and that two of them were each one hundred and twenty-three years old. Can the truth of this statement be verified by reference to the registers, which date from 1607? I shall be glad to know the result.—J.G.

CCLXXXIX.—LONGEVITY IN TETBURY PARISH.—In his *History of Tetbury* (1857), pp. 26, 27, Mr. Lee mentions the case of "old Henry West, of Upton, in this parish, who lived to the extraordinary age of 152 years." Mr. Simeon Moreau, master of the ceremonies at Cheltenham, in his *Tour to the Royal Spa* (Bath, 1793), p. 170, had long before noticed the remarkably healthy air of Tetbury, adding that "as a proof of this, the most extraordinary instance of longevity to be produced in this county is of one Henry West, who in the reign of James I. resided at Upton, a hamlet in this parish. He lived to the age of 152 years, and one of his descendants has a Bible in his possession, wherein it is written that he had five wives; by four, he had no children, but by the fifth he had ten; and lived to see a hundred grandchildren, to each of whom he gave a brass pot or kettle." Some of these pots, made of bell metal, and with the name "West" on the bottom, have been offered for sale. Mr. Lee has given a copy of what is written in the old Bible; but Mr. Thoms has not favoured us in his well-known work, entitled *Human Longevity* (London, 1873), with the result of any investigation of this remarkable instance of longevity. On the fly-leaf of the earliest parish register the Rev. John Wight, vicar (1742-77), has made this entry:—"Ambrose Ind, buried January 15, 1658, was 106 years old when he dyed; and having been blind for several years, to such a degree that he could not go to church without being led, recovered his sight after he was an hundred years old, so that he was able to distinguish the features of every one that came near him. This account being singular of its kind, and which I received of his great-granddaughter, I thought worthy of being recorded, and which I have the greater reason to credit, as I find he is entered among the burials by the name of Old Ambrose Ind.—John Wight, Vicar."

To show further how favourable to long life the air of Tetbury is, Mr. Lee has extracted the names of twelve persons, with their ages, from *one page* of the register of burials, 1760:—

- James Smith, gardener, aged 92, Feb. 3.
- John Dobbins, labourer, aged 70, Feb. 4.
- Eliz., relict of John Webb, æt. 82, Feb. 9.
- John Chamberlin, aged 83, March 1.
- Margaret Rymer, widow, aged 78, March 8.
- Hester, relict of Josiah Paul, aged 76, March 17.
- Thomas Davis, aged 71, March 26.
- William Ecot, of Charlton, æt. 99, April 2.
- Lydia, relict of Richard Holdy, aged 83, May 2.
- Mary, relict of Mr. Giles Body, aged 73, June 5.
- Edward Bailey, pigherd, aged 73, Nov. 11.
- Mary, relict of John Chamberlin, aged 82, Nov. 15.

The united ages of these twelve persons amount to 962 years, or an average of eighty years and two months.

In pp. 266-268 of his *Human Longevity*, Mr. Thoms has referred at some length to the case of Mrs. Martha Lawrence, daughter of John Cripps, Esq., of Upton House, Tetbury, who, if she was born, as stated, August 9, 1758, and died February 17, 1862, "must have attained the great age of one hundred and three years, six months, and seven days."

CCXC.—BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL PARISH REGISTER, 1656-1665.—(See No. CCLXXV.) One interesting feature in the parish register of Bourton-on-the-Hill is the insertion, every now and then during the period of the Commonwealth, and for some years after, of the wife's maiden name, as in the following:—

(*Baptisms.*)

1656. July 24. "Arthur, s. of M<sup>r</sup> Arthur fletcher & of M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy (Rutter), his wife."  
 1659. April 10. "Thomas, s. of Giles Oldisworth, rect<sup>r</sup> of this parish, & of M<sup>is</sup> Margaret (Warren), his Wife."  
 — May 24. "Thomas, s. of Michael Rutter, of this parish, Esq<sup>r</sup>, & of his wife, M<sup>is</sup> Dorothy (Hales)."  
 1661. May 6. "Anne, dau: of William Whittlock, Esq<sup>r</sup>, & of M<sup>is</sup> Mary (Overbury), his Wife."  
 1664. Aug. 11. "Esther, dau: of George Brookes & Dorothy (Hunt), his wife."

(*Burial.*)

1663. June 27. "M<sup>is</sup> Gartrude (Corney), wife of William Batson, gent<sup>t</sup>."

To the above may be added, as recording a remarkable case of longevity (more so than that of Sir Nicholas Overbury, who had been buried at Bourton twenty-two years before), the following entry:—

1665. Aug. 20. "Joane Allen, aged above 105 yeares."—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CCXCI.—CHELTENHAM SIXTY YEARS AGO.—Messrs. Gell and Bradshaw, in 1820, issued a *Gloucestershire Directory*—"an accurate and scarce publication;" and this is their description of Cheltenham as it was sixty years ago:—Cheltenham has now arrived at that degree of pre-eminence that its name is become as familiar in the British East and West Indies as in London. This celebrity has arisen partly from the salubrity of its climate, but chiefly from the reputation of its springs. It is situated in 51deg. 51min., north latitude, and 2deg. 5min., west longitude; and has been usually described as being in the Vale of Evesham; but as there is no natural division between this valley and that part of Gloucestershire denominated The Vale, the whole district might with greater propriety be included in the more comprehensive appellation, The Vale of Severn. The Cotswold Hills, rising almost immediately behind the town, kindly protect it from the chilling blast of the north and east, while their elevated summits give spirit to the surrounding scenery, and produce a charming variety in the pleasant

rides with which this neighbourhood abounds. The town is situated  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles by the Uxbridge-road W.N.W. of London, and is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from Gloucester, 16 from Cirencester, 40 from Oxford, 9 from Tewkesbury, 40 from Hereford, 35 from Monmouth, 22 from Malvern, 25 from Worcester,  $44\frac{1}{2}$  from Bristol, and  $44\frac{1}{2}$  from Bath. The parish is ten miles in circumference, and consists of five hamlets besides the town, viz., Alstone, Westall, Naunton, Arle, and Sandford, where lodgings have been fitted up for the reception of the superfluous company resorting to the Spa. The town is principally built of brick, and the High-street, which runs from east to west, is more than a mile in length, everywhere light and airy, and of considerable width; it possesses a spacious pavement, and usually forms the grand promenade, its situation affording to pedestrians, for the most of the day, a barrier against the scorching rays of the sun. Numerous streets and villas, on each hand, develope scenery that can scarcely be matched in any place in the kingdom. The houses are generally well-built, and exhibit verandahs and areas resembling those of the metropolis. Occasionally, however, a few old dwellings obtrude themselves to the eye, to remind us of its former simplicity; but these are rapidly disappearing, and in a short period the few humble cottages that still disfigure the western extremity of the row must give place to more spacious and elegant structures. The shops are handsome and sufficiently attended to justify the most extravagant taste. The houses are numbered, the lodgings comfortable and commodious, and the proprietors civil and attentive. The streets are brilliantly lighted with gas. The immediate vicinity of the town being level, is considered peculiarly advantageous to invalids; yet in the northern, eastern, and southern directions the country is charmingly variegated by gradual acclivities and gentle descents, and rising on a rib of the Cotswolds, it is nearly 200 feet above Gloucester, and 143 more elevated than Tewkesbury.

Persons coming to Cheltenham with no immediate view to the benefit of the waters, constantly find an increase of appetite; which may in a great measure be ascribed to the purity and salubrity of the air, and to exercise and disengagement from cares which new scenes and situations generally induce. Indeed, Gloucestershire is famous for the healthiness and longevity of its inhabitants; as an instance of which in the reign of James I., eight old men, all belonging to one manor in this county, whose ages added together made as many centuries, performed a morris-dance.

In the year 1780 the whole number of lodging houses at Cheltenham did not amount to more than thirty. The increase of the town since the year 1788, when his Majesty visited it, is truly astonishing. The number of visitors has ever since been gradually increasing, and the place of course proportionably enlarging, till it has attained a magnitude and respectability far beyond the limits of the most sanguine anticipation. On the whole it is impossible for

strangers to take a more delightful excursion (either for health or pleasure) than a trip to Cheltenham affords, for there is a sociability of disposition and freedom of intercourse among the visitors which are seldom witnessed in other places of public resort.

CCXCII.—THE HUNGERFORD FAMILY, OF WINDRUSH.—(See No. CCLXXXVI.) The Hungerfords were apparently a family of some note in this parish, having been at one time lords of the manor, and in possession of the Pinchpool and other estates. These were subsequently divided by purchase among the families of Broad, Weatherstone, and Trinder; but with the exception of Pinchpool, which passed to the family of Lord Dynevor, they are all now vested in the Dutton family, Lord Sherborne being lord of the manor. The Manor Farm, or St. Mary's Farm, has two stones let into the wall, one on each side of the door, with the Hungerford arms engraved upon them. And during the restoration of Windrush Church in 1873-74, a piscina was opened in the east wall of the south transept, commonly called the Hungerford chapel; and underneath the floor some coffins were discovered, and a massive stone with this inscription in uncial letters:—"Heare lyethe I, George Hungerford, of this Parishe, and by Him Katherin, His Wif, daughter of Edward Fabian, of Compton, in the Countie of Barksheare, Esquire, by whom he had 9 children, Edward, Anthony, Thomas, John, Jane, Anne, Maria, Katherine, Ellonor, and was buried the 16 of June, 1597."

Several members of the family are referred to in the following extracts:—

(*Baptisms.*)

1593. June 2. "Johannes Hungerford, gener., filius Edwardi Hungerford, gener."

1594. July 18. "Anna Hungerford, gener., filia Edwardi Hungerford, gener."

1595. March 15. "Katherina Hungerford, gener., filia Edwardi Hungerford, gener."

1597. July 24. "Maria Hungerforde, filia Edwardi Hungerforde, gener."

1598. Nov. 13. "Mercie Hungerforde, filia Edwardi Hungerforde, gener."

1599. March 20. "Eduardus Hungerforde, filius Edwardi Hungerforde, gener."

1601. Feb. 28. "Georgius Hungerforde, filius Edwardi Hungerforde, gener."

1607. "Martha, filia Edwardi Hungerforde, gen<sup>t</sup>, baptizata domi April 1, 1607, sepulta fuit Julii 27, 1607."

1610. Jan. 27. "Lætitia, filia Edwardi Hungerforde, gen<sup>t</sup>."

1628. July 22. "Katherina, filia Edwardi Hungerford, gener." This Edward, born in 1599, had succeeded his father, his elder brother John having died in 1603.

1629. June 2. "Edwardus, filius Edwardi Hungerford, gener. Sepultus 5 Dec., 1629."

1630. May 2. "Edwardus, filius Edwardi Hungerford, gener."  
 1633. Aug. 18. "Walterus, filius Edwardi Hungerford, gener."  
 1634. Feb. 22. "Dixwellus, filius Edwardi Hungerford, gener."  
 1636. Jan. 2. "Anna, filia Edwardi Hungerford, gener."  
 1637. Feb. 22. (?Bapt.) "Thomas, filius Edwardi Hungerford, Gener., et Mariæ, uxoris ejus."

## (Burials.)

1597. June 17. "Georgius Hungerforde, gener., sepultus fuit."  
 1603. July 3. "Johannes Hungerforde, generosus natu, sepultus."  
 1611. Oct. 26. "Eduardus Hungerford, gener. et paterfamilias, sepultus."  
 1636. Jan. 16. "Walterus, filius Edwardi Hungerford, gener., sepultus fuit."  
 1644. April 30. "Maria, uxor Edwardi Hungerford, generosi, sepulta fuit."  
 1644-5. Jan. 6. "Georgius Hungerford, Generosus, sepultus fuit."  
 1705. June 26. "Edward Hungerford, Gent, Buried."  
 1707. Nov. 24. "Hannah, the wife of Edward Hungerford, gent, buried."

1708. Nov. 1. "Thomas Hungerford, Gent, buried."

1749. Nov. 30. "Edward Hungerford, Gent, was buried."—  
*E. A. Eardley Wilmot, M.A., Windrush Vicarage, Burford.*

CCXCIII.—DEAN FRAMPTON AND GILES FETTYPLACE, Esq.—The following anecdote, recorded in *The Life of Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester*, pp. 126-128, is not as well known as it deserves to be:—As his [Frampton's] character was eminent, so his justice and civility to the tenants of the dean and chapter [of Gloucester], not once raising a fine or harshly treating any, except what passed between him and the Quaker esquire may be called such. Giles Fettyplace, Esq<sup>r</sup>, held, as his ancestors did, lands in Coln St Aldwins, and by another lease the appropriate rectory there under the dean and chapter, as formerly of the abbot of Gloster. This gentleman, a Quaker, came one day with two friends of their ministry to the dean, who very kindly and respectfully entertain'd them. Fettyplace told him he was come with a design to renew both his leases. The dean promised him to call a chapter on the morrow, and did, where Giles in the Quaker way told his business, to which the dean answer'd, Since thou can'st not shew the respect of a gentleman to thy landlords, these men shall shew none to thee, and so order'd the officers to put on their hats, and so they proceeded to pass the lease for the lands. But when they came to that of the rectory, the dean refused to renew, telling him, since it was against their principle to pay, he saw no reason he should receive tithes. To this he answer'd that he took it as the possession of his ancestors; Well, says the dean, thee shalt have it out of respect to the memory of St John thy father; who in the late rebellious times found out

some one or other of the ejected chapter, and to him for the rest paid his annual quit rent, when nothing but conscience and the honour of a gentleman could compell him. This so took with Giles, that he said, Renew my lease, and let the dean (without the thee) set the terms, and I will neither dispute nor refuse them, be they what they will. And ever after paid him a great respect.

CCXCIV.—THE COURT HOUSE, PAINSWICK.—I am aware of what has been written by Mr. Charles Playne respecting this "ancient dwelling" in the neighbourhood of Stroud, in his paper read before the Stroud Philosophical and Natural History Society, March 11, 1879; but I require, and hope speedily to obtain, some additional information. "Tradition states that Charles I. slept here on the night of September the 5th, 1643, on which day he raised the siege of Gloucester, his army having marched up Painswick-hill in the rain, and encamped in the ancient earthworks, at the part called Spoonbed." These are Mr. Playne's words; but is there any *proof* of the fact? Is there any documentary evidence in support of the tradition? By whom has the house been occupied as a dwelling from time to time? and is there anything noteworthy of any of the tenants? Are any title-deeds forthcoming? Mr. Davis, in his promised *Short Notes on Painswick*, may perhaps be able to throw a little light upon the matter.—*Antiquarius*.

CCXCV.—THE PARISH REGISTER OF PEBWORTH: MARRIAGES, 1595-1700.\*—The following are all the marriages in the register of this parish down to the year 1700, inclusive.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore*.

1595.	Oct. 16.	John Vale and Avis Vnderhill.
—	Nov. 12.	Mathew Fulwell and An Powell.
—	Jan. 15.	Richard Cooke and An Rascole.
—	Jan.	John Skidmore and Elizabeth Knight.
1596.	June 29.	John Bearn and Elizabeth Belcher, wid.
—	Oct. 19.	William Charlet and Margaret Simmes.
—	Nov. 4.	Luke Snedle and Mary Wokes.
—	Dec. 6.	Thomas Warde and Elizabeth Marten.
1597.	April.	Anker Kinman and Jone Maunder.
—	Aug. 25.	Bartholomew Handy and Katherine Newall.
—	Oct. 12.	William Wollerson and Margaret Hodgkis.
1599.	Sept. 20.	Thomas Brooke and Margaret Knight.
—	Jan. 14.	Robert Marten and Mary Yate.
1600.	April 10.	Anthony Cornell and Katherine Steward.
—	June 12.	Francis Welles, Vicar of Micleton, and Susan Write.
—	July 2.	Phillip Gardiner and Margaret Marten.
—	Oct. 19.	John Maunder and Elizabeth Steward.
1601.	Jan. 17.	Henry Ballard and Alice Knight.

\* A paper by Mr. Wadley, entitled "Some Particulars of the Parish of Pebworth,"—Shakespeare's "piping Pebworth"—has been printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (1879-80), vol. iv., pp. 214-230.

1603. July 24. John Suedyll and Ann Kymbell.  
 — July 28. William Yate and Johan Chamberlayne.  
 — Oct. 20. Thomas Hemminges and Katherine Kerwood.  
 — Nov. 23. Robert Gybbons and Elizabeth Yate.  
 — Nov. 26. Richard Porter and Joan Turner.  
 — Dec. 7. Gervase Yate and Joan Martenn.  
 1604. Aug. 26. Thoms' Appleby and Alice Snedyll.  
 1605. July 1. John Rawlens and Elizabeth Williams.  
 — July 2. Thomas Curnock and Katharin Kymbell.  
 — Feb. 11. Thomas Gilson, of Micleton, and Ann Wilkes,  
 of this parish.  
 — Jan. 27. Richard Toms and Ann Maunder, both of this  
 par.  
 1606. June 12. Thomas Moore and Joan Shakle, both of this  
 par.  
 — Oct. 22. Edward Ray and Isabel Oakeley, both of this  
 par.  
 1608. April 8. Thomas Widowes, of Mychellton, and Vrsula  
 Slatter, of the par. of Pembworth.  
 1611. Aug. 6. John Vale and Margaret Ray, both of this par.  
 — June 8. Thomas Cooper et Maria Martin, ambo huius  
 par.

[There appears to have been, not long since, an inscription in the church to the memory of Mary, wife of Thomas Cooper, of Pebworth; died 9 June, 1641, "aged about 61." She was probably the patient of whom mention is made by John Hall, physician, son-in-law of the poet Shakespeare, in his *Select observations on English bodies*,—"Cooper Marit of Pebworth, aged 48. perceived vapors or wind ascending from her feet into the stomach."]

- Nov. 25. William Wallker and Frissewide —.  
 — Nov. 28. Richard Skidmore and Elizabeth Marten.  
 1612. June 10. Johannes Slatter et Maria Ballard, ambo  
 huius p'rochia.  
 — June 28. Hugo Marian et Maria Morrells.  
 — Nov. 9. Richard Willetts and Elizabeth Rawlens.  
 — Jan. Jacobus Harris et Jone Harward.  
 1613. Nov. 12. Edmondus (*sic*) de par. Pebworth, et Maria  
 Getway de Myckelto'.

[The Pebworth transcript for 1613, in the registry at Gloucester, does not contain this entry.]

- Nov. 15. John Greene and Jone Enmes [*Emes* in the transcript], both of this par.  
 — July 10. John Barret and Sara Cottrell, both of this  
 par.

## 276 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

1615. May 8. Richard Tomson, of Abbotts Morton, and  
Ann Hopkens, of this par.  
— Feb. 13. Johannes Torner et Maria Bushell, ambo  
huius parochie.  
[The Rev. Thomas Rudge states in his *History*  
of Gloucestershire, published in 1803, that  
the manor of Broad Marston, in the parish  
of Pebworth, continued in the Bushell  
family for eleven generations.]
1616. Jan. 14. John Bicknell and Alice Enmes.  
1617. Nov. 11. Richardus Willis de Fenny Compton et  
Johanna Rutter de Mychelton.  
1618. Aug. 6. Johannes Purson [? Purser] de Hitcott et  
Alicia Slatter.  
1619. May 29. John Miller, of this par., and Anne Heminge,  
daughter of wid Anne Heminge, of Upton,  
in the par. of Haseler.  
— Thomas Riland & Jone Powell weere married  
att brodmarston in the Chappell there  
July the 15.
1620. June 18. Edward Martin and Anne Kamden.  
— June 19. John Ballard and Mary Slatter.  
1622. July 28. William Knight and Margaret Woolerson.  
— Sept. 24. Thomas Coop' and Jone Blake.  
— Feb. 3. [Jan. 23 in the transcript] Thomas Turner and  
Elizabeth Yatts.
1623. July 14. Edward Bonner and Israel Yattes.  
[Thomas Bonner, of Chipping Campden, whose  
will was proved in London, 4 Dec., 1558,  
bequeathed to his youngest son, Anthony  
Bonner, lands and tenements in Campden,  
Ullington, Pebworth, &c.]  
— Nov. 13. Richard Ballard and Katherin Martin, the  
younger.
1624. Oct. 29. William Simons and Elizabeth Camden.  
1627. Aug. 12. George Blythe and Dorothe Clemens.  
— Aug. 23. John Morris, of Cundecott, and Mary Hieron,  
of Cow honyborne.
1628. April 29. John Moore, of Labberton, and Joyce Yatts,  
of brodmarston.  
— Feb. 3. Thomas Warkman and Margarit Harris.  
1629. Feb. 14. William Ram and Katherin Bloxam.  
1630. July 6. Thomas Harris and Elizabeth Coop', of Offen-  
ham.  
— July 25. George Beckett and Anne Raynalds.  
— Oct. 4. Walter floyd and Mary Durram.  
1631. Oct. 10. William Tarran and Joyce Sneedle.  
— Oct. 14. Thomas Dixon and Ann Williams.

1632. Oct. 13. Hugh Miller and Fraunces' Keck.  
 [All the Keck entries in the Pebworth register from this date down to 1714 may be seen in Dr. Marshall's *Genealogist*, vol. iii., p. 176.]
1633. July 4. Gregory Canning and Mary Sneedle.  
 — July 4. William Thornhill and Eliza : Sneedle.  
 — Nov. 9. Rich : Stephens and Jone Adams.
1634. May 14. Rich : Miller and Vrsula Randall.  
 — July 13. Edward Dyer and Alice Tandy.
1635. Oct. 5. John Greenhill and Sara Harris.  
 — Nov. 28. Richard Dixon and Issabell Buttler.  
 — Jan. 25. Robertt Horrell and Margaritt Keck.
1636. Aug. 12. Edward James and Anne Higgons.
1638. May 23. Frauncis Biddle and Vrsula Raynalls weere married in the p'ish church of Pebworth.  
 — Nov. 20. Thomas Yeate and Elizabeth Brookes.
1640. Oct. 1. John Grizzell and Susanna Durham.
1654. According to an Act Passed from y<sup>e</sup> hands of his Highnesse Oliver Cromwell, y<sup>e</sup> lord Protector, concerning matrimonie, John, y<sup>e</sup> son of John Millerd, & Elinor, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of John Mau . . . , of Morton Bagget, were married the 28 of September.
1655. Feb. 7. Giles Tomes, the elder, of Burmington, & Marie, the daughter of Richard Browne, of broad Marston.
1657. Sept. 14. John Jabson, of Barton on the Heath, and Mary Gilbert, of Pebworth.  
 — Sept. 26. Edward Richardson and Elizabeth Mason.
1658. June 17. Robert, son of Edward Martin, and Sarai Atwood, of the par. of Astoncantloe.  
 — Oct. 11. Thomas Hues and Elyzabeth Blyzard.
1660. Oct. 25. George Warmington, of Rishford, in the Parish of Sauford [Salford, co. Warwick], and Jane Greenhill.
1661. Sept. 29. John Yeats and . . t . ne Coop', of Marston Sicca.  
 [The parish register of Middle Littleton, co. Worcester, records the marriage of Anthony Sadler, of Pebworth, and Sarah Bushell, of North Littleton, 27 May, 1662.]
1662. Oct. 13. William Kight and Mary Bird, both of this par.
1664. April 28. William White, of Buckland, and Anne Cooke, of this par.  
 — Dec. 5. Robert Harris and Elizabeth Roberts, of Church honyborne.
1666. May 30. William Aliene and Anne Smith.

1666. July 21. Robert Martin and Mary Bird.  
 1669. Oct. 2. Edward Johnson and Jone Dyer.  
 — Nov. 20. John Johnson and Jane Gilbert.  
 1670. June 11. William Tappyn and Sarah Barrette.  
 1671. July 30. William Allen and Anne Page.  
 1672. June 16. John Gardiner and Mary Dixon.  
 — Sept. 1. William Walker and Frances Sadler.  
 — Sept. 30. Thomas Dixon and Ednah Harris.  
 1673. April 6. Thomas Howes and Sarah White, spinster.  
 — April 7. William Tappin and Mary Bompas.  
 [“Robert Cooper of Pebworth & Mis  
 baker of Whichford was married” 20  
 Aug., 1675 : entry in the register of  
 Whichford, co. Warwick.]  
 1676. March 27. William Johnson and Margaret Reason.  
 — Jan. 14. Richard Bodily and Isabell Charlett.  
 1678. Oct. 17. Robert Harris and Alice Lyddiate.  
 1679. J . . . and Helen Walford.  
 1680. Sept. 20. Thomas Ballard and Frances Barnes.  
 1681. April 18. John Bodily and Anne Sadler.  
 — Nov. 17. William Shakle and Mary Banister.  
 1682. Jan. 20. William Archer and Alice Smyth.  
 — Feb. 19. Richard Sadler and Christian Barnes.  
 1683. May 20. John Cornack and Judeth Johnsons.  
 — Feb. 2. Thomas Wells and Mary Rimwell.  
 1684. Nov. 3. John Rimwell and Anne Biddle.  
 1685. Sept. 17. Richard Ballard and Mary Willis.  
 — Jan. Edward Belcher and Mary Toms.  
 1686. April. Jeremiah Gibbs and Rose Cooke.  
 — May 1. Thomas Jones and Sarah Richardson.  
 — May 25. Thomas Cooper and Elinor Millard.  
 — July 13. Thomas Andrewes and Mary Martin.  
 — Sept. 28. Robert Davis and Vrsula Belcher.  
 1687. Sept. 5. William Shelton and Ann Yate.  
 — Oct. 1. John Burson and Katherine Shakle.  
 1688. Dec. 4. William Shakle and Anne Bonner.  
 1689. April 8. Thomas Bragginton and Joane Ryland.  
 1690. Aug. 5. Thomas Richardson and Dinah Banister.  
 — June 8. Zachary Whitehed and Jane Gibs.  
 — Sept. 29. Ralph Cox and Bridget Ryland.  
 1691. April 14. Thomas Baker and Margaret Martin.  
 1692. March 27. John Snedwell, sen., and Mary Cooke.  
 — Aug. 8. Thomas Yeardenall and An Martin.  
 — Sept. 10. Thomas Boovey and Sarah Howes.  
 — Nov. 23. Edward Richardson and Susannah Kempson.  
 [This marriage is also recorded in the parish  
 register at Binton, co. Warwick,—Edward  
 Richardson als' Saunders, of Pebworth, and

- Susannah Kempson, of this Parish, 23 Nov., 1692. The Kempsons, or Kempstons, of Binton, were a branch of those at Temple Grafton, a family connected by marriage with the Bushells, and bearing for arms—*or, three bars vert, in chief as many mullets azure.* In 1697 Mary Kempson, of Binton, was married to John Clarke, of Pebworth.]
1692. Nov. 27. William Burrowes and Margaret Johnsons.  
 — Feb. 13. Henry Richardson and Anne Shakle.
1693. April 24. Richard Medes and Margaret Martin.  
 — Dec. 6. Robert Roy and Elizabeth Shilton.  
 — Jan. Robert Enocke, of Sibbord, Oxon, and Anne Kecke, of Broadmarston.  
 — Feb. 6. John Millard and Jane Alexander, of Barton [in the par. of Bidford, co. Warwick].
1694. April 23. John Goodman and Anne Harris.  
 — June 12. John Wilkins and Anne Larham.  
 — Dec. 17. John Edon and Mary Woollerston.  
 — Feb. 2. John Bell and Jane Horwood.
1695. May 4. William Walker and Mary Prat.  
 — June 5. Edward Holtam and Anne Edkins.  
 — June 11. Thomas Holtam and Mary Web.  
 — June 26. Thomas Hieron and Margaret Dixon.  
 — July 4. Thomas Edkins and Anne Harrison.  
 — Oct. 1. Thomas Clayton and Susanna Payne.
1696. Sept. 10. John White and Mary Snedwell.  
 — Oct. 19. William Johnsons and Mary Camden.  
 — Dec. 25. Thomas Ryland and Isabell Gardiner.  
 — Jan. 14. Robert Martin, Gent., and Mary Brisco.
1697. June. William Mayles and Mary Weston.  
 — Aug. 12. William Collette and Mary Gibbs.  
 — Nov. 18. Richard Haines, of Long Marston, and Mary Symkins.
1698. Nov. 13. Richard Larham and Alice Smyth.  
 — Nov. 20. Stephen Vicaridge and Hannah Tandy.
1699. May 20. Richard Tappan and Sarah Yokins.  
 — Sept. 3. Samuell Banister and Mary Smyth.  
 — Oct. 29. George Tayler and Anne Tayler.  
 — Nov. 9. Tombes Mealing and Elizabeth Snedwell.
1700. June 29. Richard Ingles and Mary Belcher, both of Cow Honyborne.  
 — July 28. John Martin and Mary Cooper.  
 — Sept. 16. Thomas Clayton and Elinour Gilkes.  
 — Oct. 6. William Greenhill and Elinour Howell.  
 — Oct. 12. William Potter and Joane Holtom, both of Welford.  
 — Dec. 15. Richard Larham and Mary Booker.  
 — Jan. 26. Richard Collett and Anne White.

## CCXCVI.—THE MANOR OF OLEPEN.

(1) Olepen in the time of the Wars of the Roses.—At a recent visit of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to Olepen, the following letter from Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., to John Daunt, was read to the members:—

“By the Prince.

“Trusty and welbeloued, wee greete yowe well, acquaintinge yowe that this day wee bee arriued att Waymoth in sefety, blessed bee our lorde. And atte our landinge wee haue knowledge that Edwarde Earle of March, the Kings greate Rebell, our Enemy, approacheth him in Armes towards the Kinges highnes, whiche Edward wee purpose with Gods grace to encounter in all haste possible. Wherefore wee hartely pray yowe, and in the Kinges name charge yowe, that yowe incontinent after the sighte heerof come to vs whersoever wee bee, with all such felloshippe as yowe canne make in your moste defensible Aray, as our trust is that yee will doe. Written at Waymoth aforesaide the xiii. day of Aprill. Mereouer wee will that yowe charge the Bayliffe of Me . . . Pavton to make all the people there to come in their beste aray to vs in all haste, and that the sayd Bayly bring with him the rent for our Lady day laste paste, and hee nor the tenants fayle not as yee intend to haue our fauor.

“Edward.

“To our trusty and welbeloued John Daunt.”

I confess I gathered that John Daunt had received this letter at Olepen; but this is not correct, for it was not until a generation later, by the marriage of his son, John, to Margery, the daughter and heiress of Robert Oulepenn, that the Daunts became possessors of the Court house and estate.

The chroniclers tell us that Queen Margaret and her son landed at Weymouth on Easter Sunday, 1471. They had been trying to cross the channel from Honfleur ever since March the 24th, but were prevented by bad weather. The very day they landed their mainstay, the great king-maker, Warwick, was defeated and slain at Barnet. If the letter is properly dated, the prince did not write it. The letter bears internal evidence of the author not having heard of the battle of Barnet. The news reached Margaret and Edward on Easter Monday at Cerne Abbey. Fleetwood tells us that “they sent alabout in Somarsetshere, Dorsetshere, and part of Wiltshere, for to arreyd and arrays the people by a certayne day.” This letter was therefore only one of many. Can any of your readers inform me what place “Me . . . Pavton” is? and how it was that Edward, Prince of Wales, claimed the rents? The Daunts had a family-house at Wotton-under-Edge; but it was not likely that the royal tenants referred to lived in Gloucestershire. Now, John Daunt had married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Stowell, of Somersetshire; and it is not unlikely that he was living at this time in that county. Perhaps the place referred to is there. Are there any similar letters of Prince Edward, of the same date, still in existence?

(2) Queen Margaret at Olepen (?).—It was stated as a tradition that might fairly be relied upon, that Queen Margaret slept at Olepen on her way to Tewkesbury. Is there any solid foundation for such a tradition? or does it rest simply on the supposition that John Daunt was at Olepen, and as the recipient of an autograph letter from the prince, a likely host for the queen to select? If your readers will glance at a map of England, and follow the movements of the rival armies, as I have noted them down from Fleetwood's *Chronicle*, I think they will come to the conclusion that the tradition is unfounded.

QUEEN MARGARET.

EDWARD IV.

A.D. 1471.

A.D. 1471.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| April 14. Lands at Weymouth, and takes up her quarters at Cerne Abbey.   | April 14. Wins the battle of Barnet, and returns to London.   |
| „ 15. Hears of Warwick's defeat and death at Barnet. Removes to Exeter, and recruits from Devon and Cornwall.  | „ 16. Hears of Queen Margaret's landing.  |
|  | „ 19. Removes to Windsor with a large force.  |
|  | „ 25. Marches from Windsor.   |
|  | „ 27. Comes to Abingdon, and spends Sunday, the 28th, there.  |
|  | „ 29. Reaches Cirencester, and prepares for battle.   |
|  | „ 30. Marches along the Fosseway to Malmesbury.   |
| Reaches Taunton.<br>Reaches Glastonbury.<br>Reaches Wells.   |   |
| „ 30. Reaches Bath, and turns aside to Bristol, where she is well received.  | May 1. Turns off the Fosseway, and passing Oldbury, draws up his forces in battle array on Sodbury Hill.  |
| May 1. Marches along the Ridge-way to Berkeley Castle, sending out skirmishes as far as Sodbury.   | „ 2. Hears at 3 a.m. of Queen Margaret's flight. Sends messengers to Gloucester to forbid her reception. Marches all day along the edge of the Cotswolds, keeping the enemy in sight. Reaches Cheltenham, and encamps within 5 miles of Tewkesbury. |
| „ 2. Having marched all the night, reaches Gloucester at 10 a.m., is refused admittance, and presses forward to Tewkesbury, which she reaches at 4 p.m. Her army is too fatigued to attempt the passage of the Severn. |   |

May 3, Battle of Tewkesbury.

(3) Etymology of "Olepen."—What is generally supposed to be the etymology of "Olepen?" Atkyns's idea is absurd. The ancient possessors were the "de Olepennes;" and they had to thank

the place, and not the place them, for that name. I think Rudder must be right in referring it to "Uley," the watery place, and "Pen," head. The Saxon conquerors retained the old Celtic name for the place, signifying "the head of the watered pasture." The arms of de Olepenne—*sable, a chevron between three owls, argent*, as seen at Olepen and Prinknash, quartered with those of Daunt, are only a pun on the vulgar pronunciation of the name.—*William Bazeley, M.A., Mutson Rectory, Gloucester.*

## CCXCVII.—THE FOWLERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from No. CCXXXIX.)

Before giving any more post-mortem inquisitions, I propose to give two wills, which will throw some light upon the pedigree of the Stonehouse Fowlers to the year 1561, the date of Richard Fowler's inquisition, as above. Between 1540 and 1557 there are no wills of Gloucestershire Fowlers at Somerset House; but in 1557 the following one was proved, which is interesting as it shows there was some connection between the Fowlers of Cirencester and those of Stonehouse.

(5) Will of Richard Fowler, of Cicetour, 1557. "I bequeath my soul to God, and my body to be buried in open burial." To Margaret, his wife, £150; to Thomas, his son, £150; "unto the povertie of Cicetour, 20s."; to his brother Gyles, his best gown: to his brother Edward, his second gown; and to his cousin, P'son Straunge, two weyning calves. Forgives "Welding, the poore man," 13s. 4d. "Also, provided always that Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse, his sonnes and servants, shall have course and recourse with their horses the markett dewes (*sic*) and other days when they shall come, the residue of my goods not bequeathed I give unto my wife, whom I do make my full & hole executrix." Witnesses, Margaret Fowler, the testator's mother, and William Fowler, his brother.

(6) Will of Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse, clothier, 1560. To be buried in the church of Stonehouse. Bequeaths 40s. to mend the highways. Mentions his sons, Gyles and Henry; and his daughters, Johanne Stevens, Margerie Clotherbie, Alice Mayo, and Katherine, and bequeaths £10 each to the first three. Bequeaths 20s. to Thomas Fowler, son of Richard Fowler, deceased; money to Richard Fowler, son of Thomas; £10 to Margery Stevens, daughter of Edward Stevens, of Standish; all his estate and lease in the farm of Morrall to Margerie, his wife, with remainder, first, to his son Henry, and then to his son Edward. Devises half his lands and tenements in Pakenhill, otherwise Paknell, and in the parish of Stroude, and elsewhere, to his wife; but Seemer's farm in Parkenhill (*sic*), and the other half of his lands and tenements, &c., to his son William, who is to pay the sum of £10 each, as above, to three of testator's daughters. "For the continuance of concord, amitie, and quietness" between his wife and his son William, the division of property to be made by four unprejudiced persons.

Executrix, his wife Margery; or, if she die, his sons Giles and Henry to be executors. Overseers, William Partridge, of Cicester, and Edward Stevens, of Standish. Witnesses, Edward Steeven, William Fowler, and Dorothy Graunge.

I had thought of constructing a pedigree from these materials; but I find that the next inquisition throws some light upon the subject, and I shall therefore first give it.

(7) Inquisition post-mortem of William Fowler, of Stonehouse, No. 90, part ii., 41 Elizabeth, 1599. Taken at Gloucester Castle, 29 August; and among the jurymen were Richard Fowler, Arthur Clutterbuck, Jasper Clutterbuck, and Robert Partridge, who say that William Fowler in his lifetime was seised "in dominico suo de feodo de et in Manerio de Stonehouse," by right of a deed executed between William Fowler and William Sandford, Gent., 1 Elizabeth, which conveyed the lands, &c., then or lately held or occupied by the following persons or their assigns; viz., James Fowler, Margery Fowler, widow, William Bench, *als.* Bence, Thomas Harman, Thomas Gibbs, William Ledser (?), — Andrews, Giles Daunt, Thomas Gibbs, William Harman, Isabel Bench, *als.* Bence, widow, Thomas Gabb, Thomas Grange, John Moore, William Whight, *als.* White, *als.* Wight, Richard Robins, William Pann (? Penn), Edward Fowler, Thomas —, Humphrey Osborne, and the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester. And that William Fowler was also seised of and in 2 messuages or tenements, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 120 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 60 acres of wood, with appurtenances, in Pakenell, *als.* Pakenhill, *als.* Pagenhull, Riscombe, Pudesmore, Rendwick, and Eble, in the county of Gloucester; and of 26 messuages, 4 cottages, and 2 acres of land, in Cirencester. And that William Fowler, by deed indented and sealed 12 Nov., 35 Elizabeth, between the said William Fowler, Richard Stephens, Arm., and Daniel Fowler, son and heir-apparent of William Fowler, of the one part, and Thomas Stephens, Gent., and Henry Fowler, other son of William Fowler, of the other part, conveyed all his lands to these four, to the use (subject to a life-interest of himself and Alice, his wife) of Daniel Fowler as to one half (including the manor of Stonehouse), and of Henry Fowler as to the other half. And that William Fowler died 21 January, 41 Elizabeth; and that Daniel Fowler was his son and heir, and aged thirty and more.

I have set forth this inquisition thus fully, because the list of inhabitants of Stonehouse may prove interesting, and also because I wish to point out that the 2 messuages, &c., in Pakenhill are evidently the same as the 2 messuages, &c., mentioned in the inquisition post-mortem of Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse, which I have already given. We may therefore conclude that this William Fowler, lord of the manor, was son of Richard Fowler, and not his nephew, as I suggested (No. 2.)

In my next contribution I propose to give the will of Margaret

Fowler, widow of Richard, and mother of William; and with its aid I hope to construct a pedigree, connecting Roger Fowler (of No. 1), Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse (Nos. 2 and 6), and Richard Fowler, of Cicetour (No. 5).—*William F. Carter.*

(*To be continued.*)

CCXCVIII.—TURKDEAN PARISH REGISTER, ETC.—The old register of this parish, in which the earliest entry is of a baptism in 1572, contains some noteworthy particulars:—

“xii. die Julii, 1643. Mr<sup>d</sup> quod die et Anno sup<sup>a</sup> dict., Ego, Roulandus Wylde, Cler<sup>us</sup>, dedi Thome Wilde, cler<sup>o</sup>, realem, actualem, et corporalem possessionem eccl<sup>i</sup>e parochialis de Turke-deane, in Com. et Dioces. Glouc., in omnibus suis juribus, membris, et pertinentiis com<sup>is</sup> in p<sup>id</sup>ia [?].

Thome Warde,  
William Elbrowe,  
Anthony Arkell.

Rowland Wylde,  
Rector de Stowe,  
in Com. et Dioces.  
Gloces.”

“Mr<sup>s</sup> Mary Coxwell was buried on the 22 May, 1683, in linnen contrary to statute, whereof Rowland Corbett was the informer, and rec<sup>d</sup> 50s. of the forfeiture. The other 50s. he p<sup>d</sup> in the Ch: Porch to the overseers of the poore on the next Sunday following.” [See No. CCIL, p. 187.]

“Mr Robert Coxwell was buried on the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1683 [1683-4], in linnen contrary to the statute, whereof Rowland Corbet was the informer. The 50s. that was due to be p<sup>d</sup> to the overseers Mr Henry Coxwell himself p<sup>d</sup> to the poore on Easter Eve, 1684, in the Church porch, as followeth: to Goodman Curtis, 15s.; to John Cook, 15s.; to Widdow Collet, 10s.; to Widdow Freeman, 10s.; w<sup>ch</sup> was allowed by the parishioners.”

“Mr<sup>s</sup> Leana Coxwell, wife of Mr Henry Coxwell, Gent<sup>t</sup>, was buried in woollen only December y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1700.” On a stone in the chancel there is this inscription:—“Here lieth the Body of Leanna, wife of Henry Coxwell, and youngest daughter of Paul Dodwell, Gent<sup>t</sup>, and the Lady Ralleigh. Buried Decem. y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1700. Also Mary, third daughter of Henry and Leanna Coxwell, Jan<sup>ry</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12, 1700.”

1718. “Dame Elizabeth Nelthrop was buried in Linnen contrary to Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup>, for w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Penalty was paid to y<sup>e</sup> Poor of y<sup>e</sup> Parish y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> day of April.” Within the communion rails there is a stone with this inscription:—“Here lieth interred the Body of Dame Elizabeth Nelthrop, wife of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Moantague Nelthrop, Bar<sup>t</sup>, eldest daughter of Henry Coxwell, Gent<sup>t</sup>, buried Ap. y<sup>e</sup> 14, 1718.”

1720. “Sir William Banastre, Knight, late Baron of y<sup>e</sup> Exchequer, was buried in woollen Jan<sup>ry</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>. Cert: y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>.” He also was buried within the church; and there is this inscription to his memory on a large blue stone:—“Here lieth interred the body of Sir William Banastre [two lines illegible], one of the Barons of

the Exchequer in the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Anne, who departed this life the — of January, 1720, in the 69 year of his age."

The Banasters and Coxwells seem to have been the chief families in the parish. On an oak door of a bedroom in a house now occupied as a farmhouse, and belonging to Edmund Waller, Esq., there is this inscription:—"William Banastre, Anno 1588." Of the name (which, according to Rudder, was Bannister) there are four different spellings in the register—Banaster, Bannaster, Banastre, and Bannastre.

"The Vicarage House was rebuilt in the year 1733, by Henry Massey, Vic."

"The Yew in the Church-yard was planted in the year 1736."

At the end of the marriages the following lines, which would be more appropriate after the burials, occur:—

"Nascimur et morimur; sors hæc certissima vitæ;

Sic animas celum, corpora pulvis habet."

There are three bells in the church tower. One of them, which is very old, bears this inscription:—"Æternis annis resonet campana Johannis"; and the others are of the 17th century, and were cast at Burford.—*Frederick Biscoe, M.A., Turkdean Vicarage, North-leach.*

CCXCIX.—SOME GLOUCESTERSHIRE MARRIAGES, 1737-1763.—(See No. CCXXX.) The following announcements, taken as samples from sundry volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, are not exactly in accordance with the style of the present day:—

1737. Feb. 17. Mr. Reddy, of Fairford, Gloucestershire, to Miss Edwards, youngest daughter of Thos. Edwards, Esq., late Member for Wells, worth £20,000.

1737. April 17. Wm. Barker, Esq., Merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Annealey, worth £8,000.

1737. May 4. Stephen Curtis, of Cirencester, Esq., to Miss Middleton, worth £5,000.

1737. Nov. 17. Robt. Thornbury, of Glo'shire, to Miss Baker, at Chelsea, with £6,000.

1738. Jan. 23. Philip Underwood, Esq., of Cirencester, to the 2d daughter of John Morris, Esq., of Uxbridge, £4,000.

1741. May 7. Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, Surrey, Bart., to the eldest daughter of John Martin, Esq., of Gloucestershire, Member for Tewksbury, with £12,000.

1743. Sept. 25. Mr. Lloyd, of Bristol, to Miss Harcourt Egerton, of Red-lion-Square, with £20,000.

1744. Jan. 5. Mr. Peregrine Bowen, of Bristol, one of the people call'd Quakers, to Miss Nicholls, of Queenhithe, with £10,000.

1745. Feb. 12. John Philip Fuhr, Merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Shuter, £20,000.

1746. May 15. John Taylor, of Bristol, to Mrs. Methuen, with £7,000.

1746. May 22. — Bridgman, Esq., of Gloucestershire, to Miss Cove, of Bristol, £20,000.

1748. July 11. Rev. Mr. Richards, dissenting minister of Bristol, to Miss Smith, £10,000.

1748. Nov. 9. Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Uly, Gloucestershire, to Widow Thomas, £10,000.

1751. Feb. 26. Robert Ball, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Esq., to a daugh. of Ald. Dickenson, £12,000.

1752. Sept. 29. Mr. Pytt, junr., of Gloucester, to Miss Williams, of Monmouth, £8,000.

1756. June. Mr. Harford, Merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Summers, of Haverfordwest, with £10,000.

1756. Sept. Thos. Davis, Esq., of the Temple, to Miss Maria Fairley, of Tewksbury, with £5,000.

1756. Nov. Tho. Jakes, of Wigmore-hall, Kent, Esq., to Miss Sally Probyng, of Newland, Gloucestershire, with £5,000.

1757. June. Dr. Archibald Drummond, of Bristol, to Miss Parsons, of Rudgeway, £40,000.

1757. Sept. John Smith, of Long Ashton, Esq., to Miss Woolner, of Bristol, £40,000.

1757. Nov. Mr. Jn. Chandler, of Gloucester, to Miss Groves, £10,000.

1758. Dec. Matthew Sloper, of Tetbury, to Miss Kyffin, £12,000.

1758. Dec. Charles Bolton, of Amberley-hall, to Miss Bell, of Gloucestershire, 10,000.

1759. July 14. Rich. Combe, Esq., to Miss Chamberlain, of Bristol, £50,000.

1761. July 14. Mr. Partridge Smith, of Bristol, to Miss Partridge, £16,000.

1761. Dec. 3. John Martin, of Overbury, Worcestershire, to Miss Bromley, of Tewksbury, £5,000.

1761. Dec. 10. Capt. Edghill, of Tonym's Dragoons, to Mrs. HIPPIN, of Bristol, £10,000.

1762. Sept. 30. Mr. Merryweather, of Coln St. Dennis, Glo'shire, to Miss Stephens, £10,000.

1763. Oct. 8. Mr. Hughes, attorney at Cheltenham, to Miss Bridges, of Highworth, £7,000.—*C.T.D.*

CCC.—JOHN GYSE'S MONUMENT IN ELMORE CHURCH.—The following communication from Sir William V. Guise, Bart., appeared in the *Gloucester Journal*, May 1, 1880, and deserves to be noted:—In the account in your issue of April 10th of the re-opening of Elmore Church, your reporter in his notes upon the monuments of the Guise family has omitted one—the most interesting of all to the antiquary—namely, an altar-tomb in the chancel upon which, on a slab of alabaster, is the incised figure of a knight in armour surrounded by four escutcheons, the armorial bearings on which are obliterated. The slab bears the following inscription:—

"HIC JACET JOHANNES GYSE ET ALICIA UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM JOHANNES FELICITER OBIT IN COMMÉMORACIONE ANIMARUM ANNO DNI MILLESIMO C.C.C.C.LXXII. QUOR' ANIMABUS PROPICIETUR DEUS. AMEN." \*

Which may be thus translated :—"Here lies John Gyse, and Alice, his wife, which same John died happily on the Feast of All Souls, A.D. 1472. On whose souls may God have mercy. Amen."

The point to which I desire to invite the attention of antiquaries is this, that both Bigland and Lysons, instead of "in Commemoracione Animarum," give as the proper reading, "in *Communione omnium* Animarum." This latter reading, besides being incorrect, has in reality no significance, while the former "in *Commemoracione* Animarum" gives the date of his death, namely, on the Feast of All Souls, or November 2nd, on which day this festival is observed in the Catholic Church. The discovery of this error of former antiquaries is due to the learned Dr. Burgon, dean of Chichester. Those having copies of Bigland or of Lysons's *Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities* will do well to note this correction.

CCCI.—BRETT AND RANDOLPH.—(See No. CLXXXVI.) The Note referred to has been quoted at full length in the "Notes and Queries" column of the *Richmond Standard* (Virginia, U.S.A.), May 8, 1880, with this introduction :—"The following, extracted from Part VI. of the valuable *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, edited by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., and reprinted from the *Stroud Journal*, may be interesting to American readers, as well as furnish a genealogical clue." And the editor, Mr. Robert A. Brock, has appended these particulars :—"Brett as a Christian name has obtained frequently in the descendants of William Randolph, born in Yorkshire, England, 1651; died April 11, 1711; emigrated to Virginia about 1674, and settled at 'Turkey Island,' James river; speedily acquired an ample fortune and extensive landed possessions; member of the House of Burgesses and of the Council of Virginia; married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catharine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, Va., formerly of Northamptonshire, England. *Brett*, the second son of Richard Randolph, of 'Curles,' and his wife Jane, (daughter of John, son of Robert Bolling [formerly of London] and Jane Rolfe, daughter of Thomas Rolfe, son of the Indian Princess Pocahontas,) and the grandson of William Randolph, of 'Turkey Island,' as above, married in Gloucestershire, England, where he lived and died, Mary Scott, of London. Issue: I. Susan, married

\* Accuracy to the very letter in copying inscriptions is essential; and yet how often do we meet with the reverse! This old inscription is a case in point. In Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 440, we find it thus: "Hic jacet Johes Gyse et Alicia uxor ejus qui quidem Iohannes feliciter obiit in . . . Milesimo cccc lxxix quor animabus propicietur Deus Amen." Bigland, in vol. i., p. 561, of his *Gloucestershire*, gives: "Hic jacet Johannes Gyse et Alicia uxor ejus qui quidem Johannes feliciter obiit in communione omnium animarum anno Domini Milesimo CCCCLXXIX. Quorum a'i ab s. p'icietur Deus Amen." And in Lysons's *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, p. 15, we have further variations: ". . . . . jacet Johes Gyse et Alicia uxor ejus qui quidem Johannes feliciter obiit in comunione omniū animarum Anno dni millesimo CCCCLXXII quo . . . . . pp . . . . . deus. Amen." This, moreover, does not exactly agree with what has been engraved in pl. XLIII. of the same volume!

great generals beyond the seas, before the King's Majesty ; also, that being convented before his ordinary, the bishop of Gloucester, he confessed that he had uttered such doctrines, and offered to maintain sundry of them, and that being demanded for the notes of his sermons, he promised to bring them, but failed to perform his promise ; likewise, that he subsequently stood out in contempt, and refused to produce the notes to this Court. The Court suspended him, and for infringing the authority of bishops and government of the Church of England by archbishops and bishops pronounced him excommunicate according to the canon, and ordered him to make his submission and recantation of his erroneous and scandalous points of doctrine in this place the next Court day ; and such submission publicly made in this Court, to be published in the cathedral of Gloucester and in the parish church of St. Michael. Lastly, he was condemned in costs of suit to be taxed next Court day. On 11 June he was ordered to appear next Court day and perform his submission. On the next Court day, 18 June, he appeared, and would seem to have made some difficulty, when he was committed until his submission should have been made. On 23 June, being a prisoner in the Gate House, defendant petitioned, and upon his petition it was ordered that, giving sureties to appear in the second session of next term, he should be enlarged, that he might consider and advise with himself touching the performance of his submission.

On 29 Oct., 1635, he was assigned the next Court day to make his submission, as he was again on 12 Nov. ; and appearing on the 19th, and being required to make his submission according to his sentence, he answered that in all humility he submitted himself, but could not read the form of submission enjoined him, in regard, as he alleged, that he was therein to acknowledge something which he had formerly denied on his oath, and, therefore, desired a reference to Commissioners to peruse the form of submission, and so to reform the same that it might not be prejudicial to his oath. The Court referred the same to Sir John Lambe and Drs. Worrell and Duck ; and ordered Mr. Workman to attend them, and to appear next Court day to perform the same. On the 26 Nov. his further appearance, from some cause not stated, was respited until the first session of Easter term then following ; and in the meantime he was to wait upon the Commissioners, to whom the correcting of his submission is referred for the perfecting thereof.

The proceedings of the Court of High Commission were doubtless in many cases very harsh and arbitrary ; but Mr. Workman would appear to have been treated with great leniency and forbearance. How the matter was concluded we know not. Though the Act Book extends over several more months his name does not again occur. Possibly he may have died ; but it is more likely that he emigrated to New England, where many of his school had deported themselves. Indeed, so great was the number who had transported

themselves thither, that the Government feared the colony would become so filled with disaffected and turbulent people, that in time they would set up for both an ecclesiastical and civil independence. Accordingly, on 30 April, 1637, a proclamation was issued to restrain the disorderly from transporting of his Majesty's subjects to America without a license, and orders were given to stay eight ships, then in the Thames, about to sail for New England. In these ships were John Hampden, Sir Arthur Haslerigge, Oliver Cromwell, and others, who became very conspicuous in the troubles which followed. It is curious to contemplate what difficulties might have been avoided if these worthies had been allowed to go their way.—*John Maclean, Bieknor Court, Coleford.*

CCCIII.—EXPENSES OF THE JUDGES OF ASSIZE AT GLOUCESTER, July, 1601.—In the *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iv. (London, 1859), we may find "The Expenses of the Judges of Assize riding the Western and Oxford Circuits, temp. Elizabeth, 1596-1601," edited, from the MS. Account Book of Thomas Walmysley, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. Gloucester was visited on the way from Oxford to Monmouth; and the following particulars of expenses there, as given in pp. 46, 47, are such as will doubtless prove interesting to many.—*C.T.D.*

Ad Assi'as tent' apud Gloucester, in com' p'd'co, die Jovis, xvj<sup>o</sup> die Julii, anno Regni Eliz. R'ne xliij<sup>o</sup>, 1601<sup>o</sup>.

Thomas Throgmerton, Miles, Vic.

Presents at Glouc.

Of Mr. SHERIFF, a buck, iiij <sup>or</sup> capons, vj coople of rabetts, vj artichooks, a pastie of redd deare, and a phesant, the reward	ijjs. iiijd.
Of Mr. DASTON, a lambe, viij rabetts, and iiij <sup>or</sup> artichooks	xijd.
Of Mr. EVANS, a dishe of cherries, a dishe of raspas, vj artichooks, and iij <i>lantony</i> cheeses	vjd.
Of Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE, a mutton and iiij <sup>or</sup> chickings	xviijd.
Of Sir JOHN HICKFORD, vj coople of rabetts, y <sup>e</sup> reward	xijd.
Of Mr. DENYS, iij ducks, iij chickings, a pottle of <i>sack</i> , and ij litle cheeses	xijd.
Of Mr. PARTRIDGE, a chicken pie and one cherie tart	vjd.
Of Sir HENRIE POOLE, a fatt buck	vs.
Of y <sup>e</sup> Lo. BARCKLEY, a buck	vs.
Of Mr. BARNES, a mutton	xviijd.
Of Mr. WOODROFF, a veale	ijjs.
Of Mr. GUY, a mutton and vj coople of rabetts, the reward	ijjs.
Of y <sup>e</sup> La. SHANDOIS, a buck	vs.

Of Mr. STEVENS, a lambe, iiij<sup>or</sup> capons, and  
 iiij<sup>or</sup> chickings, y<sup>e</sup> reward xijd.  
 Of Mr. PORTER, x carpes and x braymes, y<sup>e</sup>  
 reward xvijjd.  
 Of Mr. ESTCOURT, viij rabetts vjd.  
 Of Mr. DANVERS, a dishe of trout and a dishe  
 of cravies vjd.  
 Of Mr. BAYNAM, iij samon peales xijd.  
 Sūma for p'sents at Glouc. xxxijs. xd.  
 Provision bought at Glouc.

Imp'mis, bread	xxxvjs.	It. roots and saletts	xviijd.
It. flower	vjs.	It. peases	xvjd.
It. beare	xxxijs. viijd.	It. vinegar and mustard	xd.
It. wyne	vijs.	It. yo <sup>r</sup> LL. chambers	xxs.
It. halfe a samon, iiij <sup>or</sup> plaisses,		It. ij rabetts and ij artichooks	xvjd.
iiij <sup>or</sup> whittings, iiij <sup>or</sup> gurnetts,		It. cherries and apples	ijs. ijd.
one thorneback, ij lobsters,		It. wood and coles	xiijs. xd.
and one crabb	vijs.	It. helps in the kitchen	iiijs. vjd.
It. creame	xijd.	It. helps in the buttrey	xviijd.
It. for milke	vjd.	It. to other s'uants in yo <sup>r</sup>	
It. straberries	vjd.	LL. house that attended	ijs.
It. butter	xs.	It. salt and otemeale	xvjd.
It. egges	iijs. viijd.	It. candles	ijs.
It. halfe a mutton	vs.	It. to the porter	ijs.
It. veale	xijs.	It. to the poore	ijs.
It. the grocers bill	xijs.		
It. herbes and onyons	xijd.		

Sūma tot'lis at Glouc. xjli. vs. vjd.  
 Medietatis inde vli. xijs. ixd.

CCCIV.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHARITY-SCHOOLS, 1712.—To Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., the writer is indebted for the use of a copy of *An Account of Charity-Schools in Great Britain and Ireland; with the Benefactions thereto*, etc. (London, 1712). The following particulars have been taken from pp. 17-48; and, contrasted with the present state of education in the county, after the lapse of more than a century and a half, they will prove interesting:—

*Badminton*.—A charity-school built by a lady of quality [Mary, first Duchess of Beaufort], and endow'd by her with 6l. per ann. and a load of coals.

*Berkeley*.—A charity-school.

*Bream*.—About 12 years since a gentlewoman [Mary, widow of James Gough,\* Gent.] bequeathed 50l., to be put out at interest for

\* By his last will, dated Sept. 7, 1676, he devised to trustees an estate at Stroate, in the parish of Tiddensham, to pay *five shillings to an able divine* for every Sunday that he shall read prayers and preach once in the day in the chapel of Bream. On every default, the five shillings to be laid out in repairing the chapel, or given to the poor. And if the said estate should exceed 13l. yearly, the overplus to be given to the poor of this tithing. Mr. Serjeant Powlet added 2s. 6d. weekly to this donation, and subjected his lands in Ailberton to the payment thereof.

the teaching of poor children. With this interest, and the benefaction of a neighbouring gentleman, a school hath been ever since kept up here, in which there are 23 children taught.

*Bristol.*—At St. Austin's Back an hospital built by a gentleman [Edward Colston, Esq.], eminent for his great charity, who hath also endow'd the same with 1,300*l.* per ann., for teaching and maintaining 100 boys, each of whom is allow'd 10*l.* to put him out apprentice, when he has been there 7 years. And in Temple Parish the same gentleman has built a house for a school and for the master, and endow'd it with 80*l.* per ann., to be laid out in teaching and cloathing 40 boys. There is also an hospital upon College Green for 40 boys taught, cloath'd, and maintain'd. And another of the same nature for 40 girls in the same place. Also a school upon the Key, endow'd by the Lady Holworthy, wherein 8 persons are instructed in the art of navigation. The Corporation for the Poor are at the expence of teaching 40 boys and 35 girls.

*Cam.*—A children's school supported at the sole charge of a lady of quality.

*Campden.*—A school erected and endowed by the Honourable James Thynne [of Buckland], Esq., deceas'd, wherein about 30 poor girls are taught to read, knit, and spin, &c., and are all cloathed. [Supported by an estate at Staunton, near Campden.] As also another school for teaching 24 poor children to read; for which there is a salary of 4*l.* per ann. given to a mistress by a private gentleman [George Townsend, Esq.].

*Cirencester.*—Here are about 90 poor children taught. To this use part of some standing charities is applied, and part of the offertory. The rest of the charge is defrayed by private contributions. The minister examines the children about their improvement quarterly. To each of which is given a Bible and Common Prayer Book at their leaving the school.

*Dumbleton.*—A school erected at the charge of the lord of the manor and the minister of the parish, for teaching all the poor children to read, knit, and spin, which is performed by the clerk of the parish, and his wife, encouraged thereto by a competent salary added to the perquisites of his place.

*Dursley.*—A school for 30 children cloathed.

*Gloucester.*—A school, where about 85 children are taught, and 72 of them cloath'd. One of the subscribers lately deceas'd, has left by will 100*l.* to the said school, and 1,000*l.* in case his son dies before he comes to age, or dies without issue.

*Huntley.*—The minister puts 10 poor children to school here at his own charge.

*Kingswood.*—A school founded and maintained by a gentleman for all the poor children, upon which is settled 30*l.* per annum.

*Laverton.*—A school for 20 boys, endow'd with 20*l.* a year by a private gent. [James Thynne, Esq.].

*Marshfield.*—12 poor children taught at the expence of the lord of the manor.

*Minching-Hampton*.—9 children taught.

*Newent*.—2 schools, wherein 50 children are taught.

*Newland*.—Here are 6 schools, wherein are about 108 poor children, 25 of the poorest well cloth'd. All this done by a subscription under 28l., and some accidental benefactions. A girl lately of this school taught her grandfather to read.

*Ozenhall*.—20 poor children taught in 2 schools at the charge of one person.

*Painswick*.—A school for 11 children.

*Prestbury*.—A school for teaching all the poor children, and putting them apprentices.

*Pucklechurch*.—A charity-school here. [Henry Berrow, vicar, gave 500l. to trustees for teaching 20 poor children to read and write.]

*Randwick*.—A school for 8 poor children.

*Rodborough*.—20 children taught. The subscription is 10l. per ann. There is 250l. given by a clothier deceased [Henry King], for the instruction of poor children, and 35l. by 3 other persons. All which is laid out in land. 100l. given by another clothier [Thomas Halliday], for cloathing, books, and teaching of 3 poor boys, besides the private contributions.

*Sandhurst*.—A school, with a small subscription, and about 20 children taught.

*Stanton*.—All the poor children taught, and several clothed by part of an ancient benefaction. [Henry Hall, second son of William Hall, of Highmeadow, Esq., who died in 1644, left 40l. a year to be equally distributed between the poor of this parish and Newland. For the monumental inscription in Newland Church, see Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 569.]

*Stonehouse*.—A school for teaching 12 poor children.

*Stroud*.—60 poor children taught, and 12 of them clothed. Also 10l. per annum allowed for teaching 4 poor boys.

*Tainton*.—Of 14 poor children taught here, the minister pays for 10 himself.

*Tewkesbury*.—A school for 40 boys, most of 'em intirely clothed, and all in some measure, which is done at the expence of the representatives in Parliament for that place, and of the minister of the parish. Beside which, there are subscriptions of about 30l. per ann. The minister visits the school 3 times a week, and appoints select portions of Scripture, and Collects out of the Common Prayer, for the children to get by heart, according to their age and capacity, which they orderly repeat to the master, when they go home from school. They of the 1st class read the Bible and Whole Duty of Man, and after reading, shut their books, and cheerfully recollect the substance of what they have read. And all they have learned, is rehearsed in a regular manner, at a publick examination, to the great satisfaction of the subscribers, and others who are then invited to be present.

CCCV.—THE SOURCE OF THE THAMES.—In a long article, headed "The River Isis," in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xii. 51), the late Rev. Samuel Lysons, replying to a correspondent, wrote as follows (p. 52):—"Frequent discussions have arisen as to the true source of the Thames. The cabmen of Cheltenham, most anxious for the custom of visitors, are fain to represent that the head of the Thames is to be found within a five miles' drive of that town, at a place called the "Seven Springs," in the parish of Cubberley. There is no doubt, however, that this source is the head of a tributary stream, as long known by the name of the Churn or Corin, as the Thames has been called the Thames, and giving its name to the town Corincaester, Churnchester, or Cirencester, through which it flows; and whether it be a higher source than the Thames itself or not, it is no more the head of the Thames, than the Iller is the head of the Danube, though it may have a longer course. Leland remarks of the Gloucestershirerivers:—"Churne at Cicestre, proprie Churncestre, a hard by Chestreton improprie pro Churntown. The principal Hedde of Churn riseth at Coberle (Cubberley, near Cheltenham), wher is the Hed Howse of Sir John Bridges. It is a vii Myles from Glocestre, and a five myles or more from Cirecestre by the which it renneth, and thens a vi Myles [uno] infra Greklad (Cricklade) milliari yt goeth into Isis." Whatever identity there is between the Thames and Isis in the mind of the great antiquary, there was none between that river and the Churn, which is clearly treated as a mere tributary.

It would be difficult to say precisely at what period the superior stream of the Thames took the name of Isis. We read in Leland's *Itinerary*, written about 1545, fol. 64:—"Isis riseth a iii myles from Cirencestre, not far from a village cawlded Kemble, within half a myle of the Fosseway, betwixt Circecestre and Bath. Thens it runneth to Latinelud (Latton) a 4 myles of, and so to Grekelad (Cricklade) about a Myle lower, sone after receyving Churn." So that evidently the Isis or Thames and the Churn are two distinct streams.

CCCVI.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM PARISH REGISTERS: Burials, 1769-1800.

(Continued from No. CCLXXIV.)

[Some names besides those which may be found in *Monumental Inscriptions*, etc., are included in the following extracts from the Cheltenham registers.]

- |       |           |  |
|-------|-----------|--|
| 1769. | Feb. 4.   | M <sup>rs</sup> Jane Wells.                                    |
| —     | June 18.  | M <sup>r</sup> Thomas Packer.                                  |
| —     | Sept. 13. | Mary Nettleship [Nettleship].                                  |
| —     | Oct. 16.  | Martha [? Margaret], wife of John Hays.                        |
| 1770. | March 5.  | William, son of Thomas Hind.                                   |
| 1771. | Feb. 1.   | (Dyed) Jn <sup>o</sup> Roydon, son of Tho <sup>o</sup> Hughes. |
| —     | April 8.  | M <sup>r</sup> Luke Trevanion.                                 |
| —     | May 3.    | Harriet, daug <sup>r</sup> of Robert Snow, Esq <sup>r</sup> .  |

1772. April 19. Thomas Wood.  
 — April 27. William Surman, Sen<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Nov. 1. Henry Sturmev.  
 1773. April 27. Rebeka, wife of Rev<sup>d</sup> Anthony Freeman.  
 1774. Jan. 14. Ann Etheridge, Spinster.  
 1775. Aug. 29. Edw<sup>d</sup>, son of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Chester.  
 — Aug. 31. Martha, wife of Robert Snow, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1776. Sept. 21. Henry Paul, son of Robert Snow, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Sept. 26. Katherine, wife of Capt<sup>n</sup> Acourt.  
 1777. Jan. 12. Martha Jordan, Widow.  
 — July 28. Thomas [? John] Ailway.  
 1778. Jan. 11. Mary Stokes, Widdow.  
 1779. April 30. Sarah Sargeant.  
 1780. Aug. 14. Ann Dewes [Anne Dewes] and Mary, her daughter. [See *The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany*, edited by Lady Llanover, vol. v., p. 284, London, 1862.]  
 1781. Jan. 7. Elizabeth Chester.  
 — March 5. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Ethelbert Perks.  
 — Sept. 7. Ann Wanley Bowes.  
 — Sept. 22. George Apthorpe, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Merchant, of London.  
 — Oct. 9. John Harcourt, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1782. June 8. John Gregory, of Arle, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 — Dec. 9. Mary, wife of Walter Welch, of Arle, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1783. Jan. 23. Henry, son of David Davies, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 — Feb. 4. Arathea, [? Ann], wife of Charles Harvey.  
 — March 12. M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Benfield, Widow.  
 — Dec. 2. M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy Hopkins.  
 — Dec. 5. Ann, wife of John De La Bere, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Dec. 8. Miss Ann Cox.  
 — Dec. 26. Julia, daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Watson.  
 1784. April 18. Elizabeth, wife of John Field.  
 1786. Jan. 13. Lætitia Sarah Maria Harcourt, Widow.  
 — Aug. 8. Mary Nettleship, Widow.  
 — Sept. 4. Richard Hewetson, of the Golden Valley.  
 — Sept. 4. Maria, daughter of Jeremiah and Maria Hill, of Bristol, Merchant.  
 — Sept. 18. William Sandford, of Cheltenham.  
 — Oct. 14. Charles Hethaway.  
 — Nov. 17. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hughes, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Dec. 26. Ann Hetheway, Widow.  
 1788. June 19. Gideon Arboun, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 — Nov. 26. Rev<sup>d</sup> Joshua Kyte, D.D.  
 1789. June 28. Rev<sup>d</sup> Anthony Freeman.  
 1790. Jan. 18. William Clarke, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 — Feb. 3. William Cook.  
 1792. Aug. 14. M<sup>rs</sup> [Sarah] Timbrell.

1792. Sept. 24. Ann Pullen.  
 1793. Jan. 17. John De la Bere, Esq<sup>r</sup>. [On the tablet "1795" is wrongly given as the year of his death.]  
 — Feb. 3. George Monk Berkeley, Esq<sup>r</sup>. [Author of *Literary Relics*, etc., London, 1789. There is also a privately-printed volume of his *Poems*, with a preface by his mother (who died in November, 1800), and a portrait of him from a painting by the Rev. W. Peters, London, 1797.]  
 — April 21. Thomas, son of John Ricketts.  
 — April 25. Susannah Ailway.  
 1794. Aug. 18. Tho<sup>s</sup> Hughes, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Sept. 29. Walter Murray, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of the Island of Jamaica.  
 — Oct. 7. Henry, son of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Mary Kidman.  
 — Oct. 20. John Hayward.  
 1795. Jan. 21. Alexander Robertson, Adjutant of the 114<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot.  
 1796. March 27. Tho<sup>s</sup> Hinde, Gen<sup>l</sup>.  
 — Dec. 15. George Ashur Pye White.  
 1797. July 5. Lucy Smith, relict of the late D<sup>r</sup> Smith.  
 — Sept. 11. George Oakes, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cap<sup>n</sup> (Royal Navy).  
 — Nov. 13. Sam<sup>l</sup>, son of John Ricketts.  
 1798. Aug. 8. Caroline, d<sup>r</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> [and] Susannah Gomonde.  
 — Aug. 14. Tho<sup>s</sup> White, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1799. Jan. 19. M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Markham.  
 — July 1. Anne Harrison, wife of John Harrison, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Walworth, County of Durham.  
 — Aug. 6. John White, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Bally Ellis, in the Kingdom of Ireland.  
 — Aug. 17. W<sup>m</sup>, son of John Ricketts.  
 — Oct. 21. John Knight, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Nov. 7. M<sup>rs</sup> Martha Fuller.  
 — Dec. 15. Henry Markham, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 1800. March 10. Edward Timbrel. [Entered as "W<sup>m</sup> Timbrel," but corrected on the testimony of his nephew, Thomas Fricker.]  
 — June 6. Francis Renaldi, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — June 30. M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz<sup>th</sup> McKeane.  
 — July 4. Col<sup>l</sup> Alexander Dow.  
 — Sept. 2. Zachary Baily Edwards.  
 — Nov. 20. M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz<sup>th</sup> Berkeley.

(To be continued.)

CCCVII.—THE WHITTINGTONS AND WHITTINGHAMS.—The late Mr. Nichols, under the signature "J. G. N.," wrote as follows in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xii. 26):—Mr. Lysons, in his recent biography of Sir Richard Whittington, entitled *The Model Merchant*

of the *Middle Ages* [London, 1860], at p. 75, remarks—"We find a Robert Whittington, a citizen of London, raised to the shrievalty in 1416, and again in 1419, the year of Sir Richard's last mayoralty; and a Henry Whittington, who, after serving an apprenticeship to one Richard Aylmer, in 1434, was admitted as a member of the Mercers' Company. We do not, however, find mention made of any Robert or Henry in the family pedigrees at all corresponding with these individuals." Mr. Bruce has given some account of the family of Whittingham in his *Verney Papers* (printed for the Camden Society, 1853), and has there shown, at p. 15, that "the sheriff in 1419 was really a Robert Whittingham, and not a Robert Whittington, as he stands in almost all the lists of sheriffs." Several generations of the Whittinghams, including the sheriff of 1419, were members of the Company of Drapers.

CCCVIII.—ALLEGED LONGEVITY OF JOHN CODRYNTON, 1364-1475.—As Rudder (p. 788) has recorded in his notice of Wapley Parish Church, several members of the Codrington family lie buried in the south aisle, particularly John Codrington, Esq., for whom there is an altar monument, with this inscription upon a small freestone tablet against the wall:—"Hic jacet Ioh'es Codrynton, Armiger, qui obiit nono die Mensis Octobris, Anno Dni M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>LXXV<sup>o</sup>. Cujus Ætas erat die quo obiit, CXI annor. V mensium XIII dierum. Cujus aie p'piciet' de' Amen." Is there any way of testing this old case of remarkable longevity?—G.A.W.

CCCIX.—MISS JANE STEELE, OF CLIFTON.—This lady, who died February 6, 1880, bequeathed the following legacies, duty free:—Bristol Royal Infirmary, £1,000; Bristol General Hospital, £1,000; Bristol Blind Asylum, £1,000; Müller's Orphan Asylum on Ashley Down, £1,000; Bristol Deaf and Dumb Institution, £1,000; Blue School for Girls on Redcliff-hill, £1,000; Bristol Dispensary, £200; Eye Dispensary in Orchard-street, £200; Hook's Mills Orphan Asylum, £200; Strangers' Friend Society, £200; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £100; Bible Society, £100; Church Missionary Society, £100; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100; Bristol Penitentiary, £100; Bristol Cathedral Restoration Fund, £300; Incumbent and Churchwardens of St. Thomas's Church, Bristol, in aid of the restoration or repairs of the church, £500; Incumbent and Churchwardens of same church, the interest to be applied in aid of the income of the incumbent for the time being, £1,000; Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Mary Redcliff Church, Bristol, in aid of the restoration or repairs of the church, £300; Vicar and Churchwardens of same church, the interest to be applied in augmentation of the payments made to the poor inmates of the alms-house at the foot of Redcliff-hill, £1,000; and Vicar and Churchwardens of Temple Church, in aid of the repairs of the church, £500. Total, £10,900. Miss Steele's father was a builder, and resided in Redcliff parish. Several large edifices in Bristol were built by him, amongst them the present

St. Thomas's Church. The deceased, who was at the time of her death in her eighty-seventh year, had few or no relatives; but besides the above bequests she left considerable legacies to private persons.

CCCX.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM PARISH REGISTERS: BURIALS, 1801-1812.

(Continued from No. CCCVI.)

- |       |           |  |
|-------|-----------|--|
| 1801. | Jan. 9.   | W <sup>m</sup> Surman.   |
| —     | May 20.   | James Agg, son of James Agg, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                        |
| —     | July 29.  | Rev <sup>d</sup> John Chester, M.A.                                    |
| —     | Oct. 31.  | Harriet, d <sup>r</sup> of the Rev <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Fowler. |
| —     | Dec. 14.  | Simeon Moreau, Esq <sup>r</sup> , M.C.                                 |
| 1802. | Jan. 6.   | Ann Sheffield Moreau.  |
| —     | June 20.  | Hamilton Gorgies [Gorges], Esq <sup>r</sup> .                          |
| —     | July 30.  | Richard Hooper.  |
| —     | Aug. 5.   | Francis Kemp, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                                       |
| 1803. | Jan. 1.   | Thomas Crowder, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                                     |
| —     | Jan. 15.  | Mary Chester.  |
| —     | Feb. 28.  | Betty Andrews.   |
| —     | April 16. | W <sup>m</sup> Skillicorne, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                         |
| —     | June 4.   | Mary Andrews.  |
| —     | June 21.  | Samuel Gilden, 15 Dragoons.  |
| —     | Aug. 1.   | Lady Ann Philadelphia Nixon.   |
| —     | Sept. 10. | Lady Diana Doyley.   |
| 1804. | March 29. | Forester Rose, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Stranger.                            |
| —     | March 30. | Edward Walter, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Stranger.                            |
| 1805. | May 28.   | Tho <sup>s</sup> Haynes, drowned at Tewkesbury.                        |
| —     | July 10.  | Rev <sup>d</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> Stace.                               |
| —     | Sept. 2.  | John Roberts, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Stranger.                             |
| 1806. | Jan. 23.  | Margret Surman.  |
| —     | Jan. 30.  | Mary Surman.   |
| —     | July 25.  | Ann Pruen.   |
| —     | Aug. 11.  | George Younghusband, Esq <sup>r</sup> , Cap <sup>n</sup> of the Navy.  |
| —     | Oct. 25.  | Charles Hale.  |
| 1807. | May 4.    | H[arriet] G. Ricketta.   |
| —     | May 11.   | Charlotte Kidman.  |
| —     | May 27.   | James Howson, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                                       |
| —     | June 9.   | Richard Fetherstone, Stranger.   |
| —     | June 16.  | Mary Foley, Stranger.  |
| —     | July 30.  | Thomas Holmes Tidy, Esq <sup>r</sup> , R. Navy.                        |
| —     | Nov. 9.   | Hester Prynn.  |
| 1808. | Jan. 11.  | Lady Herries, wife of Sir Rob <sup>t</sup> Herries.                    |
| —     | April 8.  | Walter Welch, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                                       |
| —     | April 20. | Catherine Pruen.   |
| —     | Oct. 2.   | L <sup>t</sup> William Gordon.   |
| 1809. | April 21. | George [not "Tho <sup>s</sup> "] Leicester, Esq <sup>r</sup> .         |
| —     | May 26.   | William Jones Calcott, Esq <sup>r</sup> .                              |
| —     | June 10.  | Anna Charlotte Maria Hartwell.   |

1809. June 16. Elizabeth Pitt.  
 — Aug. 16. Mary Lawrence Bowen.  
 — Sept. 29. Catherine Cuningham.  
 — Oct. 26. Thomas Andrews.  
 — Nov. 8. Major-General Ducan Cambell [Duncan Campbell].
1810. Feb. 10. Charles Rob<sup>t</sup>, son of Rob<sup>t</sup> & Eliza Hughes, an Infant.  
 — May 22. John Lucas, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 — June 25. Rev<sup>d</sup> John De la Bera.  
 — June 29. Robert Wagstaff, a Stranger.  
 — June 30. Col<sup>l</sup> James Berkley.  
 — Sept. 1. Sir Ralph Woodford, Bar<sup>t</sup>.  
 — Dec. 31. Thomas Kidman.
1811. March 7. Robert Aiken, Esq<sup>re</sup>.  
 — March 10. Charles, son of Samuel Little, drowned.  
 — Sept. 24. Rev<sup>d</sup> Hugh Hughes, B.D.  
 — Sept. 27. Rev<sup>d</sup> N. A. Cæsar Robin.
1812. Jan. 8. L<sup>t</sup>-Col. Henry Lennon.

(To be continued.)

CCCXI.—JUSTICE SHALLOW AND JUSTICE SILENCE.—A writer in *Notes and Queries* (6<sup>th</sup> S. i. 157) asks whether the following extract, in which mention is made of these famous country justices of Shakespeare's *2 Henry IV.*, is known to the reader:—

1600 (?), Dec. 27, Dumbleton, Co. Gloucester. Sir (?) Chas. Percy to Mr. Carlington (Dudley Carleton?).

"I am so pestered with country business that I cannot come to London. If I stay here long you will find me so dull that I shall be taken for Justice Silence or Justice Shallow: therefore take pity on me, and send me news from time to time, the knowledge of which, though perhaps it will not exempt me from the opinion of a Justice Shallow at London, yet will make me pass for a very sufficient gentleman in Gloucestershire."—*State Papers*, 1598-1601, p. 502.

CCCXII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, MISERDEN.—In the church there are eighteen inscriptions (including two brass plates, two windows, and a flatstone), of which literal copies have been taken (1880); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1614. Dec. 12. Kingston, William, Esquier.  
 1843. April 4. Lyon, Arthur James Wittit.  
 1853. April 30. Lyon, Juliana Lucy Sarah.  
 1802. May 4. Mills, Ann.  
 1814. Oct. 7. Mills, Ann.  
 [17—.] Mills, Daniel, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1786. Nov. 6. Mills, Daniel, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1838. Feb. 28. Mills, Daniel, Esq<sup>re</sup>.  
 1746. Mills, Eliza.



CCCXIII.—SEVEN OLD GLOUCESTERSHIRE BOROUGHES.—The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into those municipal corporations not subject to the "Municipal Corporations Act" has been issued (1880), and contains matter of local interest.

*Berkeley*.—The corporation consists of a mayor and 12 aldermen. The mayor, at the time the report was written, was Lord Fitzhardinge's land-steward; he is chosen from among the aldermen. In 1835, when a former report was given, £60 per year was said to have been produced by tolls on goods landed within the borough. Latterly the sum so raised has been nearly nominal. In 1824 the mayor and aldermen borrowed a sum of £400, and mortgaged the tolls for the purpose of building a new town-hall. The mortgage became vested in the late Lord Fitzhardinge, and the present lord is in possession of the town-hall; he allows the public the use of it, and keeps it in repair. Small tolls for stallage, &c., yielding about £1 10s. per annum, are received and kept by the mayor, and no money is received by any other official except the hayward, who receives fees as pinder according to a scale. This corporation appears to have few if any municipal functions or privileges which would bring it within the definition of a "municipal corporation."

*Chipping Campden*.—The corporation was created by charter granted by King James I., which is believed to be no longer in existence. There is no corporate seal. The members of the corporation have no privileges, and take no oath on appointment. The revenue of the corporation is about £8 annually, disbursements about £6. The corporation claims certain small tolls for standing in "The Square."

*Dursley*.—The Commissioners state, that the corporation, if there be one, does not appear to be a municipal corporation within the scope of their inquiry. "The bailiff and aldermen, or ex-bailiffs, still constitute the so-called corporation existing by prescription. They are elected or appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor."

*Thornbury*.—The corporation consists of a bailiff and about 20 aldermen. The Commissioners add—"It was stated to us that when offenders were put into stocks or the blind-house (lock-up), a practice mentioned in the report for 1835, which has never existed since, it was probably done by some one who was really a magistrate for the county exercising jurisdiction within the borough. Mr. Gwynn, the only witness before us, was a solicitor at Thornbury, and acted for the corporation. He stated that the mayor and aldermen still continued to appoint constables for the borough, but that they had never, so far as his knowledge extended, acted as constables. He thought that the borough constables would act if called upon to do so. The county police perform the ordinary duties of police within the borough. This corporation, if it be one, seems to be connected with the manor within which the reputed borough of Thornbury is situated. It does not appear to be a municipal corporation within our

cognizance. The charity funds continue to be administered, and the accounts are, when required, submitted to the Charity Commissioners. We heard of no objection to these accounts, nor of any bad feeling against the corporation."

*Wickwar*.—The corporation consists of a mayor and 13 alderman. The mayor is presented by the homage jury from among the freeholders dwelling in the borough. There are considerable charity funds, of which the corporation, or members of it, are trustees or administrators. The accounts relating to these funds are duly kept and returned to the Charity Commissioners. The corporation claim the right of holding fairs under a charter of Charles I. These fairs are still held; no tolls are taken. There seem to be no municipal functions discharged by this corporation.

*Winchcomb*.—There is no municipal corporation, but a body consisting of a high bailiff, a low bailiff, and 10 burgesses, appointed at a court leet of the manor of Winchomb, and in whom certain property in the town is supposed to be vested. There are no free-men. The property consists of the town-hall, which is let for the use of magistrates' meetings and county courts at a rental of £22 per annum. A small sum is also obtained by letting it for public entertainments, and a sum of £7 per annum is received from Lady Juliana Tracy's charity. The revenue is applied in payment of rates and taxes, repairs, and expenses of management. Also in the payment of £1 per annum to John Harvey's charity, known as the widows' shilling, and in payment of interest and reducing a mortgage debt of £200, part of £525, borrowed at various times for rebuilding the town-hall. The corporation have no public duties, and exercise no jurisdiction.

*Wotton-under-Edge*.—The corporation consists of a mayor and 12 aldermen, but the Commissioners state that no special report is necessary, as no jurisdiction is claimed, and no emoluments received except £1 as the mayor's allowance from the Berkeley grant, of which the mayor and aldermen are trustees, on trust to apply to certain specified purposes, and the residue at their discretion to the general benefit of the town.

None of these places are in the list of towns recommended by the Commissioners to be subjected to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts. For places not so dealt with the Commissioners state that it may be found advantageous in many of them to appoint local boards under the Sanitary Acts for the districts which have hitherto formed the boroughs, either alone or in conjunction with other districts; and the property now belonging to the corporations of such places might be vested in them. Where not convenient to establish local boards, it appears to the Commissioners that it would be desirable that trustees should be appointed for the purpose of holding and administering the property of the corporations.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCXIV.—"ARCHITECTURAL NOTES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHELTENHAM."—In the *Archæological Journal* (June, 1847), vol. iv.,

pp. 97-110, there is a good paper under this heading, with several illustrations, by I. L. P[etit], the author of *The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury*, Cheltenham, 1848. Mention is made therein, more or less fully, of (1) Tewkesbury Abbey; (2) the ruined Chapel of Postlip, near Winchcomb; (3) the Chapel of Stoke Orchard, in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve; (4) Brockworth Church; (5) Bishop's Cleeve Church; (6) Badgeworth Church; (7) Withington Church; (8) Ozleworth Church, "though it is not strictly within the limits which I proposed to keep in my excursions"; (9) Swindon Church; (10) Sevenhampton Church; and (11) Brimpsfield Church. "I need not inform the reader," Mr. Petit\* wrote when bringing his paper to a close, "that the above notices comprise but a small portion of the objects of interest in this neighbourhood. . . . It has not been my intention to give a minute description of every building I have visited. I trust I have said enough to induce the church antiquary who may be resident at Cheltenham for a time, to give special attention to the village churches within his reach; he will find not only curious architectural features, but also valuable specimens of decoration, painted glass, tiles, wood-work, as well as monumental remains, that will amply reward his research."—*Antiquarius*.

CCCXV.—THE RESTORATION OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—(See No. CCVIII.) In the *Antiquary* (March, 1880), vol. i., p. 101, the Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D., Rector of Aldingham, Lancashire, thus concludes his "Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey":—"The great west front is a noble Norman *chef d'œuvre*, with a gigantic window-space flanked and over-arched by seven successive recessed columniations, which give the window a depth of setting, and the surface an amount of variation<sup>o</sup> of relief, hard to parallel elsewhere. It no doubt at first held a group of Norman lancet windows. It now holds a single window of the poverty-stricken Gothic of James II.'s period. Here is a work worthy of the Freemasons of the United Kingdom, if they would like to take it up—the restoration of the west front. . . . The masons of Gloucestershire have, to their honour, already taken a special work in hand, viz., the restoration of the thirteenth-century chapel east of the north transept. The remaining eastern part, i.e., the chancel, of what may be called the "parochial" Lady chapel adjoining this chapel, a glorious fragment of Early English work, has also been<sup>†</sup> restored at the sole expense of Mr. Collins, the contractor for the restoration, who is himself a Freemason as well as a master mason. We invite their brethren throughout the country to come forward and "do likewise." . . . As regards the actual work of restoration, the task seems to have

\* "He was of a noble, generous nature, with fine gifts, both as a Scholar, as a gentleman, and as a most original artist; and though, as an architectural critic, he was too much led away by a talented but less genial friend (also departed), he was nevertheless a grand creature, and as noble-hearted a man as ever lived. His very face was a charming picture."—Sir G. G. Scott's *Personal and Professional Recollections*, p. 298.

fallen into reverent and devoted hands.\* The late lamented Sir Gilbert Scott had reported on the state of the fabric of Tewkesbury Church, and may be said to have had his hand on the plummet there, when he was called away for ever from his work of beautifying the houses of God on earth. We notice among many other names that of his son, and the inheritor of his work, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, with those of Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Gambier Parry, as guarantees to the public that the spirit of æsthetic culture and jealous conservation of detail will govern the execution. Under their auspices the traces of past vandalism have disappeared. The thick coats of whitewash, which would have suggested to our ancestors that the stately fabric was doing penance in a white sheet, the immuring pews and stilted galleries, which would have reminded them of the convict's cell and the felon's scaffold, are gone. After partaking for centuries of the free bounty of the high-born and the wealthy, the Abbey Church tumbled down to the tender mercies of the post-Reformation churchwardens, from the poetry of munificence to the prose of rates and dribble subscriptions. On a county town of third-rate importance in point of wealth and size, albeit among the most ancient and honourable of those which won their charters from our early sovereigns, has fallen the responsibility of keeping up a first-rate national monument. If there be any value in the maxim, *noblesse oblige*, the titled men of England, the modern representatives of the barons of the past, will not allow it to rest there, nor let languish the work of worthily restoring this museum of the monuments of the sword and the crosier. . . . Sixteen generations of munificent nobles who fostered the Abbey Church sleep in dust beneath its floor. In their days to ask was to have whatever was needed, not only for the bare maintenance, but for the sumptuous dignity of its fabric. Let those to whom from the "dead hand," now doubly dead, of monk and abbot, broad acres and rich revenues have been "conveyed," as "the wise it call," just do something to keep "the wolf from the door," and it will be well bestowed. Might not the Crown set a good example, by refunding an amount which would represent in modern value the 453l. "looted" by Henry VIII., in the year 1539? . . . But where are the fair damsels, the modern successors of the Ladies Sybil, Mabel, Maud, and Isabel, whose tales we have been telling, and of the other untold host of high-born beauty, from earliest Norman to latest Plantagenets, which graced those walls? Will none of them take up the task and carry round, let us not say the proverbial "hat," but the baron's casque or abbot's mitre, in quest of funds for Tewkesbury Abbey? If they would but lift a finger, how light

\* "You, my dear Sir Edmund [Lechmere], know whether I am 'destroying' the church [Tewkesbury Abbey], or contemplating such treatment of it as is intended by that term. You know whether I am 'hopeless, because interest, habit, and ignorance bind' me. Nay, you know whether I have obliterated a single chisel-mark of the old masons, and whether I have not, lovingly and carefully, traced out the almost obliterated evidence and relics of much of their work, and shown by every possible means my love of a building of the class, of which 'the newly invented study' is the chief joy of my life."—Sir G. G. Scott's *Personal and Professional Recollections*, p. 367.

such fairy touches might make a work which now hangs so heavy on the hands of that truly mendicant order, the Restoration Committee! Wanted, a hundred young ladies of position, as aforesaid, to raise by their smiles 500*l.* apiece. Could anything be easier? With this 50,000*l.* to draw upon, a fabric fund could at once be formed, which would place the Abbey Church in a position to a great extent superior to parochial vicissitudes, which would provide for the present, and insure against the future. Trim the "lamp of sacrifice," young ladies, the brightest of the "seven lamps of architecture," and the thing is done.

CCLXXVI.—THE JEW OF TEWKESBURY.—(See No. CCLXXXV.) The following remarks by the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, have been inserted in *Notes and Queries* (6<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 52), and will form a good supplement to what has already appeared from his pen upon the subject:—In the *Stroud Journal* for May 1 in the present year, your frequent and valuable correspondent, the Rev. B. H. Blacker, has reproduced, in his column of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," the extracts which I forwarded to "N. & Q." in 1861 respecting the cruel fate of the Jew of Tewkesbury, whose death is said to have been caused by the Earl of Gloucester in the year 1258. It may therefore be worth while to forward a few additional notices which I have jotted down from time to time since then, especially as one of these carries the story back at least a century earlier.

1. The story appears, with the usual verses, in two collections of jokes and anecdotes printed in Germany in the seventeenth century, viz., at p. 118 of *Antidotum Melancholiæ* (Francof., 1668), where the Jew is said to have been of drunken habits, and drunk at the time of his fall; and at p. 144, pt. i., of *Schola Curiositatis sive Antid.*, &c. (n.d.) In both versions the scene of the story is laid in England, but without mention of Tewkesbury, and the Jew is called Salomon.

2. "Ricardus de Clare, Comes Gloverniæ, vir animosus et magnæ probitatis, obiit anno Domini 1262. Tempore hujus Comitis Judæus apud Theukisbury, indutus cultiori veste, die Sabbati intravit diversorium ut purgaret alvum, qui de sedili cadens in profundum volentes deinde extrahere prohibuit, dicens, Nolo hac die hinc extrahi, ne per hoc opus servile sabbatum faciam violari. Cumque hæc Comiti tunc ibidem exeunti relata fuissent, præceptis suis dictum Judæum die [word illegible] custodire ob reverentiam Dominicæ, ut sicut diem Sabbati celebrem observaret ob ritum Judæorum sic diem Dominicum sabbatizaret ne legi derogaret Christianorum."—Chronicle attributed to Peter de Ickham, Digby MS. (Bodl. Libr.) 168, fol. 195 b.

3.

"De quodam Judæo.

Cum de latrina lapsus Salomona ruina

Extrahent laqueis, 'Non trahar,' inquit eis,

'Sabbata sunt'; plaudit populus, plausum Comes audit,

Plaudit, et ipse jubet cras ut ibi recubet."

Digby MS. 65 (thirteenth century), fol. 68.

4. But now follows a version which gives ground for hoping that, notwithstanding the concurrence of many writers in connecting the Jew's death with the Earl of Gloucester, that "vir magnæ probitatis" was, after all, not the heartless scoundrel the story would make him to be:—

"De quodam Judæo :

<sup>na</sup> <sup>sa</sup> <sup>Samsona</sup>  
Dum de latrinæ lapsu Salomona ruina  
Extraherent laqueis, 'Non trahar,' inquit eis,  
<sup>Tibald</sup>  
'Sabbata sunt'; plaudit populus; plausum Comes audit,  
Audit, et ipse jubet cras ut ibi recubet."

Digby MS. 53, fol. 15.

This MS. appears to have been written about 1180, and the interlineations above noted are inserted by the same hand. The volume contains many of the verses which are attributed to Archbishop Hildebert of Tours, and printed in his works, as well as some of Serlo of Paris. Who was the Theobald whose name is interlined? Probably some Norman count, perhaps Theobald V. of Blois, who in 1171 burned many Jews at Blois on the charge of crucifying a Christian child. And it seems impossible that a similar incident, commemorated in identical verses, can have occurred, most likely in France in the twelfth century, and at Tewkesbury in the thirteenth. But it is difficult to account for so circumstantial a repetition of the narrative if there were no basis of fact whatever for the Tewkesbury version.

In the same volume of *Notes and Queries* three correspondents have replied, as follows (p. 318):—

(1) Mr. Macray refers to the notice in Rishanger (*ad calc.* M. Par., ed. Wats). As there is some question whether the Earl of Gloucester was concerned, and Mr. Macray does not copy the reference, it may be inserted as containing no allusion to him:—"Eodem tempore apud Theokesbury, quidam Judæus cecidit in latrina, sed quia tunc erat Sabbatum, non permisit se extrahi, nisi sequente die Dominica, propter reverentiam sui Sabbati, quamobrem Judæum contigit mori in foetore" (ad A.D. 1260, p. 990).—Ed. Marshall.

(2) Another version of the story occurs in one of the monastic chronicles (at this moment I forget which) of the Rolls Series. The Jew had tumbled into a cesspool, in which he was standing up to his neck when the earl passed by. The earl wished to pull him out; the Jew refused his aid, saying,— "Sabbata nostra colo; de stercore surgere nolo." The following morning the earl passed by again. "Help me out!" cried the unhappy Jew. "By no means," replied the earl, "Sabbata nostra quidem, Solomon, celebrabis ibidem."—Edmund Waterton.

(3) This story occurs twice in the *Chron. Monast. de Melsa*, vol. ii. (1867), pp. 134, 137, in both places mentioning "Ricardus de Clara, comes Glovernæ." This chronicle was written between 1399 and 1429.—W.C.B.

CCCXVII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM PARISH REGISTERS: Burials, 1813-1827.

(Concluded from No. CCCX.)

1813. Feb. 22. George Kidman, Cheltenham, 21 years.  
 — March 22. John Boles Watson, Cheltenham, 64 years.  
 — March 24. Edward Smith, Cheltenham, 53 years.  
 — April 30. Abraham Birch [Byrch], Cheltenham, 78 years.  
 — July 4. Rev<sup>d</sup> William Chester, Cheltenham, 80 years.  
 — Aug. 3. John Smith (late Consul General at Gottenburg), Cheltenham, 70 years.  
 — Oct. 19. Lady Meredith, Cheltenham, 35 years.  
 — Nov. 14. Elizabeth Hughes, Cheltenham, 29 years.  
 — Nov. 27. Frances Tucker, Cheltenham, 66 years.  
 1814. Feb. 3. Mary Grizell Bowen, Bristol, 22 years.  
 — July 31. Anthony James Pye Molloy, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 68 years.  
 — Dec. 23. Lady Myers, Bath, 52 years.  
 1815. Jan. 13. Elizabeth O'Malley, Cheltenham, 64 years.  
 — Jan. 29. John Gordon Foderingham, Cheltenham, 45 years.  
 — March 4. Sir Robert Herries, Cheltenham, 85 years.  
 — May 14. Sarah Entwistle, Cheltenham, 63 years.  
 — Sept. 1. Thomas Tulloh, Cheltenham, 65 years.  
 1816. May 27. Mary Kidman, Cheltenham, 44 years.  
 — Aug. 3. Rev<sup>d</sup> William Gray, Cheltenham, 45 years.  
 — Aug. 13. Hannah Forty, Cheltenham, 71 years.  
 — Oct. 24. James King, Esq., M.C., Cheltenham, 64 years.  
 — Nov. 3. Major-General Sir George Holmes, Bart, Cheltenham, 52 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1817. June 7. Dame Mary, wife of Sir William Elford, Bart, Bickham, Devonshire, 64 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — June 24. William Walter Viney, Gerard's Cross, Bucks, 65 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — July 16. Thomas Dent, Cheltenham, 58 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 14. William Mackintosh, Cheltenham, 43 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Oct. 8. M<sup>rs</sup> Martha Marriot, Cheltenham, 46 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Nov. 5. L. D. Delany, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 44 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 6. Lieut.-Col. T. Caskill, Cheltenham, 42 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 23. Rev<sup>d</sup> William Elliot, Cheltenham, 79 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1818. Jan. 2. Alexander Peterkin, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 50 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Feb. 17. Elizabeth Byrch, Cheltenham, 81 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Feb. 22. Henrietta Bowles Watson, Cheltenham, 71 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — March 28. Alexander Jaffray, Cheltenham, 83 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 15. Sir Gilbert King, Bart, Charlestown, Roscommon, 72 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 5. William Bastin, Cheltenham, 43 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1819. Jan. 17. Thomas Royle, Esq<sup>re</sup>, Manchester, 28 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — June 13. Thomas Entwistle, Cheltenham, 55 y<sup>rs</sup>.

1819. July 28. Rev<sup>d</sup> James Symes, Tinnehely, Wicklow, 52 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Sept. 19. Thomas Morhall, Esq<sup>r</sup>, 47 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1820. March 1. Henry Welch, Arle, 9 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — April 7. General James Kemmis, Col<sup>l</sup> of the 40<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, Cheltenham, 77 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — May 18. Sir Haylett Framingham, K.C.B., Cheltenham, 54 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — June 24. Anna Maria Way, wife of Holles Bull Way, Barton Bradstock, Dorset, 48 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 21. Honourable Frances Talbot, Bath, 66 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Sept. 23. John Haig, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 31 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Nov. 9. Benjamin Price, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 73 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Nov. 11. Henry Thompson, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 72 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1821. Jan. 9. John Lewis Boissier, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 79 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Feb. 3. John David Kelly, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 52 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — April 28. Thomas Huntington, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 60 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — May 2. Benjamin Newbury, Cheltenham, 43 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — June 14. Mary Anna O'Neill, Alstone House, 18 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — July 22. Rev<sup>d</sup> John Jones, Vicar of Cardiff, 61 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Sept. 4. Henry Rochfort, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 60 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Sept. 27. John Henry Rose, Cheltenham, 66 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Oct. 12. David Maitland, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 68 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Nov. 23. Capt<sup>n</sup> Charles Wilson, Cheltenham, 46 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 15. Lætitia Ironside, Cheltenham, 77 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1822. April 10. Augusta Maria Thompson, Cheltenham, 31 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — July 5. Edward Leighton, Cheltenham, 67 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — July 18. James Graham, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 66 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 7. Henrietta Welch, Arle, 7 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Sept. 26. William Erskine Fraser, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Woolwich, Kent, 16 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 27. Margaret Louisa French, French Park, Roscommon, 62 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1823. Feb. 23. Benjamin Kingston, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 72 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — March 11. Cap<sup>n</sup> J. O. Buckley, Cheltenham, 40 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — March 20. The Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., Cheltenham, 40 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — April 12. Sarah Worthington, Cheltenham, 40 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — June 13. John Francis Meyrick, Cheltenham, 87 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Oct. 22. Charles Augustus Welch, Arle, 16 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 8. Thomas Roberts, King's College, Cambridge, 26 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 18. Richard Rocke, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 66 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1824. Feb. 6. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bar<sup>t</sup>, Prebendary of Ely, &c., 79 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — June 9. William Lawson, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 50 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 12. Thomas Jameson, M.D., Cheltenham, 71 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 26. John Egan, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cheltenham, 37 y<sup>rs</sup>.

1824. Oct. 29. Mary Leighton, Cheltenham, 74 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Nov. 3. Elizabeth Rawlings, Cheltenham, 73 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 10. Peter Hunt, Esq<sup>r</sup>, R.N., Cheltenham, 64 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Dec. 18. Christopher Emmott, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Alstone, 83 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1825. April 5. Louisa Clutterbuck, Cheltenham, 39 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — May 31. Frances Anne Welch, Arle House, 21 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — July 2. Sarah Butler, Dublin, 29 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1826. Feb. 4. Elizabeth Savory, Charlton Kings, 41 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Feb. 8. Anne Travell, Cheltenham, 88 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Feb. 16. Joseph Smith, Cheltenham, 52 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — April 13. Robert Bowen, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Bristol, 65 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — April 14. Elizabeth Anna French, Clifton, 20 y<sup>rs</sup>, 6 m<sup>s</sup>.  
 — April 22. Harriet Hayden, Cheltenham, 29 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — May 13. Amy Gardner, Cheltenham, 80 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Aug. 29. Elizabeth Markham, Cheltenham, 67 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Oct. 3. Reverend Charles Jervis, M.A., Incumbent of Cheltenham, 44 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 1827. July 10. Captain Robert Telford, Cheltenham, 50 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — July 23. Rev<sup>d</sup> John Mayo, Cheltenham, 38 y<sup>rs</sup>.  
 — Oct. 3. Wilson Macklin, Cheltenham, 60 y<sup>rs</sup>.

CCCXVIII.—THE CONSTITUTIONS AND ORDINANCES OF TETBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1623.—(See No. CCLXXII.) The following, dated "Anno Dom. 1623, 8<sup>o</sup> die Aprili," will serve to show the character of the education formerly given in this school, which was attended in their youth by such men as Philip Bisse, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, Joseph Trapp, D.D., of Oxford, and John Oldham, the poet:—

Constitutions and ordinances made and appointed for y<sup>e</sup> Schoole of Tetbury, to be required by y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen\*, and observed by y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster that shall always supply the same.

1. First, It is ordained y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster shall be chosen by common consent of y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen, and y<sup>t</sup> no one person whatsoever shall oversway y<sup>e</sup> same.

2. Y<sup>e</sup> none shall be thereunto chosen except he be a Master or Batchelor of Arts at y<sup>e</sup> least, in one of the Universities, and be approved of for his sufficiency by two Preachers y<sup>t</sup> have skill to examine him, and to w<sup>ch</sup> two Preachers he shall be accountable, and y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen, by them to be satisfied, as also to approve himself afterwards, by an honest and sober life and conversation befitting his calling.

3. It is ordained y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster shall receive into the Schoole, and not refuse any of y<sup>e</sup> children y<sup>t</sup> are of the burrough of Tetbury, being first able to read the Bible in English in any good sort.

4. That he shall, being required, teach the children to read, cypher, and cast accompts, or procure one y<sup>t</sup> shall do it under him, whereby they shall be fitted for apprentices.

\* The Thirteen are that number of the "gravest, chiefest, and discreetest townsmen," chosen as brethren and assistants to the bailiff; they fill up vacancies in their own body as they occur. When a vacancy occurs in the number of the feoffees, a new one is elected by the survivors and the Thirteen.

5. That he shall teach the Latin tongue by the use of Lettie's grammar, and such ordinary books as are most approved in Schools, and in like manner for the Greek, by such grammars and authors as are most usual, and not by any quaint, strange, or new devices of his own.

6. That he shall not read unto the Schollars any of y<sup>e</sup> obscene odes, satyres, or epigrams of Juvenal, Martial, or Horace, or any other, but pass them over, choosing y<sup>e</sup> best in the same authors, and in others; and y<sup>t</sup> he shall not at all read in the Schoole *Ovid de arte amandi* nor [illegible in the MS.] but utterly omit.

7. That he shall, every Saturday, cathechize y<sup>e</sup> Schollers in y<sup>e</sup> grounds of the religion now taught and maintained in the Church of England, and out of some approved catechism, acquainting them with y<sup>e</sup> Scriptures withall.

8. That he shall cause y<sup>e</sup> prayer now used every morning to be continued by y<sup>e</sup> Schollers, with the reading a chapter in course, and shall not suffer swearing, cursing, or any other rudeness among them to his best endeavour.

9. That none unless he hath been an inhabitant in the burrough of Tetbury, by the space of three years at the least, shall have any benefit or privilege by y<sup>e</sup> Schoole, without leave first had and obtained for y<sup>e</sup> same by y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen or y<sup>e</sup> greatest part.

10. That y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster shall be constantly resident, nor take upon him any cure out of the towne, and shall bring with him to Church all his Schollers, causing 'em to write sermons, and to behave themselves quietly and reverently during the time of Divine Service, and to give an accompt of their profitting to him, and he shall bestow some time in the Schoole every Lord's day, in exercising them in religious duties, y<sup>t</sup> our youth may learn to know and fear the Lord.

CCCXIX.—THE ENDOWMENT OF THE VICARAGE OF STANDISH, 1348.—The following "Translation of Extract from the Registry of the Consistory Court of Worcester, 1547," entitled "Ordination of the Vicarage of Standish," has been furnished by the Rev. Canon Sheringham, M.A., the present vicar of the parish, and is here printed word for word:—

"To all about to inspect these present letters, Brother Wolstan, by divine permission Bishop of Worcester, sendeth greeting, grace, and divine benediction. Know ye that we have inspected a certain public instrument indented, not abolished, not cancelled, nor yet in any part vitiate, but being without any suspicion, so that at first sight it appeared to be a certain ordination, taxation, or limitation of the vicarage of the parish church of Standish, in our diocese, containing these words: In the name of God, Amen, by this present public instrument it may appear evidently to all, that in the year of the Incarnation, according to the course of the Church of England, one thousand three hundred forty eight, and of the month of July the twenty eighth day, the first indiction and

seventh year of the pontificate of the most holy Father in Christ, and of our Lord Clement the Sixth, by divine providence the Pope, Brother Adam de Staunton, abbot; Stephen de Aysschurch, prior; John de Bolynghop, Robert de Oxenford, John Tokey, refectorars; Walter de Ore, precentor; John Kylpeck, Nicholas Dorrell, subpriors; Nicholas de Bristouwe, third prior; Peter de Brockworth, Warren de Aysschurch, elemosinar; Richard Heed, chamberlain; Nicholas de Burton [Bruton], master of the chappel; Andrew [Munede], Thomas de Horton, sacrist; John Longeneye, Walter de Hadenham, John de Palmare, Walter de Hertisley [Hertysleye], John de Crykelade, William de Clopton, infirmarer; Henry de Blokelegh, subsacrist; Thomas de Cheltenham, master of the town; John de Hulle, subelemosinar; Reginald de la Borne [Boure], hostillar; John de Weston, John de Bevyrleye [Benerleye], subcellerar; Richard Walinton, Henry de Wacton, John de Lecli [Lech], subchaplain: Henry de Fairford, William de Foxcote, Nicholas de Stenhysden [Sterchysden], William de Neuwent, John de Poywyk, and William de Rodleye, religious men of the monastery of Saint Peter of Gloucester, of the order of Saint Benedict, in the diocese of Worcester, obtaining the parish church of Standish, in the said diocese, to their proper uses, in the presence of me the within written notary public, and the witnesses under written, personally gathered together, and making an assembly in judgment, asserted, that whereas many and divers contentions, strifes, and discords had been between Master Walter de Evesham, perpetual vicar of the parish church of Standish, and his predecessors, vicars of the same place for the time being, on the one part, and the same religious and their predecessors on the other part, upon the sufficiency and propriety of the portion of the vicarage of the parish church aforesaid, and chiefly on this account by reason that the said portion for the most part was accustomed to be received by the vicar, not by itself and clearly, but by parcels and mixt in common with the rector's portion, wherefore often had disputes arisen in former times; at length the said religious, minding that the Giver of Peace is not properly worshipped unless in times of peace, and for the sake thereof, and to avoid those execrable strifes and discords which matter of contention is wont to excite, and all manner of contentions, in the presence of the said Master Walter, perpetual vicar abovesaid, which vicar, as to the ordaining or taxing the portion of his vicarage to the ordination, limitation, and taxation of the same religious men, his patrons, in high and low, in all things and by all things, for himself and his successors, purely, freely, and absolutely then put himself, and submitted, and with the express consent of the same vicar, after his said consent and submission, ordained, taxed, and limited the portion of the vicarage aforesaid, and assigned it to the said vicar and his successors, vicars of the same place for the time being, to be perpetually possessed, peaceably, under this form, to wit, that the said vicar and all his

successors, vicars of the same place for the time being, shall have separately for themselves, and entirely, the things within written. Imprimis, to wit, they shall have at Little Harsfield, near Standish, one manse with a garden and curtilage, and three crofts adjacent, and one virgate of arable land with hedges and ditches, and two acres of meadow, with the half that the vicars of Standish aforesaid have been accustomed to have and hold. Item, they shall have at Hoylings Superior two tenements with the gardens and crofts adjacent, and five acres of arable land in the field which John Heuwe and Benedict atte Pyrie hold of the vicar of Standish, which also the same John and Benedict were wont to hold of the vicar of the said place. Item, at Ruscombe, near Rendewyk, they shall have one manse of building, with its houses, gardens, crofts, closes, pastures, and four acres of arable land adjacent, and other its appurtenances, which the vicars of the abovesaid place have been accustomed to have ; except the best grange, which is now adjacent to Borton, which is commonly called Bernhey, to the said religious men for their tithes of titheable corn to be therein laid up, entirely to be reserved. Item, at Salle six acres of arable land, which the said vicars were wont to have. Item, at Herdewyk thirty-two acres of arable land, which at least is estimated at so many acres, and which to the vicarage of Standish, and to its vicars, hath been hitherto accustomed to appertain ; but the said vicars shall never receive or have any tithe sheaf or tithes under the name of wheat, rye, barley, oats, mistling vetches, lentils, beans, or peas, or of any kind of blade whatsoever of the said lands, or anywhere else in any part of the parish ; but they for their lands aforesaid without the receipt of any tithe whatsoever shall make their advantage otherwise, and without payment of tithes in the manner they think best. Item, they shall have the herbage and hay of the four churchyards of Standish, Rendewyk, Herdewyk, and Salle. Item, they shall have and receive entirely and wholly all and all manner minute or minor tithes, whether of flax, wool, animals, or other things whatsoever, within the bounds and limits of the parish aforesaid, in any wise arising, besides the tithes to the courts or manors of Standish and of Pinchencumbe appertaining, even if the animals of the courts or manors aforesaid, out of the courts or manors before mentioned elsewhere in the parish wholly or in part depasture or lie. Item, they shall have all the tithes arising from the mills situate within the bounds and limits of the said parish ; and besides the tithes of mills they shall have all and all manner oblations or obventions, whether of living or dead things by any cause whatsoever and howsoever, within the bounds and limits of the parish aforesaid, wheresoever arising, together with the best mortuaries whatsoever, being dead and not living mortuaries, all which living mortuaries in the possession of the same religious men shall entirely remain. Item, they shall receive and have every year fifteen pounds and five shillings, sterling, of the abbot and

convent aforesaid, to be paid to them in the parish church of Standish beforementioned at three terms of the year, to wit, in the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and in the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, by equal portions; and to which payments to the said vicars to be done at the before mentioned place and terms, the aforesaid religious men bind themselves and their successors and their spiritual charges by these presents, all the remaining fruits, obventions, oblations, and proventions whatsoever, to the vicars not above granted or ordained expressly, to the same religious men, rectors of the place, remaining. And the aforesaid vicar and his successors for the time being for ever shall have and bear the cure, by themselves and other fit persons, of all and singular the souls of the parishioners, as well of the mother church aforesaid, as of all and singular the chapels of the same, and shall support and sustain all episcopal and archidiaconal charges due and accustomed, and one [illegible] or lamp burning every night for ever in the mother church aforesaid, and due hospitality, and the third part of the rebuilding and reparation of the said chancel of Standish, and the whole rebuilding and reparation of the chancel of Hardwyk, when need shall require, and no other charges. In testimony whereof, to the part of this indented instrument in the possession of the said vicar remaining, is the common seal of the said religious men, and to the part remaining in the possession of the said religious men are the seals of the said vicar and of the office of the deanery of Gloucester, at the personal and instant procuracion and request of the said vicar. To the notary it is well known and noted that these apostolical acts were alternately had, and acted, as above written in the chapter-house of the monastery of Saint Peter's, Gloucester, in the diocese of Worcester aforesaid, the year, month, day, indiction of the pontificate above said, there being present the discreet men, Master John de Lynchlade, William de Bergaveny, skilful in the law, and John Pyrie, rector of the church of Staunton, being witnesses especially called and asked to the premisses. And I, Robert de Rodmerton, clerk, of the diocese of Worcester, public notary by apostolic authority, to the premisses, the assertion, supposition, submission, express consent, ordination, taxation, limitation, assignation, obligation, reservations, and imposition of charges, was present in person, and to the apposition of the seals before mentioned, and all and singular other things above expressed, together with the aforesaid witnesses, was present, and saw and heard these things done, and have written it down, and to this public form have reduced it, and with my accustomed mark have signed it, being asked thereto in testimony of the premisses. The interlineary words "indictione Parochiale" in the seventh line from the top, nor "indictione de" in the last line, nor "indictione meo" in the last line of the subscription, which I the said notary made knowingly and do approve of, not being hurtful.

Which ordination, taxation, or limitation of the vicarage aforesaid, because we have found the same, knowledge of the cause being previously had, not done with collusion, but *bona fide*, and that it is proper and sufficient, all things being considered, which are rightly and canonically to be thought of, approving the same by our ordinary authority, that it may obtain the force of perpetual firmness, at the petition of the parties aforesaid, and in the presence of the same, all things concerning which are by law required in this behalf, pronounce and declare it in these writings to be proper and sufficient sententionally and definitively, and we authorize, ratify, and for ever confirm the same. And the aforesaid religious men, by Brother Thomas de Horton, monk of the said monastery, and procurator of the same, obtaining sufficient command to this effect for them in the name of their procurator, and for the persons of the said religious men, we do condemn by this high precept to pay the said fifteen pounds and fifteen shillings ["five" elsewhere], sterling, annually to the before mentioned vicar and his successors at the aforesaid place and terms faithfully, being agreeable to the confession of the same procurator, and also his petition in the presence of the said vicar. And if it shall happen that the said religious men in the aforesaid payment of money at the before mentioned place and terms, in the whole or in part, be deficient, or tardy, which we think is not likely, according to the voluntary confession of the said procurator before us sitting judicially in the presence of the parties, and being on the petition of the same procurator on the behalf of the said religious men, (in that case) we do condemn them to double the sum of the money so deficient, for the fabrick of the cathedral church of Worcester, to be fully paid out of the goods of the said religious men, the former payment nevertheless remaining (to be discharged). The tenor of the procuracion or mandate of the said Brother Thomas followeth in these words—May it appear to all by these presents, that we Adam, by divine permission abbot of the monastery of Saint Peter at Gloucester, of the order of Saint Benedict, in the diocese of Worcester, and the convent of the same place, our beloved brother in Christ, Thomas de Horton, our confrater and co-monk, do make, ordain, and constitute our true and lawful procurator and special messenger, to appear in our name, and for us, before the right reverend father in Christ and our Lord, by the grace of God the Bishop of Worcester, and before him to declare that we and our successors are effectually bound to Master Walter de Evesham, our perpetual vicar of Standish, in fifteen pounds and five shillings, sterling, annually to him in the parish church aforesaid to be paid, at three terms of the year, to wit, in the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and in the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist; which condemnation to observe the premisses, under the penalty of double forfeiture to the fabrick of the cathedral church of Worcester to be applied, we are willing to undergo (if we fail)

under the aforesaid penalty, the other part of payment nevertheless in force ; and we promise ourselves to do all and singular things which in the premisses are necessary and meet, and to accept gratefully what by our said procurator therein is done. In witness whereof our common seal for causes is affixed to these presents. Dated in our chapter of Gloucester the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred forty eight. In testimony, approbation, and witness of all which things we have thought fit to put our seal to these presents. Dated at Wythyndon on the Tuesday next before the feast of Saint Matthew the Evangelist, in the year of our Lord abovesaid, and of our consecration the tenth."

The "Extract" in Latin ("Ordinatio Vicarie de Standysch"), of which the foregoing is a literal translation, is duly stamped, and has this certificate appended :—"This is a true copy of the original according to the best of my observation and belief, being compared therewith the 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1788, by me, Rich<sup>d</sup> Clarke."

CCCXX.—THE LARGEST OAK IN BRITAIN.—(Reply to No. CCXXXII.) Under this head reference is made to the Great Oak at Newland, in Gloucestershire, which, it is stated, "is mentioned in Domesday Book as a large tree in the new lands at that time cleared." I have some acquaintance with the Domesday Survey, and it seems to me that the mention of a tree therein is a circumstance more remarkable than any size to which a tree might grow. Trees are not unfrequently named in ancient records as boundary-marks, but the Newland Oak is not so situated as to be likely to answer that purpose, and boundaries did not form one of the subjects upon which the Domesday Commissioners were commanded to make inquisition. Unfortunately I am not the possessor of a copy of Domesday, but the book is very accessible, and I should like to enquire whether any person who has made this statement, or has read it, has taken the trouble to verify it. I shall be greatly obliged for a reference to a passage of so much interest, and shall be grateful if any one will send a copy of it to the editor for publication.—*John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.*

CCCXXI.—GREAT MORTALITY IN ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, 1729.—(Reply to No. CCLV.) There would appear to have been great mortality in several places in Worcestershire in the year 1728, as well as in 1729. The following note occurs in the parish register of Flyford-Flavel, in that county :—"The year 1728 is Remarkable for A Mortality, in this Parish more y<sup>n</sup> Ordinary which may be in some Sense term'd an AEra noted to Posterity." At Great Hampton, not far from Ashton-under-Hill, the register has the note "Lethifer Annus" at the date 1728 ; while the year 1729 is described as "Pestifer Annus" in the register of Middle Littleton, in the same district.—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

CCCXXII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, SAPPERTON.—In the church there are seventeen inscriptions (including two brasses

plates, a window, and four flatstones), of which literal copies have been taken (1880); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

- 1716. Dec. 2. Atkyns [*née* Carteret], Lovise, Lady.
- 1711. Nov. 29. Atkyns, S<sup>r</sup> Robert, Knight.\*
- 1767. Aug. 21. Bathurst, Hon. and Rev. Allen, Rector.
- 1777. May 8. Bathurst, Hon. John.
- 1685. Aug. 21. Greenwood, Elizabeth.
- 1695-6. Jan. 5. Greenwood, Rev<sup>d</sup> Iosiah, Rector.
- 1716. July 5. Grimes, John, Gen<sup>t</sup>.
- 1719-20. Jan. 25. Hall, William.
- 1584. Aug. . Moring, Nicholas, Gentleman.†
- [No dates.] { Phillipps [*née* Thache], M<sup>rs</sup> Rachel.
- 1590. { Poole [*née* Wroughton], Anne, Lady.
- 1616. { Poole, Sir Devervix, Knight.
- 1665. Feb. 11. Pye, Katharine.
- 1686. Nov. 10. Pye, Lieu<sup>t</sup> William Henry.
- 1683. Dec. 29. Rogers, Rev. Ambrosius, A.M., Rector.
- 1623. June 21. Rogers, Edward, Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- 1715. April 15. Thache, Mary.
- 1748.(?)Feb. 21. Waller, Richard.
- 1803. July 3. Yarnton, John, Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- 1809. Nov. 13. Yarnton [*née* Mills], Sarah.

Bigland gives likewise some flatstone inscriptions, with these names and dates:—

- 1636. Dec. 10. Crumpe, Nath.
- 1660. April 26. Hall, Alice.
- 1616. Dec. 10. Humber, Henry.
- 1696. Sept. 21. Nelme, Richard, Gen<sup>t</sup>.
- [No date.] Thache, Abigail.
- 1705. Sept. 12. Thache, Rachel.
- 1668. April 22. Thache, Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas, Rector.
- 1644. Wentworth, Major-General Henry.

It is gratifying to bear testimony to the strict accuracy with which Rudder has recorded the long inscriptions on the monuments of Sir Henry Poole and Sir Robert Atkyns.

CCCXXIII.—LONGEVITY IN BITTON PARISH, 1671.—In Dingley's *History from Marble* (printed for the Camden Society, London, 1867), p. lvii., this remarkable circumstance has been recorded:—"In Bitton Hannam parish, neer Bristol, ten years ago from 1681 were 24 men able to ride in one day and capable of being Jury men at Gloucester, which made above three and twenty hundred and

\* "He was interred in the parish church of Sapperton, where a noble monument was erected to his memory by Louisa Lady Atkyns, his widow; and a good many years after a neat monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, nearly opposite Shakspeare's, to the memory of Sir Robert Atkyns, senior, his brother Sir Edward Atkyns, and Sir Robert Atkyns, junr."—*Chalmers's General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. iii., p. 103.

† This inscription, which is on the north wall of the chancel, has been described as "very fairly legible in 1871;" but it can scarcely be said to be so at present.

fifty years." Is there any mention elsewhere of the above? and can the statement be confirmed?—*Antiquarius*.

CCCXXIV.—COLSTON'S HOUSE AT MORTLAKE.—The following inquiry appeared in *Notes and Queries* (5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 261):—Can any reader point out the exact site of that house at Mortlake in which Colston, the Bristol merchant, lived and died? Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, published in 1792, says:—"An ancient house at Mortlake, now on lease to Miss Aynscombe, is said to have been the residence of Cromwell. During the present century it was the residence of a more amiable though a less elevated man, the benevolent Edward Colston, the great benefactor to the city of Bristol." Mr. Samuel Griffiths Tovey, in the second edition of his *Memorials of the Life and Deeds of Colston the Philanthropist* (Bristol, 1863), p. 148, describes the house as an "isolated, picturesque old building, visible from the lower London road to Richmond," adding that, when he visited it in 1852, it was a "solitary, deserted, melancholy house," overshadowed by tall poplars, and divided from the road by a low wall, with an ornamental iron gateway between two square columns supporting globes, and each containing a stone seat under an arched niche. The paved court was grass-grown, and in the fine old garden bordering the Thames shrubs had grown into straggling thickets, and gravel paths were undistinguishable from grassy lawns. A half-ruined summer-house commanded, says Mr. Tovey, a view of the church and village of Mortlake and Barnes railway-bridge to the east, and Hammersmith church, "Lord Holland's house," Chiswick conservatory, and "Nottenhill" (*sic*) church to the north. The "Hall" itself was an irregular building, plain, spacious, dark, and decayed, with a portico supported by four Doric columns on the north. A long, narrow, panelled room occupying the western wing was known as "Cromwell's Council Chamber," and in the gable of the roof, up two or three steps, was a small room called "Old Noll's Hole," from a tradition that it had been the Protector's favourite hiding-place; though, as Mr. Tovey remarks, why he should have wished to hide, or why, so wishing, he should have chosen such an accessible and apparent lurking-place, is hard to conjecture. Indeed, the whole story of Cromwell having lived in that house is apocryphal, though he may have visited it, as Mr. Tovey says the assessments during the Protectorate show that Ireton and other friends of Cromwell had houses at Mortlake. The identification with Colston is no mere conjecture. At the time of Mr. Tovey's visit the "Blue Drawing-room," in which hung the portraits of Colston and his father, bequeathed to the Hospital at Bristol, retained its distinguishing colour even after the lapse of nearly a hundred and fifty years. On the lawn was a magnificent catalpa tree, said to have been the largest in England, besides several "evergreens" planted by Colston himself, also mentioned in the philanthropist's will. We are told in a note that this house has been destroyed since 1852, but it would be interesting to trace its site, and note the changes wrought in the

picturesque and pleasant spot which Colston made his home. Turning to the sixth volume of that exhaustive and interesting book, Cassell's *Old and New London*, I expected to solve the difficulty, but find that Mr. Walford bids adieu to Surrey at Putney, and, crossing the bridge, returns to Middlesex to complete his "western circuit of suburban London," though in describing the course of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race he takes his readers to the winning-post "by the Ship at Mortlake." There is scarcely, Mr. Walford truly remarks, a village near London which has not a house appropriated to Cromwell; and he thinks the names of Cromwell House and Cromwell Place at Putney point to associations with the Protector. But may not Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, Cobbett's "brutal blacksmith" of Putney, be answerable for the nomenclature? The house at Mortlake, traditionally Cromwell's, and certainly Colston's, is called by Mr. Tovey "the Hall."

In the same volume of *Notes and Queries*, p. 355, Mr. Walford has written in reply:—This old mansion was standing in 1851, when I went all over it, and it exactly corresponded to the description given by Mr. Tovey. It stood at the western end of Mortlake, half-way between the lower Richmond Road and the Thames, and had in front of it one large field, almost a park, of about ten or twelve acres. When I again visited the spot, about ten or twelve years ago, the house had been pulled down, but the ground on which it stood had not actually been built over. It was known in 1851 by local tradition as "Cromwell House."

CCCXXV.—*VALUE OF SHEEP IN THE COTSWOLDS, 1560.*—The following short extract from the will of Hugh Westwood, Esq<sup>re</sup>, which was proved in London, 5th April, 1560 (Mellershe, 64), may be of use:—"That my seid wyfe at the tyme of her mariage or dethe shall content & paye, or cause to be contented and paide, to Margarette Yate & Walter Yate towarde there p<sup>r</sup>ferment of lvyng, to eche of them fortie poundes, or elles CC sheppe apece." The original will has lately been examined by two persons, to verify the extract.—*Wm. Wiggin, M.A., Hampnett Rectory, Northleach.*

To an essay by Mr. James Marsh Read, reprinted within the last few years from the *Agricultural Gazette*, and entitled *The Cotswold Sheep* (Cirencester, n.d., pp. 36), the reader is referred for information respecting this breed of sheep, which "possess a historic interest as well as an unequalled present value."

CCCXXVI.—*ULEY BURY.*—In view of the approaching visit of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to this camp, it is desirable to recal the fact that a husbandman living at Crawley Hill discovered, about eight years ago, a rubbish pit full of Roman remains. Whilst digging on West Hill, between the fence-wall and the footpath leading from Nympsfield to Crawley, he came upon a deep mass of black mould, very different from the poor soil of the neighbourhood. The site is at a distance from the fortified enclosure, or "bury" proper, and about one furlong and a half to the

south-east of the tumulus. The path, which is on West Hill above Ringwood, diverges near the point of discovery, one branch continuing under the wall towards Mrs. Purnell's barn, and the other leading down the side of the hill into the valley. A little to the north of it is a spot known as the Money Quarr, probably so called on account of former treasure-troves. The public highway from Frocester to Uley passes between it and the tumulus. At various times the man has found about 50 Roman coins, Samian and common brown pottery, mortaria, necks of vases, broken bones of domestic animals, and also human remains. The coins are of the Constantine period; amongst them, those of the Emperors Tacitus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, Constantius, and Constans. The Rev. J. C. Hudson, of Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle, myself, and others possess specimens of the coins and ware. Roman coins are not unfrequently found in the neighbourhood. I was lately shown one of the Empress Salonina that had been dug up within the camp. This coin would date from A.D. 254. She was witness with her own eyes of the murder of Gallienus, her husband, at Milan, A.D. 268. Claudius Gothicus dates from A.D. 268, as also Victorinus.

Frocester, near Uley, was probably the forum, or market, for the castra. As in many other Roman stations, there is a place called Cold Harbour near, on the road to Cam.

The late Mr. R. C. Harding, surgeon, of Uley, made a collection of local Roman antiquities, which unfortunately have been dispersed. The Rev. Sidney Smith, the philosopher, considered the view from Uley Bury, near Mrs. Purnell's barn, the most delightful in England. — *Wm. P. Phillimore, M.B., Snetton, Nottingham.*

CCCXXVII.—“FLEECEBOROUGH,” OTHERWISE CIRENCESTER.—In the *Standard*, October 7, 1879, one of a series of articles\* headed “Hodge's Masters,” appeared: it is interesting, particularly from a local point of view, and well written, but (filling more than two closely-printed columns) too long to be quoted in full. The following paragraphs are selected:—

The place is a little market-town, the total of whose population in the census records sounds absurdly small; yet it is a complete world in itself, a capital city, with its kingdom and its ruler, for the territory is practically the property of a single family. Enter Fleeceborough by whichever route you will, the first object that fixes the attention is an immensely high and endless wall. If you come by carriage one way, you skirt it for a long distance; if you come the other, you see it as you pass through the narrow streets every now and then at the end of them, closing the prospect, and overtopping the lesser houses. By railway it is conspicuous from the windows; and if you walk about the place you continually come upon it. It towers up perpendicular and inaccessible, like the curtain wall of an old fortification; here and there the upper

\* These articles, written by Mr. Richard Jefferies, author of *The Gamekeeper at Home* and other works, have been republished in two vols., entitled *Hodge and his Masters*, London, 1880.

branches of some great cedar or tall pine just show above it. One or more streets for a space run conterminous with it—the wall on one side, the low cottage-houses on the other, and their chimneys are below the coping. It does not really encircle the town, yet it seems everywhere, and is the great fact of the place. If you wander about examining this wall, and wondering where it begins and where it ends, and what is inside, you may perchance come upon a gateway of noble proportions. It is open, but one hesitates to pass through, despite the pleasant vista of trees and greensward beyond. There is a watchman's wooden hut, and the aged sentinel is reading his newspaper in the shadow, his breast decorated with medal and clasp, that tell of honourable service. A scarlet-coated soldier may, too, be strolling thereabout, and the castellated top of a barrack-like building near at hand is suggestive of military force. You hesitate, but the warden invites you to walk at your leisure under the old trees, and along the endless glades. If you enter, you pass under the metal scrollwork of the iron gates, and, above, the gilded circle of a coronet glistens in the sunshine. These are the private demesnes of a prince and ruler of Hodge—the very highest and most powerful of his masters in that part of the country. The vast wall encloses his pleasure-grounds and mansion; the broad iron gateway gives access to mile after mile of park and wood; the decorated warden or pensioner has but to open the gate, for the free entry of all Fleeceborough and her citizens. Of course the position of the barrack is a mere accident, yet it gives an air of power and authority—the place is really as open, the beautiful park as common and accessible as the hill-top under the sky. A peer only at Westminster, here he is a prince, whose dominions are almost co-extensive with the horizon; and this, the capital city, is for the most part his.

What manner of man is this “despot” and prince behind his vast walls? Verily his physique matters nothing; whether he be old or of middle age, tall or short, infirm or strong. The policy of the house keeps the actual head and owner rather in the background. His presence is never obtruded; he is rarely seen; you may stay in his capital for months and never catch a glimpse of him. He will not appear at meetings, that every man may be free, nor hesitate to say his say, and abuse what he lists to abuse. The policy is simply perfect freedom, with support and substantial assistance to any and to every movement set on foot by the respectable men of Fleeceborough, or by the tenant farmers round about. This has been going on for generations; so that the *personnel* of the actual owner concerns little. His predecessors did it, he does it, and the next to come will do it. It is the tradition of the house. Nothing is left undone that a true princely spirit could do to improve, to beautify, or to preserve. The antiquities of the old, old town are kept for it, and not permitted to decay; the ancient tessellated pavements of Roman villas carefully protected from the weather;

the remnants of the enclosing walls which the legions built for their defence, saved from destruction; the coins of the emperors and of our own early kings collected; the spurs, swords, spearheads, all the fragments of past ages arranged for inspection and study by everyone who desires to ponder over them. Chipped flints and arrow-heads, the bones of animals long extinct, and the strong evidences of yet more ancient creatures that swam in the seas of the pre-historic world, these too are preserved at his cost and expense. Archaeologists, geologists, and other men of science, come from afar to see these things, and to carry away their lessons. The memories of the place are cherished. There was a famous poet who sang in the woods about the park; his hermitage remains, and nothing is lost that was his. Art treasures there are too, heirlooms to be seen behind those vast walls by any who will be at the trouble of asking. Such is the policy of Hodge's own prince, whose silent influence is felt in every household for miles about, and felt, as all must admit, however prejudiced against the system, in this case for good. His influence reaches far beyond the bounds even of that immense property. The example communicates itself to others, and half the county responds to that pleasant impulse. It is a responsible position to hold; something, perhaps, a little like that of the Medici at Florence in the olden times. But here there is no gonfalon, no golden chain of office, no velvet doublet, cloak, and rapier, no guards with arquebuss or polished crossbow. An entire absence of state and ceremony marks this almost unseen, but powerful sway. The cycle of the seasons brings round times of trial here as over the entire world, but the conditions under which the trial is sustained could scarcely in our day, and under our complicated social and political system, be much more favourable.

CCCCXXVIII. — PIN-MAKING IN GLOUCESTER. — At one time Gloucester, as Mr. Gregory remarks in his *Robert Raikes: Journalist and Philanthropist* (London, 1880), p. 54, was famous for its pin-making; and there is a tradition that the invention of pins was due to the ingenuity of an inhabitant named Tilsley.\* This tradition was incorporated in these lines by Charles Dibdin:—

"The ladies, Heaven bless them all!  
 As sure as I've a nose on,  
 In former times had only thorns  
 And skewers to stick their clothes on.  
 No damsel then was worth a pin,  
 Whate'er it might have cost her,  
 Till gentle Johnny Tilsley  
 Invented pins in Gloucester."

The art of pin-making has passed away from the city, but in Raikes'

\* He may be said to have started the trade in Gloucester, but pins had been made in England as early as the year 1543. The first mention of them in the English statute-book is found in a statute 3 Edw. IV., c. 4, A.D. 1463, wherein certain merchandises, including pins, are prohibited from being imported into the kingdom. For some further particulars respecting them, Footebrooke's *Gloucester*, p. 48, may be consulted.

day it was one of the staple industries there, and afforded occupation to a large number of workers, principally children.\*

In Rudder's *Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 124, there is this mention of pin-making at Gloucester:—"In the year 1626, at the decline of the clothing-trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be destitute of employment, John Tilsley, to his great honour, brought hither the art of pin-making, which was so properly encouraged and promoted, that it soon grew to be considerable, and has been gradually increasing ever since. In 1712, this trade is said to have returned 80*l.* a week; but in 1744 the wages in this branch amounted to about the same sum, exclusive of materials, and together made a return of about 300*l.* a week. At present the manufacture returns about 20,000*l.* *per ann.* from London, besides a very extensive trade with the country." Rudder refers likewise to a pin-manufacture at Bitton, which, "though yet in its infancy, furnishes employment for a considerable number of hands"; and he states that the clothing-trade of Mitcheldean having given way to that of pin-making, "this hath long since left it, (for want of proper spirit in the manufacturers) to be fostered under abler managers at Gloucester."

Counsel, in his *History of Gloucester* (1829), pp. 215, 216, gives a copy (from the original in the possession of the corporation) of the articles of agreement, dated February 9, 1626, "between John Tylsley, of the Cittie of Bristoll, Pynmaker, of the one partie, and the Mayor and Burgesses of the Cittie of Glouc. on the other p<sup>te</sup>." And he thus concludes some remarks upon the trade:—"It has been erroneously stated in several publications, that *twenty-five* workmen are successively employed on each pin, between the drawing of the wire and the sticking of the pin in the paper, but we find that only *twelve* workmen are so employed." In the parish of Painswick, where the trade is carried on at present, machinery (it is almost needless to remark) has since effected a great reduction in the number of hands.

CCCXXIX.—EXTRACTS FROM THE TETBURY PARISH REGISTERS: BURIALS, 1658-1811.

1658. The 15<sup>th</sup> of January deceased ould Ambrose Inde. [See No. CCLXXXIX.]

1665. John Denning, Clerk of this Parish for about fifty years, was buried the 25<sup>th</sup> day of May, ætas 91.

1667. Eliz. Creed, illegittimata (buried).

1669. An Knowles, murdered by her own son, and buried April y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>, 1669.

— Richard Knowles, hanged in irons, for murderen his own mother, August 4<sup>th</sup>.

1674. M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Gastrile, Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>.

— M<sup>r</sup> John Elton, Dec. y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>.

\* So late as 1840, Gloucester continued to be one of the principal seats of this trade; nor was it until 1864 that it finally deserted that cathedral city for Birmingham, which now enjoys almost a monopoly of it.—*The Technical Educator*.

1675. Good wife Hugin, May y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>.  
 — A child of Witch Warrant, Martch y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>.  
 1678. Henry Heaven, scoolmaster.  
 1689. A child of Witch Comleys, May y<sup>e</sup> first.  
 1681. M<sup>r</sup> William Savage, Esquire, Octob. y<sup>e</sup> 3.  
 1685. M<sup>r</sup> James Gastrile, deceased Octob. y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>.  
 1696. M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Norris, Vicar, Aprill 22<sup>nd</sup>.  
 1695. A child of W<sup>m</sup> Holfords, Dec. 5<sup>th</sup>.  
 — M<sup>r</sup> Deacons kinswoman, 30<sup>th</sup>.  
 — A Quaker, January 31<sup>st</sup>.  
 1700. D<sup>r</sup> Stedman, May 3<sup>rd</sup>.  
 1701. A Stranger, Feb. 18.  
 — A Scotchman, May 28.  
 1703. M<sup>r</sup> Hall, Schoolmaster, June 5<sup>th</sup>.  
 — Old Crowther, a Quaker, January 21.  
 1705. W<sup>m</sup> Holfords child, Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>.  
 1708. A child found dead in the Church porch, buried Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>.  
 1720. Charles Fisher, a soulder, was shot on Monday, May the 25<sup>th</sup>, 1720, at the four mile house for desertion. Witness, John Mitchell, Clark.  
 1738. Elinor and Aquilla Turtell, killed by y<sup>e</sup> fall of an house, March 8.  
 1769. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Deacon, aged 84, much lamented, March 2.  
 1773. James Stephens, our excellent Parish Clerk, æt. 53, November 6<sup>th</sup>.  
 1775. Mary, d. of John Barnfield, killed by a waggon, Aug. 16.  
 1777. Jane, d. of William Ludlam, a child murder'd by its mother, May 19.  
 — The Rev<sup>d</sup> John Wight, M.A., Vicar of this Parish, aged 70, Nov. 24.  
 1786. Rob<sup>t</sup> Williams, Schoolmaster, May 17.  
 — Thomas Croome Wickes, D.D., Vicar of this Parish, April 7.  
 — A chimney-sweeper, name unknown, June 26.  
 1788. Elizabeth, the relict of T. C. Wickes, D.D., late Vicar, Dec. 27.  
 1792. Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Richardses, Vicar of this Parish, May 31<sup>st</sup>.  
 1795. William Preen, found drown in a Canal between Stroud and Salperton, July 8<sup>th</sup>.  
 1797. M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Taylor, in her life time a great benefactress to the Tetbury Sunday Schools, Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>.  
 1800. A poor soldier belonging to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> of Foot, Dec. 17<sup>th</sup>.  
 1803. The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> John Savage, Rector of Beverstone, March 26<sup>th</sup>.  
 — Tho<sup>s</sup> Cripps, of Upton, Dec. 30<sup>th</sup>.  
 1807. Mary Smith, of Doughton, who was blind for many years, Dec. 15<sup>th</sup>.  
 1809. M<sup>r</sup> Robert Wight, one of the Feoffees of this Borough, March 5<sup>th</sup>.

1809. John Pill, jun<sup>r</sup>, who was executed at Fisherton, March 26.  
 — Mary Peters, found dead in a well, April 21.  
 1811. Josiah, S. of Samuel and Sarah Lee, a gipsy boy, who was shot, Oct. 5.

The Rev. Alfred T. Lee, to whom the reader is indebted for the foregoing, has likewise given in his *History of Tetbury*, pp. 239-48, a long series of extracts from the parish registers (1626-1852) respecting members of the families of Savage, Gastrell, and Talboys; with extracts from the registers of Shipton Moyne (1573-1853) and Long Newnton (1669-97), and from monumental inscriptions in Shipton Moyne Church (1726-1845), relative to the family of Estcourt.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCXXX.—RUDDER'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE."—In 1779, Samuel Rudder, of Cirencester, printed and published there his *New History of Gloucestershire* (fol., pp. x., 855, lxviii.), "illustrated with a map of the county, views of gentlemen's seats, &c.;" and the volume is highly creditable in every respect. Some defects may no doubt be detected, and a newer "History of Gloucestershire" is much to be desired; but Rudder was beyond all question "the second great historian of the county; second to Sir Robert Atkyns in time, but hardly second in industry, accuracy, and research." *Palmam qui meruit ferat!* "There is no worse taste," as one has justly remarked, "than to disparage the labours of previous writers. Popular criticism is too much leavened by this mischievous spirit; and both author and reviewer appear to forget the necessity of additional caution when in one breath they affirm and judge."

But my chief object in view is to ascertain whether any "list of the plates" is extant, the want of such a list, in the case of an illustrated work, being a very great defect and inconvenience. My copy is an unusually good one, and "in the original binding"; and as may be useful to record for the benefit of others, it contains the following illustrations:—(1) Map of the County; (2) Barrington Park, the seat of the Countess Talbot; (3) Battenford, the seat of Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (4) Berkeley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant; (5) Bibury, the seat of Estcourt Cresswell, Esq<sup>r</sup>, M.P. for Cirencester; (6) Highnam Court, the seat of John Guise, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (7) Plan of the Home Park at Cirencester, belonging to Henry Earl Bathurst, and Views of the House at Cirencester; (8) Plan of Oakley Great Park, belonging to same, and Views of Alfred's Hall; (9) Williamstrip, the seat of Samuel Blackwell, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (10) Sandywell Park, the seat of Thomas Tracy, Esq<sup>r</sup>, M.P. for Gloucestershire; (11) Lydney Park, the seat of Thomas Bathurst, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (12) Nibley, the seat of Nicholas Smythe, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (13) Rendcombe Park, the seat of Sir William Guise, Bart, M.P. for Gloucestershire; (14) Wallsworth Hall, the seat of Samuel Hayward, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (15) New Mills, the seat of Thomas Baylis, Esq<sup>r</sup>; (16) Sudley Castle, belonging to George Lord Rivers; and (17) Sections of Pen-Park Hole.

I shall be glad to know from other owners of Rudder's *Gloucestershire* whether the foregoing list is complete, as I believe it to be. Indefatigable collectors may illustrate a work, as many have done, to an extraordinary degree; but my present inquiry has reference simply to copies as issued by the author and printer from his Cirencester press.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCCXXI.—THE BRISTOL ARTILLERY COMPANY.—In *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. iv. 5) the following appeared under the above heading:—In the beginning of the year 1679 an artillery company was established here. The Marquis of Worcester, lord lieutenant of the city and county of Bristol, as well as of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth, on March 6, 1678-9, communicated to the mayor, Sir John Lloyd, his Majesty's approbation; and on the 12th of December following, certain articles and orders were agreed on "to be observed and performed by every person that shall be admitted into the friendly Society of the Exercisers of Armes within the Citty of Bristoll." No person was to be admitted into the society until he had produced a certificate under the hands of two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, purporting "that such person had before them taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the declaration in the statute." The marquis, on the 1st of March, 1679-80, appointed his "dear Son, Charles Lord Herbert, to be Captain and Leader of the said Artillery Company." Their other officers were a lieutenant and ensign, appointed probably by the same authority, with a drum-beater, marshal, and armourer. The institution was probably intended as a royalist or high-party association. They met every Friday for exercise, and on the first Friday in every month they were "to appear in the habits, and to be provided as followeth: Every Pike-man habitted in a gray cloth coat lined with scarlet, a scarlet pair of breeches and stockings, and a white hat, a shoulder buff belt, a silk crimson scarf, with a good pike, and a sword or rapier; every Musketeer with a gray cloth coat lined with scarlet, a scarlet pair of breeches and stockings, and a white hat, buff collar of bandeliers, buff girdle and frog, with a good muskett and four and twenty charges of powder, and a good hanger or cutting sword." These particulars were extracted from the original paper (signed by 101 members) by the late Rev. Samuel Seyer, of Bristol.—*J.G.*

CCCCXXII.—BISHOP JOHN TALBOT.—(See No. CC.) The statement of the institution, &c., of John Talbot to the rectory of Fretherne, in this county, is substantially correct. He was instituted on 29th June, 1695, in place of Henry Higford, resigned, upon the presentation of William Bayly, Esq., the patron. On 20th July, 1704, in consequence of the absence of the incumbent, the benefice was sequestrated to Wm. Smith, clerk, curate of the parish, and others, and the said Wm. Smith entered into a bond to account for the issues; and on 4th July, 1705, the said William Smith, described as M.A., was instituted to the rectory, stated to be

vacant by the absence of John Talbot, the last incumbent, also upon the presentation of the aforesaid William Bayly.

It is clear that Mr. Talbot was not himself a nonjuror, for unless he had taken the oaths, he would not have been admitted to the benefice. Why he deserted his cure in so remarkable a manner is not shown in the Books of Institution in the Bishop's Registry at Gloucester, from which I have derived the foregoing information; but it is possible there may be some other document in the Registry which would throw light upon the subject.

Mr. Talbot's consecration is not mentioned, I believe, in Lathbury's *History of the Nonjurors*, though I am under the impression that his name once appears; but from the want of an index to that interesting, though ill-arranged work, I am unable to find the passage. It would be very desirable to have an authentication of the fact.—*John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.*

Atkyns, in his *Gloucestershire*, in the list of Fretherne incumbents, makes both Talbot and Smith to have been appointed in the year 1705; but he is in error with regard to the former. Bigland, whose statement has been quoted in No. CC., is correct. It certainly is strange that, as already mentioned, "the name of John Talbot [who was incumbent for nine or ten years] does not appear in the old register of Fretherne [1631-1724], either in regard of the rectory, or otherwise."—*J. G.*

I have looked through some papers in my possession (but not belonging to me) relating to the rectory of Fretherne, and have found Talbot mentioned in Dorothy Bayly's will. His name is spelt in the first instance with one *t*, and in the second with two. I now enclose two extracts from an examined and certified copy.—*A Teibury Man.*

Extracts from the will of Dorothy Bayly, of Gloucester, dated 2nd March, 1726, and proved at Gloucester, 23rd July, 1729:—

"Item. It is my Will that at the death of my Executrix the rents of my estate, except the annuity of Tenn poundes per annum payable to Martha Hughes halfe yearly for the terme of her natural life as aforesaid, and after my just debts and legacies are paid, be apply'd to buy books for the use of the church in America for one yeare, to be sent thither to the Reverend M<sup>r</sup> John Talbot, Missinary there, y<sup>t</sup> is to say, Bibles, Cōmon prayer books, the whole duty of Man, & whatever is thought most needfull to be disposed of by him, which I intrust my Trustees to see performed, to the intent Christian Knowledge may be propagated in those dark parts of the earth." [Here follow several legacies to certain persons and bequests for local objects.] "And what money still shall remain after the doing hereof I do give for a small bell to be cast & sent to the Reverend M<sup>r</sup> John Talbott, Missionary in America, for the church of which he is minister, which is what he desires of me, and which I hope will be performed."

Taken in connection with these extracts, a paragraph of a letter

from Talbot to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dated Sept. 7, 1724, and printed by Dr. Hills in his admirable *History of the Church in Burlington, New Jersey*,\* p. 190, will prove interesting:—"There is no parochial library yet, for I never had any, from the Society, but I design to leave mine, and Mr. Thorogood Moore's, when I die, to that use; meanwhile we want Common Prayer Books very much. If it please the Honourable Society, instead of £5, in small tracts, to let that money be laid out in Common Prayer Books, they would be of great use to the people in all parts, who can't get them here for love or money. Those small tracts were but of small use, for they laid up and did no good, and not being bound, they soon perish in the using, for it costs more to bind books here, than to buy them in Britain. I shall say but one thing more at present, which I omitted when I was in England, for my money was short, or else I would have got some Bells, which we want here very much; I don't mean a Ring of Bells in a Steeple, for idle fellows to make a vain jangling, but one good bell in the Church, that the people may know when to come together to worship God."

The abovenamed Dorothy Bayly, spinster, left the estate called Jackson's Farm, in the parish of Wheatenhurst (let, according to Rudder, p. 815, at £84 a-year), to the bishop and the dean of Gloucester in trust, who shall appoint a curate at Wheatenhurst under certain restrictions; and the other moiety to the rector of Fretherne for the time being. In the chancel of Fretherne Church there is this inscription to her memory, as recorded by Bigland:—"In memory of M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy Bayly, second daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Bayly [lord of the manor], of Frethorn, Esq. She departed this life the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June, Anno Domini 1727, and lies here buried, in the 76<sup>th</sup> yeare of her age." With others to members of the same family, there is the following:—"Here lies the body of Radegund, eldest daughter of John Scudamore, of Kentchurch, in the County of Hereford, Esq., and relict of William Bayly, of Frethorn, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., who finished a virtuous life June 15, in the year of her age LXXX., and of her redemption 1702." Bigland has recorded a churchyard inscription, containing these words:—"M<sup>rs</sup> Deane died June 11, 1738; and this stone was directed to be placed here by her daughter, M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Bayly, third wife of W<sup>m</sup> Bayly, Esq., the last of that name that possessed

\* It is stated in this work, p. 133, that "he [Talbot] also brought us [in 1708] an Embossed Silver Chalice and Patten, the gift of Madam Catharine Bovey, of Flaxley. . . . This 'Embossed Silver Chalice and Patten' are still (1876) in use. The chalice is richly ornamented; having on its bowl, stem and base, heads of angels, in full relief, and emblems of the Passion. Under its base, and on the reverse of the paten also, is this quaint inscription, '*The Gift of Mrs. Catharine Bovey of flaxley in Gloucestershire to St. Marys Church at Burlington in new Jersey in America.*'" Her name appears elsewhere in the volume, as, for instance, p. 432, in an extract from the sermon preached by Bishop Doane at the consecration of St. Mary's Church, December 23, 1834: "Behearse the names of noble benefactors, who, in a far off land, gave freely of their gold, to nurse and cherish this remote and feeble congregation of God's people—the Lady Catherine Bovey, the generous Thomas Leicester, the Bishops Frampton, of Gloucester, and Compton, of London, and her Royal Majesty, Queen Anne,—so that we may literally use the prophecy of Scripture, that a Queen has been its nursing mother."

Frethorn Lodge, in his time a good old seat, remarkable for a fine staircase, built by the noble family of the Cliffords"; but there does not seem to have been any special inscription, in either church or churchyard, commemorative of Mr. Bayly.

With reference to Talbot's consecration it may be mentioned that among Dr. Rawlinson's papers in the Bodleian Library, as the Rev. W. D. Macray has stated in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. i. 225), there are some interesting notes by him of his consecrations of non-juring bishops, and of ordinations held by them. Dr. Rawlinson having been one of the episcopal college (although he appears to have taken all possible precautions to conceal the fact of his even being in holy orders), the memoranda which he has furnished may be regarded as in the highest degree authentic. His list of consecrations has been given by Mr. Macray; and in it, under the year 1722, are these two entries:—

"Ric. Welton, D.D., was consecrated by Dr Taylor alone, in a clandestine manner.

". . . Talbot, M.A., was consecrated by the same person at the same time, and as irregularly."

Dr. Hills has written as follows upon this point in p. 168 of his *History*:—"Taylor, singly, consecrated Dr. Robert Welton—who had been deprived of the rectorship of Whitechapel, London, for his adhesion to the nonjurors—and Ralph Taylor and Robert Welton together, consecrated John Talbot. This was previous to October, 1722." And in a foot-note he has added:—"The only error detected in Percival's account [in his *Apology for Apostolical Succession*] is the date he gives for both Welton's and Talbot's consecration, which he says, in his table, took place in '1723-4,' whereas, in the same table, he gives the *death* of Taylor, in December, 1722; and moreover, we find that Mr. Talbot—who derived his episcopate from Taylor, as well as Welton—had returned to America, and was in Burlington, in November, 1722, a year before the date given by Percival."

CCCXXXIII.—"THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE MINISTERS TESTIMONY," 1648.—I send you an exact copy of a rare tract, entitled *The Gloucestershire Ministers Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ, and to the Solemn League and Covenant, as also against the Errours, Heresies, and Blasphemies of these times, and the Toleration of them, sent to the Ministers within the Province of London, Subscribers to the former Testimony*, etc. London: Printed by John Clowes. 1648.\* It is in the British Museum, and has not, I believe, been reprinted. The spelling of the original has been carefully followed.

—*Frank Protheroe, London.*

The Concurrent subscriptions of us Ministers of the Gospel in the County of Gloucester with our Reverend Brethren the Ministers of Christ within the Province of London, to a Testimony to the truth

\* A copy was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, July 13, 1880, at the sale of the late Rev. Canon Lysons's library, No. 641.

of Jesus Christ and to our Solemne League and Covenant : As also against the Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies of these times.

Reverend and beloved brethren,

We have lately seene and seriously perused a Booke entituled as above, and subscribed by you, with a great deal of satisfaction, and contentment ; wherein you have spoken the very thoughts of our hearts, and our Judgements freely and fully concurre with you, and shall bee ever ready to discharge and acquit our selves, and our Consciences with you, with the hazzard of our very lives, both in maintaining our solemne league and Covenant, as also in protesting in our places and callings, against these inundations of Errors and Heresies, which all other our endeavours and addresses are not able to hinder.

William Mew, { I subscribe with the reservation of my Brethren  
of the Assembly in the Testimony.

Tho : Jackson,	Minister at Gloucester.
John Trap,	Minister of Welford.
William Edwards,	Minister of Tedbury.
William Dolman,	Minister of Hampton.
Alexander Gregory,	Minister of Cyrencester.
James Stamfield,	Minister of Rodborough.
Richard Britten,	Minister of Bisleigh.
Richard Kent,	Minister of Wotton-Subedge.
William Hall,	Minister of Avening.
Richard Hall,	Minister of Beverstone.
George Ven,	Minister of Uleigh.
Thomas Gwinne,	Minister of Cowley.
Obadiah Higgins,	Minister of Weekwarra.
Richard Fowler,	Minister of Westerleigh.
James Stephenson,	Minister of Tormarton.
William Sheeve,	Minister of Oldsodbury.
Robert Greenehald,	Minister of Dodington.
Thomas Sare,	Minister of Redford.
Henry Hurst,	Minister of Mickleton.
John Riland,	Minister of the Gospel.
William Albright,	Minister of Clifford.
John Batchelour,	Preacher of the Gospel.
William Cooper,	Minister at Marston Sitra.
Timothy Wharton, Sen <sup>r</sup> ,	Minister of Child-Wickam.
Timothy Wharton, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,	Preacher of Gods Word.
Jonathan Davis,	Preacher of Gods Word.
Richard Davis,	Minister of Buckland.
William Pilsworth,	Minister of Ozelworth.
Samuel Hieron,	Minister of Horsley.
Jo : Pell,	Minister of Hawks-bury.
Henry Heane,	Minister of Olveston.
Giles Workman,	Minister of Alderly.

John Barnsdale,	Minister of Chipping Sodbury.
Jo : Nelme,	Minister of Michaels, Gloucester.
Tho : Eeaston,	Minister of Battleford.
Rob : Wickins,	Minister of Todenham.
William Beale,	Minister of Stow-wold.
William Tray,	Minister of Odington.
Giles Oldisworth,	Minister of Bunton supra Mont.
James Rutherford, D.D.,	Minister of Nympsfield.
Helye Fox,	Minister of Woodchester.
Walter Prichard,	Minister of Frocester.
Tho : Wallas,	Minister of Stonehouse.
William Hodges,	Minister of King Stanly.
Daniel Pilsworth,	Minister of Newington Bagpath.
Ben : Jones,	Minister of Christs Gospel.
Richard Eedes,	Minister of Beckford.
Joseph Malden,	Minister of Aschurch.
Anthony Palmer,	Minister of Burton supra aquam.
Ezra Grayle,	Minister of Lassington.
William Edwards,	Minister of Barnewoode.
George Dorwood,	Minister of Painsweeke.
Tho : Jennings,	Minister of Matson.
Walter Powell,	Minister of Standish.
Richard Cox,	Minister of Boxwell.
Thomas Vorrall,	Minister of Stanley Leonard.
Jos : Woodward,	Minister of Dursley.

## Bristol.

Henry Stubs,	Lecturer at Philips.
Jo : Paul,	Minister at James.
Constant Jessop,	Minister at Nicholas.

We likewise, whose names are here subscribed, to whom the Covenant was never tendered, doe notwithstanding concurre with our Brethern to the Testimony of Jesus Christ against all errors and heresies.

William Jones,	Minister of Christ in Tedrington.
Richard Cooper,	Minister at Tewksbury.
Richard Beesten,	Minister of Tyrley.
Benjamin Baxter,	Minister of Forthampton.

## CCCCXXIV.—EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF JOHN ROGERS, 1695.

—The following is an extract from the will of John Rogers, Gent., of The Moat Place, Haresfield, near Gloucester, dated January 22, 1695 :—

“Imprimis. I give and devise to my wife M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Rogers, my sister M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Poulton, for their lives onely, and to my Nephews M<sup>r</sup> Samuell Poulton and M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Parker, my cozen M<sup>r</sup> John Rogers, of Oakhay ffarme, in this parish, and their heires, for ever, All that my house and garden, called Starmead house, in this parish of Haresfield, which I lately bought of John Harris, upon this trust and confidence, that they shall therein place to dwell

the Parish Clerke, if he shall be sufficient, or other person able to ring the biggest Bell in the Church at nine of the Clock at Night, and five of the Clock in the morning, every day, for halfe an houre att all times, between the Feast of all Saints and the purificacōn of the Blessed Virgin Saint Mary, for ever, the person soe putt in the house giving securrity to the said Trustees to performe the said Service, and to pay five shillings per annū to the said Trustees for the buildeing and repaireing of the said house, and to make and doe all other reparacōns at his owne charges. And when one of the said Trustees shall be surviveing, I will that such Survivor shall convey over the said Trust to a sufficient number of persons, and their heires, for the perpetuateing the said Trust."

The foregoing, which is taken from a document in the possession of D. J. Thomas Niblett, Esq., of Haresfield Court, has been compared by him with the original, and found correct.—*C.T.D.*

There are many memorials in the parish church for the families of Rogers and Poulton. A Latin inscription commemorates the above-named John Rogers (*d.* 1698, aged 58 years), and Mary, his wife (*d.* 1697, aged 56); and one in memory of their son is as follows:—

"P.M.S. To the Memory of Iohn Rogers, eldest Son of Iohn Rogers, Gent, & Mary, his Wife, daughter of Poole Pauncefote, of Newent, Esq., who was born the 9<sup>th</sup> of August, 1672, and died Aug. 19, 1683. A Lad of rare Piety, Beauty, Docibility, Wit, and Good Nature.

"Of gentle Blood, his Parents only Treasure,  
Theyr lasting Sorrow, & theyr vanish'd Pleasure,  
Adorn'd with Features, Vertues, Wit, & Grace,  
A large Provision for so short a Race.  
More mod'rate Gifts might have prolong'd his Date,  
Too early fitted for a better State.  
But knowing Heav'n his Home, to shun Delay,  
He leapt o'er Age, & took the shortest Way."

CCCXXXV.—THE PRONUNCIATION OF "CIRENCESTER."—(Reply to No. XCII.) I cannot venture to offer a small contribution to your valuable "Notes and Queries" without first thanking you, in the name of all Gloucestershire people, for so spirited a publication.

In No. XCII. is given an extract from Mr. Moberly's paper on "Local Names near Cirencester," containing this remark, that in the name of Cirencester itself "Norman pronunciation softened both the hard *c* sounds, occurring as they did before the vowels *i* and *e*"; also this: "There can be no doubt that Ciren, the river name, began with a hard *C*, not one pronounced like an *S*."

Allow me to ask is there not some great mistake here? And do not Churn, "the modern form" of the word Ciren, and churl, of the word ceorl, and Chad, of the word Ceadda—instances given in the very same paragraph of the extract—go to prove, that instead of being pronounced by the Anglo-Saxons hard like *k*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, the letter *c* before those vowels was pronounced like the soft

*ch*, even as it is by the Italians now, and as it may fairly be presumed to have been by the ancient Romans, from whom the Anglo-Saxons, following the Romano-Celtic Britons, probably derived it? That the Anglo-Saxons on the arrival of the Normans so pronounced it, not only when followed by *e* and *a* (or *o*), but by *e* alone, and *i* alone, is clear from numerous instances to be found in Domesday; e.g., in the words, *scire* (skire), *cerce* (church), *Lece* (Leach), *Sciptune* (Shipton), *Circesdune* (Churchdown), *Cilttenham* (Cheltenham), *Cerleton* (Charlton).

Now, on this principle, and on these data, I would suggest, that the true etymology of the name Cirencester being confessedly Camp on the river Ciren, its pronunciation before and after the Conquest was Chiren Chester or Churn Chester; that Norman pronunciation gradually substituted the soft *c* for the soft *ch*; that the river-name of Churn still witnesses to the earlier pronunciation; and that those of us best witness, at once to the Norman utterance with the soft *c*, and to the river-derivation, who eschew "the time-honoured abbreviation of *Ci'ceter*," and adhere to its full and "orthographic pronunciation" of *Ciren-cester*.

The abbreviations "*Wor'ster*" and "*Glor'ster*" keep up the memory of their derivatives, whereas "*Ci'ceter*" ignores, or entirely veils, the important "*Ciren*" (Churn); and hence I think its use should be discouraged. The absence of *n* in Domesday "*Cirecester*" does not necessarily imply its disuse in common parlance; witness "*Tideham*" for *Tidenham*.—*John James, M.A., Highfield, Lydney-on-Severn.*

The foregoing remarks applying only to the first portion of No. XCII., attention is directed to Mr. Lysons's opinion, as set forth in the concluding paragraph of the Note.

CCCXXXVI.—WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.—In *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xi. 293) a correspondent made this inquiry:—"There is a tradition, that there was an old portrait of Sir Richard Whittington, resting his hand upon a skull; and that the painter altered the skull to a cat, thinking the former to be of too gloomy a character. Could this fact have given rise to the stories of the cat?" To this Mr. Rimbault replied, in p. 372 of the same volume:—"The portrait, mentioned by A. A., p. 293, is Elstrake's print. In Granger's *Biographical History of England*, edit. 1824 (vol. i., p. 79), after a description of the engraving, is this note:—'The cat has been inserted, as the common people did not care to buy the print without it. There was none originally in the plate, but a skull in the place of the cat. I have seen only two proofs of this portrait in its first state, and these were fine impressions.' Elstrake's engraving appeared early in the reign of James I. The alteration in the plate was made by Peter Stent, a print-seller of Pye Corner, who died of the plague in 1665."

The following paragraph, which has lately appeared in the newspapers, may be taken for what it is worth:—DICK WHITTINGTON'S

CAT.—JUMPING TO A CONCLUSION.—Upon some repairs being lately made in Newgate Gaol a petrified cat was found in a crevice of an old stone wall. It subsequently came under the notice of Mr. Frank Buckland,\* the eminent naturalist, and editor of *Land and Water*, and he is of opinion that the cat must have been in this condition ever since the fifteenth century. "That being so," says Mr. Buckland, "I have but little doubt that it is the celebrated cat of Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London (!)" The cat is exhibited in the window of the *Land and Water* office.

CUCXXXVII.—THE DERIVATION OF "CAINSCROSS."—In the privately-printed *History of the Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe, in the County of Wilts*, by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., [London], 1852, there is this foot-note, p. 370:—"At East Combe," says Aubrey, "are the names of Keynes still, whence Yatton Keynes, otherwise West Yatton." The hill pasture towards Yatton formerly went by the name Keyne's Down, after this family, which for many generations held it in fee. . . . It is believed that Cain's Cross, in the vicinity of Stroud, takes its name from a member of this family. Many of the well-known families of the clothing districts of Wilts and Gloucester had branches settled in this place in its most flourishing time, as the Fishers, Stancombes, Taylors [? Tayloes ], &c."

With reference to the first of the families here mentioned it may be added, that in the church of Castle Combe there is a marble monument, with this inscription:—"Near this place are deposited the bodies of Mr Walter Fisher [of Colham Mill], Clothier, and Mary, his wife, who left behind them six sons and four daughters, all decently educated and formed for the world by their industrious care and tenderness. To the memory of these valuable and respectable parents, Brice Fisher, Esq., their youngest son, Member in the last Parliament for Malmesbury, and in the present for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, hath caused this monument to be erected, A.D., 1764. Walter, John, Richard, and William, sons of the said Walter and Mary Fisher, are here also interred." Mention of Mrs. Hester Tayloe and others of the name has been made in No. CLIII.; and in Fisher's *Stroud* further particulars of the family may be found.—*G.A.W.*

CCCXXXVIII.—ATKYN'S "GLOUCESTERSHIRE," 1712 and 1768.—(Reply to No. CXX.) These particulars may be of use:—

(1) His (Atkyn's) design of writing the *History of Gloucestershire* took its rise from an intention of the same sort in Dr. Parsons, chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, who had been at great pains and trouble to collect the materials for such a work, in the compiling of which he was hindered by the infirm and declining state of his health. Sir Robert, however, did not live to see it published, which was done by his executors. It appeared in 1712, in one

\* Science has to lament the recent death of Mr. Buckland, which took place in London, December 19, 1889, at the comparatively early age of 64 years.

volume folio. It was very expensive to the undertaker, who printed it in a pompous manner, adorning it with variety of views and prospects of the seats of the gentry and nobility, with their arms; and he has inserted some, which, in Mr. Gough's opinion, very little deserve it. It were to be wished, says the same excellent antiquary, that more authorities had been given, and the charters and grants published in the original language. The transcripts of all these were collected by Parsons. The price of this work, which was five guineas, has been greatly raised by an accidental fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13, which destroyed most of the copies in the house of Mr. Bowyer, printer, in White Fryars. All the plates, except two or three, falling into the hands of Mr. Herbert, engraver of charts, he caused the lost ones to be supplied, and republished the book in 1768, correcting the literal errors, but without so much as restoring in their proper place several particulars pointed out in the original errata. Great part of this second edition was also destroyed by fire.—Chalmers's *General Biographical Dictionary* (London, 1812-17), vol. iii., p. 102.

(2) There was copy enough for two large volumes in folio though we have but one; the original manuscript of the second volume, together with many printed copies of the first, being all accidentally burnt in the fire that happened at Mr. Bowyer's house [Jan. 29, 1712-13], in which the first volume was printed, and the second was at the press.—From "Choice Notes," by William Oldys, Norroy King-at-Arms, in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xi. 201).

(3) The plates of Atkyns's *Gloucestershire*, except two or three, having escaped the fire of Mr. Bowyer's printing office in White Friars, the work was republished in 1768 by Wm. Herbert, the editor of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*; but by a singular fatality, a great part of this second edition was also destroyed by fire.—Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v., p. 266.

CCCXXXIX.—LORD NELSON AND THE FOREST OF DEAN.—As the collector of relics of our great admiral would not be likely to search the *Reports of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests*, it may be useful to note that a memorandum by Lord Nelson on the state of the Forest of Dean, supposed to have been written about the year 1803, is printed in the Thirtieth Report (1852), p. 223.—*J.G.*

CCCXL.—TWO VERY SINGULAR CUSTOMS.—Fosbrooke, in his *History of Gloucester* (1819), pp. 300, 301, under the head of "Grammar Schools," has inserted the following particulars, which need, I think, some little explanation:—"Two very singular customs, now exploded, shall also be mentioned. Children were first sent to school in the beginning of spring; and on this night our earlier ancestors used to ask them in their sleep, whether they had a mind to book or no? If the answer was favourable, it was a good presage; if not, they turned them over to the plough. (Hawkins's *Musick*, ii. 5.) After tobacco came into use, the children carried pipes in their satchels with their books, which their mothers took care to fill,

that it might serve instead of breakfast. At the accustomed hour everyone laid aside his book and lit his pipe, the master smoking with them, and teaching them how to hold their pipes, and draw in the tobacco. At this æra people even went to bed with their pipes in their mouths, and got up in the night to light them. (*Antiquarian Repertory*, ii. 99.)"—C.T.D.

CCCXLI.—JOHN STANTON, MINISTER OF ALDERLEY, 1558-79.—In the churchyard of Alderley there is this inscription, as recorded by Bigland, vol. i., p. 35 :—"By this Tomb lyeth the Body of John Stanton, Minister, who after his Exile for Religion, began to preach the Gospel of Christ in this Parish Anno Do. 1558, and so continued until his death, which was Año Do. 1579." Of course he must not be confounded with the "Mr. Staunton, vicar of Wotton, and tutor of Matthew Hale," of whom there is very brief mention in *Stratford's Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire*, pp. 109, 159; and with reference to whom Chalmers, in his memoir of Sir Matthew Hale (*General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xvii., p. 22), states that "he [Hale, who was born at Alderley, November 1, 1609] was placed under the care of Mr. Staunton, vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, a noted puritan." I shall feel very much obliged for references to any sources of genealogical information respecting the above-named John Stanton.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCXLII.—BISHOP SWINFELD'S VISITS TO PRESTBURY, 1289.—The Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A., edited for the Camden Society, with abstract and illustrations, *A Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during part of the years 1289 and 1290* (London, 1853-55). Bishop Swinfield was a man of large possessions, having many manors within his diocese and elsewhere; and his income, considerable in those days, was evidently sufficient to enable him to support the dignity and consequence of his baronage, to be liberal in rewards, to exercise hospitality to his neighbours and strangers, and to be charitable to the poor. Many curious details are to be found in the volume. One of the episcopal manors, and almost the best, was Prestbury, in Gloucestershire; and this will render some extracts connected therewith, of special interest to the reader of these pages. With this, then, in view, and referring him for all further information he may desire upon the subject, to the book itself, the following note-worthy passages are quoted from the "Abstract and Illustrations," pp. cxv.-cxxii.\* :—

"Christmas was nigh at hand, and was to be kept at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire. From Bosbury two carts had been sent with a cask of wine and baggage (*hermesio*), and more wine had been brought from the Haw. Robert Calewe, a servant, had been ordered to Prestbury; and on Dec. 17 we read that he had been and returned. He was out nineteen days, and superintended the

\* The portions of the roll referred to in this article, given in their original form, may be found in pp. 29-35, 47-56.

burning of charcoal, and a great brewing against the festive season. At Sugwas and Bosbury beer had been bought; at Prestbury they were to have some of their own making; it would be fit to drink by the time they arrived, for they did not allow it long to ripen. Calewe was assisted by hired female brewers. The malt was a mixture of wheat, barley, and oats, intended doubtless to be particularly good. These brewers received an allowance out of the grains besides their pay. They wrought by candle-light. These and other preliminary proceedings were defrayed by the bailiff, and were of course accounted for in his reckoning with the steward. After his culinary campaign at Bosbury, William, the head cook and market man, fell sick, and was left behind at Ledbury many weeks, till my lord's return. The hounds was taken on to Prestbury, as their work was not yet done. Those who have seen in times past the country that was here to be crossed, will have no difficulty in comprehending the attention that they paid to farriery. It seems plain from their practice that they were acquainted with the farrier's secret, that shoes made out of old iron are tougher than those made out of new.

"On Dec. 20 the bishop and his attendants moved forward to Newent, a town within the border of Gloucestershire. It was in the diocese of Hereford and deanery of the Forest of Dean; but the bishop had no property here. Among the unrighteous acts of King John was the injurious afforesting of the manor, with many besides, and adding them to the Forest of Dean. It belonged to the prior and convent of this place, a Benedictine house and cell to the abbey of Corneilles, in Normandy. The prior, Simon de Goupillers, supplied the travellers gratuitously with hay, and litter, and brushwood for the night, and his servants in return had a present of drink. It was remembered that, while they were at Bosbury, half a seam of salt had been borrowed of their neighbour, the preceptor or manager of the Templars at Upleden, and it was bought to repay him. That military religious fraternity had a house and manor so called from its situation on the river Leden, in Bosbury parish. It was a manor therefore within a manor, and one of the several thousands that they were reported to possess in Christendom, soon to fall into the hands of others. The reputation of the wealth of the order was in part the cause of their ruin, as the possession of it had been of their decay. Little did the brethren in that retired spot think of the cruel fate that awaited them. In 1308 every knight throughout the kingdom was arrested, on the morning of Jan. 10. The brotherhood were subsequently dispersed and degraded, many of them persecuted to death, and all of them stripped of their lands and treasures.

"From Newent, on the 21st, they passed on to Highnam, on the western side of the Severn, at no great distance from Gloucester. Though a Tuesday, for some inexplicable reason, it was a day of abstinence, and fish was procured from Gloucester market.

"The abbat of Gloucester was lord of this manor. John de Gamage, or Gamage, who had held that post ever since the year 1284, is a great favourite with the chronicler of that house. He was descended from an honourable family that came in with the Conqueror, and were established in Herefordshire, where in Mansel Gamage their name exists to the present hour. His government of the convent was distinguished by piety, charity, and discretion in the management of their temporal affairs. He found them distressed, and left them affluent. He liquidated their debt of a thousand marks, increased their revenues and the stock upon their estates, and raised their sheep alone to a flock of ten thousand. In every way he seems to have discharged the duties of a faithful governor and steward, and to have exercised his authority with the feelings and conduct of a gentleman. His personal appearance was answerable to his birth and noble qualities, and procured him respect and honour. In 1291, at the funeral of the Queen-dowager at Amesbury, where a multitude of the dignitaries of the church were assembled, the meek expression of his ruddy countenance, set off by his snowy hair, attracted the notice of Edward I., and drew from him this commendation: 'There is not a prelate in my kingdom that appears to me so venerable as the abbat of Gloucester.'

"As previous to his elevation he had been prior of St. Guthlac, in Hereford, at the beginning of Swinfield's episcopate, they could not have been strangers to each other, and indeed appear to have been on the best terms. He presented the bishop with two palfreys, the first of them being returned. On the day of their sojourn at Highnam he gave him hay and oats for his forty horses. They trespassed on his hospitality no further. The farm-servants had their customary reward of drink. The Severn is divided into two channels before it reaches Gloucester, and both must be traversed by the road on which they were travelling. It is beyond all question that then, as now, there must have been two bridges to cross before they could enter the Westgate of the city. We read of no passage by ferry as in other cases. Through Gloucester was their only way to arrive, and settle themselves, as we observe they did, at Prestbury, from Dec. 22 to 28 inclusive.

"The name of this parish announces who were the chief owners of the lands when first it acquired that appellation, and the manor now belonged to the see of Hereford. Its value, taking in Sevenhampton, was £44 2s. 6½d. The dean of Hereford claimed a portion of the vicarial tithes, and the abbey of Lanthony the second, nigh Gloucester, through the patronage of Betun and the indulgence of succeeding prelates of Hereford, enjoyed profits and privileges in this quarter. The manor-house was strongly built of stone and moated round. The adjoining park was stocked with deer. Christmas must be passed somewhere. The king had summoned his nobles and bishops to a parliament. The archbishop had called a congregation of suffragans, to which Swinfield was

about to repair. Prestbury was on his way to London, and was an appropriate place to stop at. Care had been taken that nothing should be wanting for the due celebration of the season. The diligence of Gerard de Eugina, the bailiff, a favourite with his master, had attended, among other matters, to the important repairs of the kitchen and oven (the baker and his assistants were ready beforehand), and he had constructed a dresser and penthouse, or awning from the doors of the hall and larder leading towards the kitchen, apparently for the convenience of sheltering and setting down the dishes of viands preparatory to their being ushered into the hall. The reader who expects a record of more than common doings will not be disappointed. Christmas eve was a day of abstinence, a fit prelude for what was to follow. We find, however, a competent supply of herrings, codlings, and conger eels; and, by the way, that could not have been a salmon of mean proportions or rarity that cost the exorbitant sum of 5s. 8d. The whole disappeared. There is a memorandum of one dozen of cups, 300 dishes, 150 plates, and 200 saucers, or smaller plates (?), laid in for the occasion. The number of horses, suddenly increased this evening from forty-one to fifty-five, intimates the presence of guests; especially as this is reduced on two days after the entertainment.

"The festival of the Nativity fell on a Sunday. In the service of the Mass the bishop, such was the custom, gave at the offertory for himself and family 4s. 1d., as he did at the same time for the workmen in his employ at Womenswold, in Kent, 1s. It cannot be unbecoming to remark, what in itself so well befitted the time, that the household, at least such as wore it, appeared in clean linen. The purveyance of this cheerful day is not so remarkable for variety as substantiality. But in this respect the main feast was sumptuous and superfluous. It was graced with the antique accompaniment of the boar: and some garnish or flavouring extraordinary might be produced from a purchase of lemons by Deynt, one of the squires, at Ledbury, expressly entered as against Christmas day (*contra Natale*). Amidst the general glee the cooks are real objects of compassion. They had lost the services of William, chief in command in the kitchen, who was an invalid left behind at Ledbury; but Adam, his lieutenant, little William, and their associates, played their part—and so, it must be allowed, did the consumers, to an extent that can be accounted for only in one way. At the three meals, the daily allowance of earlier times, it may be seen that there were served up two carcasses and three quarters of beef, two calves, four does, four pigs, about sixty fowls, and eight partridges, two geese, bread and cheese in proportion; and that the whole was lubricated by ten sextaries of red and one of white wine, and an unscored quantity of beer. Now, considering that something like an estimate can be formed of the members of the family, and the few visitors that might be present, unless these received a great accession of farm-servants and neighbours, who had

no horses in the stable, looking at their numbers, and the food set before them, it seems impossible for any human powers in so short a time to have achieved an entire demolition of what we find was expended; unless also others, whom we know not of, had been called to their aid. We are therefore willingly led to believe that a liberal residue was distributed to the poor. A much larger quantity of meat appears in the account; but the portion here proved to have been consumed is distinguished as expressly set apart from the rest. Nine does from the park were salted for store.

"The festivals of St. Stephen and St. John being past they commenced in earnest their journey towards London, and set out with an increased strength of fifty-one horses. The necessity for this addition may be comprehended from the unceasing wet of an open winter; there had been no frost to bind the roads. Harbingers preceded, and on Wednesday, the 28th, they reached Coln Saint Aylwin's, or Aldwin's, near Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, a manor belonging to the abbat of Gloucester, and they seem to have lodged in the manor-house. Sixty houses, and the church of that place, had been given to the abbey for the increase of hospitality. In the exercise of it the servants furnished them with brushwood, oats, and litter, and received drink in return. Thence, on the morrow, they came to Farringdon, in Berkshire, their harbingers, it is hardly necessary to repeat, taking the lead at every stage."

The bishop, on his way back from London, again visited Prestbury; and there he sojourned from January 25 till February 23—a longer breathing-time than John de Kemeseye, his chaplain, had hitherto recorded on the roll. But, as stated in p. cxxxii., the greater part of the routine may be passed over as presenting no prominent feature. Intercourse with Gloucester was frequent; it was their principal market; the cook and butler went thither as purveyors; and thence they drew their supplies of fish. The number of horses varying on different nights implies a resort of visitors to the manor-house. Lent began on the 15th of February. Milk and cheese, figs, almonds and raisins, are prominent among the fare of Ash-Wednesday. During the quiet here enjoyed two improvements were made on the premises, in addition to those about the house at Christmas, a warren in the park, and a turning bridge or drawbridge over some trench or moat. But they must speedily shift their quarters. The waggon, a most necessary accompaniment of their wanderings, was sent to Ledbury to be fitted with a caretill (or tilt?), and on Thursday, the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, the whole party directed their course towards Herefordshire, and arrived, safe and sound, at Ledbury.—*C.T.D.*

CCCLXIII.—MRS. CATHERINE BOVEY, OF FLAXLEY ABBEY: HER MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—The following inscription to the memory of one of the first of Sunday School Teachers is in Flaxley Church:—

"In the vault near this Chapell is repositied the body of M<sup>rs</sup> Catherina Bovey, daughter of John Riches, Esq<sup>re</sup>, of London, Merchant. She was married to William Bovey, Esq<sup>re</sup>, Lord of this Mannor of Flaxley, at the age of 15, was left a widow without children at the age of 22, and continued so all the rest of her life. She entertain'd her friends and neighbours with a most agreeable hospitality, but allways took care to have a large reserve for charity, which she bestowed not onely on such occasions as offered, but studied how to employ it, so as to make it most usefull and advantageous. Her disposition to do good was so well known in y<sup>e</sup> district about her, that she easily became acquainted with the circumstances of those that wanted, and she preserved many famyls from ruin by seasonable loans or gifts; so she conveyed her assistance to some of better ranke, in such a manner, as made it doubly acceptable. How far her bounty extended, was known to herself alone, but much of it appeared to her honour and God's glory in frequent distributions to the Poor, & especially in the Charity Schools round about the Country; in relieving those in Prison, & delivering many out of it; in contributing to Churches of the English Establishment abroad, as well as aiding several at home; in cloathing & feeding her indigent neighbours, & teaching their children, some of whom every Sunday by turns she entertain'd at her house, and condescended to examine them herself. Besides this continuall, it might be said dayly, course of liberality during her life, she bequeathed at her death, towards founding a Colledge in the Island of Bermuda, 500*g.*: to the Grey-coat Hospital in St. Margaret's, West<sup>r</sup>, 500*g.*: to the Blew-coat Hospital in Westminster, 200*g.*: to the charity school of Christ Church Parish in Southwark, 400*g.*: to augment the Living of this place, 1200*g.*: to put out poor children of this Parish Apprentices, the Interest of 400*g.* for ever, of which summe, 160*g.* had been left by M<sup>r</sup> Clerke and M<sup>r</sup> Bovey: to be distributed as her Executrix should think fit among those whom she had put out Apprentices in her lifetime, 400*g.* Lastly, she design'd the rebuilding of this Chapell, which pious design of her's was speedily executed by M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Pope."

Another monument, erected in Westminster Abbey, bears this inscription:—

"To the memory of M<sup>rs</sup> Catherine Bovey, whose person & understanding would have become the highest rank in female life, and whose vivacity would have recommended her in the best conversation, but, by judgment, as well as by inclination, she chose such a retirement as gave her great opportunities for reading & reflection, which she made use of to the wisest purposes of improvement in knowledge and religion. Upon other subjects she ventured far out of the common way of thinking, but in religious matters she made the Holy Scriptures, in which she was well skilled, the rule & guide of her faith & actions, esteeming it more safe to rely upon the plain Word of God, than to run into any freedoms of thought

upon revealed truths. The great share of time allowed to the closet was not perceived in her economy, for she had always a well ordered and well instructed family, from the happy influence, as well of her temper, & conduct, as of her uniform & exemplary Christian life. It pleased God to bless her with a considerable estate, which, with a liberal hand, guided by wisdom & piety, she employed to His glory, & the good of her neighbours. Her domestic expenses were managed with a decency & dignity suitable to her fortune, but with a frugality that made her income abound to all proper objects of charity; to the relief of the necessitous; the encouragement of the industrious, & the instruction of the ignorant. She distributed not only with cheerfulness, but with joy, which upon some occasions of raising & refreshing the spirit of the afflicted, she could not restrain from breaking forth into tears, flowing from a heart thoroughly affected with compassion and benevolence; thus did many of her good works while she lived, go up as a memorial before God, & some she left to follow her.

"She dyed Jan. 23, 1726-7, in the 57 year of her age at Flaxley, her seat in Gloucestershire, & was buried there, where her name will be long remembered, & where several of her benefactions at that place, as well as others, are more particularly recorded.

"This monument was erected with the utmost respect to her memory, and justice to her character, by her executrix, M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Pope, who lived with her near 40 years in perfect friendship, never once interrupted, till her most lamented death."—*Alex. Shaw Page, Selsley Vicarage, Stonehouse.*

CCCXLIV.—SLAD OR SLADE, A LOCAL NAME.—(See Nos. LXXVII., CXXX., and CCXX.) It may be well to give the following, in addition, from *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. viii. 452, 528; ix. 207, 307):—

(1) Coming into a new parish, the extreme end of which is in the hill country between Gloucester and Ross, I had to enquire my way: "Look e here, Sir; you kip to this here rawd, and volly on till you do come to them there housen, and that'll bring e up right into the Zlad." In the name of "N. & Q.," thought I, what is *Zlad*? I enquired diligently among the wise men of the district, and all I could get in reply was, "Why, whar you be *now*, Sir, that's the *Zlad*," Will any Gloucestershire correspondent kindly deliver me from the vagueness of this information, and say whether the above is a geological term, or a provincialism? The district consists of a number of "squatters," whose houses are scattered about the base and over the side of one of the hills; and it has occurred to me that *Zlad* may be after all only a corruption of *slade*, though the term does not seem to be applied to any of the adjoining valleys.—F. Phillott.

(2) It was refreshing to a Gloucestershire man to read so amusing and accurate a sentence of his own vernacular tongue. It may be, I think, very safely concluded that the word *zlad* is intended for

*slade*, a long flat slip of ground. It follows the analogy of *slate*, which a Gloucestershire man would call a *zlat*.—F.C.H.

(3) I should be inclined to think that this was only another and not very distinct form of *slade*, or *slait*. These words are often interpreted by the glossarists as meaning a valley. In Somersetshire, however, I have frequently heard them applied to a bare flat space on the tops of the hills; so that they may probably describe a sheep run, whether situated on the hills or in the dales.—C. W. Bingham.

(4) The term *slad*, or *slade*, from a Saxon word signifying a *land-slip*, is applied to several places in Gloucestershire situated on the slopes of the hills. At the present moment, however, I can call to mind only two instances, one north-west of the village of Miserdine, the other between Painswick and Stroud. In conclusion I may add that *zlad* is but the mode of pronunciation one would expect to meet with amongst the "unletter'd hinds," *et id genus omne*, throughout the county.—J.W.M.

(5) In Gower, a promontory of Glamorganshire, between Swansea and Llanelly, this syllable occurs as a termination in the names of places where there is a ravine leading down to the sea-shore; or what in the Isle of Wight would be called a "chine." The people of Gower speak English, not Welsh.—L.B.C.

(6) Much might be added as to the use of this word ("Slade") in the former Cambrian Marches, in the sense of a small valley near water. Near Chepstow, for instance, the Ordnance Map marks "Warrenslade" on the Monmouthshire side of the Wye, between that town and the Severn, and the "Slad" on the Gloucestershire side, between Chepstow and Tintern Abbey. But the word is not limited to the Welch border. It occurs in Portslade, Sussex, and Amberslade, Warwickshire, &c. The word, in fact, is good old English. Refer to Todd's *Johnson*, where, after citing Drayton's *Polyolbion* for "Studies," and Somner and Lye for its Saxon and Icelandic affinities, the meaning is given as signifying a "flat piece of ground, lying low and moist. A little den or valley." Bailey only gives the *first* of these meanings, but a striking use of the word in the *second* import occurs in Hackluyt's *Collection*, vol. v. (1812), p. 89. Here "slade" occurs thrice in six lines, and, in the first occurrence, as "a long slade between two hilles."—Lancastriensis.

CCCXLV.—CHELTENHAM IN 1800.—(See No. CCLVL) A few extracts from the *Cheltenham Directory, 1800* (which comprehends a list of the principal Inhabitants, Tradesmen, and Lodging Houses, etc.), must prove acceptable. It was "printed by J. Shenton, at the Mercury Press, and sold by W. Buckle, at his Circulating Library, No. 167, opposite the George Inn";\* and from it the following particulars have been taken:—

\* A fac-simile of this scarce little book, "the first Directory published in Cheltenham," was issued by Mr. Horace Edwards, in 1872, "as showing the progress and increase of the town," and is a curiosity in its way. The first Cheltenham *Guide* had been published in London, in 1781.

*(Description of Cheltenham.)*

This town has been greatly enlarged and improved within these few years by the addition of many elegant and commodious new buildings erected in the principal street, and its environs, which from the increase of company resorting thither for the benefit of its excellent waters, are generally let during the season, and some by the year.

From the first of June to the first of October is the full season ; in the spring and autumn the lodgings are let at half-price. [*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*]

There is no particular manufactory in the place, and but little trade in the winter ; the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on their lodgings, and the business that is done by the nobility and gentry that resort here. Exclusive of the residents whose names are inserted in this directory, there are several tradesmen from London, Bath, &c., that open shops during the season.

The church stands in the middle of the town, in the form of a cross, [and] has a tower, with a set of eight musical bells, a lofty steeple, and a gilt weather-cock on the top ; there is an eight-day clock in the tower, and a large handsome dial-plate on the south side, by which you may see on the Well-walk the time of the day.

Formerly the water ran thro' the middle of the street ; but it is now paved on each side, and lighted according to act of parliament passed a few years since.\*

The market-day is on Thursday ; indeed the country people bring flesh, fish, poultry, &c., every day during the season, so that the town is well supplied.

There are five fairs held annually, for cattle and horses, viz., the second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, August 5 (noted for lambs), the second Thursday in September (for cheese, etc.), and the third Thursday in December, besides two statute fairs for hiring servants, on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the Thursday after.

There are two very spacious ball rooms, called the Upper and Lower Rooms, kept by Mr. Rooke, and open every evening during the season alternately. Ball nights—Mondays and Fridays : Cards—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Theatre is very neat and commodious, having two rows of boxes all round, [and] holds between £40 and £50. Mr. Watson, the proprietor, has in general a very good company, which thro' the winter performs at his other theatres, in Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stourbridge, Coventry, Leicester, Cirencester, &c., every second year. Some of the first performers at London and Bath are occasionally engaged at the Cheltenham theatre. Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Martyr, Miss Wallis, Mrs. Mills, Miss Chapman, Messrs. Quick, Bannister, Holman, Murray, Russell, Corey, &c.,

\* Commissioners were empowered, in 1786, to erect "120 oil lamps" for lighting the town. In 1818 gas was introduced in the High Street.

have repeatedly appeared here; and the musical talents of Kelly and Crouch are in the highest estimation, and most liberally rewarded every season by the visitors. Days of playing—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The alms-houses are endowed for three poor men and three women, besides several other charities belonging to the town.

Sunday schools were established here in 1787, by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of the town and its environs, and in the season a sermon is annually preached for the benefit of the children.

The first troop of Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry was embodied here in the year 1795, P. Snell, Esq., Major Commandant; and a company of Volunteer Infantry in 1798, W. Hicks, Esq., Captain.

*(Cheltenham Well.)*

The Well is about a quarter of a mile from the town, to which is a pleasant footway, and a good coach-road. The footway thro' the churchyard is a pleasant neat walk, between two rows of trees formed into an alcove, from thence thro' a serpentine path, to a pleasant field, called Church Meadow, at the end of which a small draw-bridge leads to the Well, by a noble promenade, between two rows of tall elm trees.

Left hand, 55 trees. On this side Mr. Briggs, Dealer in Wines.	Gravel walk to the Well.	Right hand, 56 trees.
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between 60 and 70 feet high, and have been planted as many years, (when the walk was first made) at the top of a square court in which the pump appears under a dome, with a sun-dial on top, through an airy and neat archway with two posterns, supported by pillars, on each an egg-urn, at the top of which is a pigeon, as report says, the first discoverers of this salubrious water, in the beginning of the last century.

On the left hand side of the pump is a handsome long room for the company to walk in, on the right hand is an orchestra for music, in which a band plays during the season, from eight to ten in the morning; at the end of the posterns are Mrs. Forty's apartments, who has been a pumper near 30 years.\*

There are two very neat gravel walks above the Spa with trees on each side; at the top of these walks is Grove Cottage, the residence of S. H. Myers, Esq.

\* In the parish church of Cheltenham there is this inscription:—"In a grave beneath the Yew-tree in this churchyard are deposited the remains of Hannah Forty (widow of Willm. Forty, of this town, Gardener). She died on the 9th day of Augst., 1816. Was born at Malden, in Essex, on the 24th day of Novr., 1744. Her maiden name was Knight. She became Pumper at the Old Well in this town on the 12th day of Sept., 1772, and continued in that situation until the 1st day of Jan'y., 1816, discharging for more than forty-three years the duties of her office with credit to herself, and to the satisfaction of the numerous visitors, who during that long period resorted to the Original Spring. A few of those to whom for several seasons she had dispensed the blessings of health, have felt a satisfaction in erecting this memorial to her long and meritorious services."—*Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham*, p. 6.

The coach-road is down St. George's Place, and over an arch brick bridge, thro' a pleasant orchard, on the left hand leads to the Well and Grove Cottage; on the right hand is the road to Bay's Hill Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Fauconberg, which in the year 1788 was honored by the residence of their Majesties, the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, from July 12 to August 16; during which period his Royal Highness the Duke of York paid a visit to their Majesties.

In a field on this side the Earl's Lodge is the Royal Spa, a well sunk by his Majestie's order, from which the salts are made; and in time of scarcity of water at the mother well, the company resort to this, so that there is now no want of water.

(*Rides about Cheltenham.*)

Up Winchcomb Street, to Prestbury, at which place is the Grotto, for company to drink tea, &c., kept by Mr. Rooke; from thence to Southam, Cleve, Winchcomb, Sudley Castle, &c.

The turnpike gate at the top of the town (being the London Road) leads to Charlton Kings, Dowdeswell, Frog-mill, &c.

Turning on the right hand from the said gate, is the road to Birdlip, where Mr. Richard Dancer, at the Black Horse, has erected in his garden a neat summer-house, for the reception of the company to drink tea; and if they choose, to dine, by sending their own provisions, may have them dressed at any hour ordered; Birdlip is on the road to Painswick, Stroud, Bath, &c.

Thro' the turnpike gate at the bottom of the town is the road to Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, &c.—*Antiquarius.*

CCCXLVI.—FOSBROOKE'S "HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE."—(See No. CCXVII.) I was, like your correspondent, very anxious to know whether Mr. Fosbrooke ever compiled, and if so, ever published the proposed appendix to his *History of the county*; and I have tried to get information upon the subject. In October, 1878, I wrote to G. Bullen, Esq., librarian of the British Museum (to whom I am greatly obliged for his courteous reply), to ask him whether such an appendix had been published, and his reply was, that he was sorry to say he could give me no information. So I should imagine that there was not one printed. Since then, however, I have purchased a large paper copy of the *History of Gloucester*, containing an appendix headed "Origin and History of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Gloucestershire." It consists of 32 pages, and was printed at the *Herald* office, Gloucester. I should like to have any particulars of this matter. I find that all copies of the former work have not even the announcement that there was to be an appendix, as I have one without it, and two with it. If any of your readers can furnish information, and will do so, I shall feel much obliged. I should mention that at the end of the appendix named above, there are these words, "The End."—*C. H. Dancey, Gloucester.*

CCCXLVII.—BRIEF FOR MITCHELDREAN CHURCH, 1733.—In a

list of briefs noted on the fly-leaves of the parish registers of Cowley,\* Oxfordshire, is one for Mitchel Dean Church, Gloucestershire. The damage to the church, or the alteration, the expense of which this general appeal to the Church of England was designed to meet, was estimated at £1,096. The brief was received and read on 28 October, 1733, and the collection made at Cowley in respect to it amounted to 2s. 1d. Can anyone state the particular cause which led to this appeal? and does the church show any extensive alterations made about this date? Was it then "restored?"—*John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.*

CCCXLVIII.—NUMISMATA GLOCESTRIENSIA, 1650-70.—As the first of a series of articles on the coinage of Gloucestershire, the following list is reprinted (with some slight changes) from *Collectanea Glocestriensia; or, A Catalogue of Books, Tracts, Prints, Coins, &c., relating to the County of Gloucester, in the possession of John Delafield Phelps, Esq., Chavenage House* (privately printed, London, 1842); and additions, and likewise corrections (if necessary), are hereby invited for insertion.

"Numismata Glocestriensia, or a Collection of Tokens, issued in the seventeenth century, from 1650 to 1670, by Tradesmen and Towns in the County of Gloucester." [Pp. 238-51.]

## A.

1. [*Obv.*] Thomas Aish, his halfpenny—[*Rev.*] in Morton. 1666.  $\tau_s^A$
2. Rich. Albert of Morton. R.A.—Henmarsh. 1666.
3. Edward Aldridge of—Bisley, Chandler. 1670. E.A.
4. Lawrence Ambrey—of Tewkesbury. L.A.
5. Obadiah Arrowsmith. 1668. [heart-shaped]—Mercer in Cirencester, his halfpenny.
6. Obadiah Arrowsmith—in Tedbury, Baylef.  $o_A$
7. Samuel Arrowsmith [arms]—in Cheltenham. 1663.  $s_M^A$
8. Nicholas Ashmeade—in Charlton Kings.  $\tau_E^A$
9. Christopher Atkinson, his halfpenny. 1667.—in Tewkesbury, Gloesheire. C.A.
10. Elinor Atkinson—of Tewksbury, Glos. E.A.
11. Thomas Atkinson. 1667. [a leg]—Tewksbury, Glotshier, his halfpenny.

## B.

12. Richard Boswell. 1669.  $B_M^B$ —of Burton-on-the-water, his halfpenny.
13. Mathias Bower. 1666.—in Glosester. M.B.
14. Thomas Brian, his halfpenny—in Tewkesbury. 1667.
15. Thomas Brian. 1667. [a ship]—in Tewkesbury, his halfpenny.  $\tau_P^B$

## C.

16. Anthony Chance. A.C.—Mercer in Cirencester. A.C.

\* For a copy of this list, see an article by Sir John Maclean in *Notes and Queries* (6th s. ii. 187-9), headed "Briefs in Parish Registers."

17. Richard Chandler [a saddle]—Sadler in Gloucester. R.C.
18. A Cirencester Farthing. 1668.—[a phoenix and rays of the sun]
19. C. J. A.—at the Negshead at Gloucester.
20. Richard Cockes [a cock]—in Gloucester. 1652.  $\text{E}^{\text{C}}$
21. Daniel Collins—in Gloster, Mercer.
22. William Coltman, his halfpenny. W. C.—in Camden. 1667. [Queen's head]
23. Samuel Conner in—Tewkesbury, Pewterer. S.C.
24. William Constable. W. C.—in Cirencester, Mercer. W.C.
25. William Constable. W.C.—of Cirencester. 1668. his half-penny.
26. William Constable of Cirencester—his halfpenny. 1669. [octagonal]
27. Thomas Cooke in—Gloucester, Chandler.  $\text{T}^{\text{C}}$
28. Robert Coverdale, Stroud—his halfpenny. 1668.  $\text{E}^{\text{C}}$   
D.
29. Ch. Darks halfpenny. 1672.—Winchcomb. Remember the Poor.
30. John Dickens [arms]—in Campden. 1657. I.D.
31. Francis Dix [a crown]—of Stowe. 1666.  $\text{F}^{\text{A}}$
32. John Donne of the—Cit. of Gloucester. I.D.
33. Robert Dover of the  $\text{E}^{\text{D}}$  [a vine] in the—Parish of Awre. 1652.
- E.
34. Thomas Edwards—of Cirencester.  $\text{T}^{\text{E}}$   
F.
35. George Ferebee [arms]—in Cirencester. G. F. 1666.
36. Edmund Fereby.  $\text{E}^{\text{F}}$ —of Cirencester.  $\text{E}^{\text{F}}$
37. Edmund Freeman in—Cirencester. 1655.  $\text{E}^{\text{M}}$
38. George Freeman—in Campden.  $\text{G}^{\text{M}}$
39. Rowland Freeman, Mercer—of Moreton in Marsh.  $\text{E}^{\text{R}}$   
G.
40. Thomas Garraway in [arms]—Mitchell Deane, his halfpenny.\*  
 $\text{T}^{\text{G}}$
41. Thomas Garway. 1667.—in Mitchell Deane, his halfpenny.  
 $\text{T}^{\text{A}}$
42. William Gladman—Hempstead, his halfpenny.
43. Thomas Gibbs [fleur de lis]—of Stowe. 1658.  $\text{T}^{\text{A}}$
44. Thomas Giles [fleur de lis]—of Stowe. 1668.  $\text{T}^{\text{A}}$
45. For necessary Change. [Gloucester City arms]—Luke Nourse, Maior. 1657.
46. For necessary Change. [City arms]—Luke Nourse, Maior. 1659.
47. A Gloucester Farthing. [City arms]—Thomas Price, Maior. 1667. C. G.
48. A Gloucester Farthing. C.G. 1668.—The Armes of Gloucester.

\* This spelling of the word is here observed, as in the remainder of the printed list.

49. A Gloucester Farthing. 1669.—The Armes of Gloucester.
50. Gloucestershire Hundred.—For necessary Change.
51. Thomas Goodwin—Gloucester.  
H
52. William Haidon—of Tewkesbury. <sup>H</sup><sub>WE</sub>
53. William Hale, his halfpeny. 1662.—the towne of Tewkesbury. <sup>H</sup><sub>WP</sub>
54. Hampton Road. T. C.—in Gloucestershire.
55. David Harvey, his halfpeny—in Winchcombe. <sup>H</sup><sub>DA</sub>
56. William Hatton—in Tewksbury. 1663. <sup>H</sup><sub>WI</sub>
57. Philip Heywood. 1668. his halfpeny—of Tewksbury, Mercer. P. H.
58. George Hoart, at. 1669.—Wickwar in Com: Glos: his farthing.
59. John Hobson, Mercer. <sup>H</sup><sub>HI</sub>—in Gloucester. 1652. <sup>H</sup><sub>HI</sub>
60. Samuel Holland and Robert Porter. <sup>P</sup><sub>SP</sub> in—Tewksbury, their penies. <sup>H</sup><sub>SM</sub>
61. William Hopton—of Stroud. W. H. [One, with three cloves; another, with three cross crosslets fitchee.]
62. William Hosee in <sup>H</sup><sub>WM</sub>—Marshfield. 1651. <sup>H</sup><sub>WM</sub>
63. William Howlet in <sup>H</sup><sub>WH</sub>—Winchcomb. 166—.  
J.
64. Thomas Jeanes—in Teuxbury. 1669. his halfpeny.
65. Samuel Jeenes—in Tewkesbury. <sup>S</sup><sub>IM</sub>
66. James Jefferies—in Newnham.
67. Francis Jefferis—in Teuxbury. 1652. <sup>I</sup><sub>FA</sub>
68. Samuel Jaynes [a castle]—in Teuxbury. 1669. his halfpeny.
69. Samuel Jaynes—of Tewkesbury. [a hand] <sup>S</sup><sub>IM</sub>
70. Thomas Jaynes, his halfpeny—of Tewkesbury. 1669. [a castle]
71. William Joanes—of Winchcombe. 1666. W. I.
72. William Jones—of Winchcombe. 1666. W. I.
73. Edward Johnson [King's head]—in Cheltenham. <sup>E</sup><sub>IM</sub>
74. Edward Jonson—in Cheltenham. <sup>I</sup><sub>EM</sub>  
K.
75. John Keech. 1666. [King's arms]—living at Stowe. <sup>I</sup><sub>KH</sub>
76. Daniel Kemble—in Tewkesbury.
77. Elizabeth Kemble—of Cirencester. 1657. E. K.
78. Lazarus Kempp in—Woottenunderesh. <sup>L</sup><sub>KM</sub>
79. Henery Knowles—of Gloucester. H. K.
80. Henery Knowles—of Gloucester.  
L.
81. Edward Laight—of Tewksbury. 1668. his halfpeny. <sup>L</sup><sub>EP</sub>
82. Edward Lamby, Baker—in Burton-on-the-water, his halfpeny. 1669.
83. Nicholas Lane, Apoth.—in Gloucester. 1656. N.L.
84. Giles Lye, Chandler. <sup>G</sup><sub>LH</sub>—in Gloucester. <sup>G</sup><sub>LH</sub>

## M.

85. John Maslin—Kempford.  
 86. John Mason, Mercer, his halfpeny—in Cheltenham. 1667. I.M.  
 87. Thomas Mason. 1669. [arms]—in Cheltenham, his halfpeny. <sup>T</sup>M  
 88. Thomas Master—of Newant. 1653. T.S.  
 89. Nicholas Mearson—of Tewkesbury. 1659. <sup>N</sup>S  
 90. John Millington—of Tewkesbury. I.M.  
 91. William Mince—in Stowe. 1656. <sup>W</sup>A  
 92. Thomas Moor [a head]—Chandler, Gloucester.  
 93. Edward Morse—of Michell Deane, Clothier, his halfpeny. <sup>E</sup>M  
 94. John Moseley—in Campden. 1653. <sup>M</sup>S  
 95. Samuel Moss—of Teuxbury. 1653. <sup>S</sup>M  
 96. Sam. Moss and Tho. Clarke of <sup>S</sup>M 1664—Teuxbury, their halfpeny. <sup>O</sup>H  
 97. Bryan Mylla. <sup>M</sup>B —in Cyrencester. 1657. N.  
 98. John Nash, Mercer—of Michelden. 166—. <sup>N</sup>E  
 99. William Neale—Mercer in Camden.  
 100. At the Neg's Head—in Gloster. 1654.  
 101. Jo : Nelms, Grocer—in Cirencester. <sup>N</sup>E 1668.  
 102. William Nelms of [arms]—Newant. 1667. his halfpeny. <sup>W</sup>N

## O.

103. Elias Osborne in <sup>O</sup>M —Marshfield, Mercer. 1651.  
 104. Rebekah Osborne. R. O.—of Cirencester. [arms]  
 105. Thomas Osburn—in Cirencester. <sup>O</sup>B  
 106. John Ouleff—in Teuxbury. <sup>O</sup>S  
 P.  
 107. Thomas Page—of Northlege. <sup>P</sup>M [Another, with "Northlech."]  
 108. Thomas Palmer—in Teuxbury. <sup>P</sup>M  
 109. William Partridge—of Dursley, Mercer. <sup>P</sup>E  
 110. Walter Paynton [arms]—in Gloster. 1651. <sup>P</sup>E  
 111. Nicholas Pearson, his halfpeny—in Winchcombe. 1670. <sup>P</sup>M  
 112. Thomas Perry—in Cirencester. <sup>P</sup>A  
 113. William Petty of [a still]—Cirencester. 1667. <sup>P</sup>I  
 114. John Pierce—Tewxbury. 1654. <sup>P</sup>M  
 115. Thomas Pill of Cuckolds—Brooke, Gloucestershire. <sup>P</sup>D  
 116. John [?] Purbeal—in Glo.  
 117. Edward Pursell. E.P. 1668.—of Thornborough, his halfpeny.

## R.

118. Raven Taverne—in Gloucester. 1650. <sup>R</sup>A  
 119. Miles Roberts of—Hampton Road. 1664. <sup>R</sup>S  
 120. Andrew Rogers in Wood—A.R. 1670.—Chester in Glostersheir, his farthing.

121. The Rose and Crown—in Gloucester. W. L. 1654.  
S.
122. Joseph Saleme. 1663. his halfpeny—in Tewksbury.  $1^S_H$
123. John Samm [arms]—of Clifton. 1664.  $1^S_H$
124. Caleb Selfe. 1666.—C. S. in Cirencester.
125. Joseph Sheene. 1663. his halfpeny—in Tewksbury.  $1^S_H$
126. Michael Sheperd—in Edgworth. 1664.
127. Robert Simons—in Painswicke.  $^S_H$
128. Samuel Simons—in Dursley. 1667.  $^S_S$
129. Nathaniel Skerton.  $^S_H$  1670.—at the [King's head]  
in Hampton Road.
130. George Skinner in—Winchcombe. 1657.  $^S_G$  [Another,  
dated 1663; and a third, 1666.]
131. Isaac Small.  $1^S_0$ —in Cirencester.  $1^S_D$
132. Giles Smith. 1664.—in Painswicke.  $^S_G$
133. John Smith, Mercer, his halfpeny—in Barkley. 1669.
134. Samuel Smith, his halfpeny—in Tewksbury. 1666. S.S.
135. Thomas Smith—of Leachlade.  $^S_T$
136. Valentine Smith—of Campden. 1661.  $^S_V$
137. William Souch—in Northleach.  $^S_W$
138. Nich. Staight, Tewksbury  $^S_N$ —Opiferque per orbem Dicor.
139. Nicholas Staight—in Teuxbury.  $^S_N$
140. John Stephens—in Tedbury. 1664.  $1^S_I$
141. William Stephens—of Winchcombe. 1671.  $^S_W$
142. Daniel Stodard in D.S.—Wottonunderedge. 1667. his  
halfpeny.
143. William Stone. 1669.—of North-Leech, his halfpeny.
144. Antipas Swinnerton [a woolpack]—of Tedbury, Wollman.  
 $^S_A$
145. Robert Symons—in Painswicke.  $^S_R$   
T.
146. Edward Tayler of  $^S_T$ —Cirencester.  $^S_T$
147. Walter Taynton—in Gloster. 1651.  $^S_W$
148. Samuel Teakle.  $^S_T$ —Clothier in Tedbury.  $^S_T$
149. in Tetbury this Farthing is owned—The Armes of that  
Burrough.
150. A Thornbury Farthing. B. 1670. T.—in Gloucestershire.  
W.
151. Edward Wallington—Mercer in Wootton.  $^S_W$
152. Thomas Wallyn. 1667. his halfpeny—in Michell Deane.  
 $^S_W$
153. Thomas Waterford [arms]—of Marshfield. 1667.  $^S_W$
154. Tho: Watkins of Barton—Hundred in Glostershire. T.W.  
1668.
155. John Wattkins—in Dursley.  $^S_W$
156. Nathaniel Webb—of Gloucester, Brewer.  $^S_W$
157. Obadiah Webb—Mercer, of Dursley.  $^S_O$

158. Obediah Webb—Mercer, of Dursley.  $\overset{w}{o} \overset{e}{e}$   
 159. Stephen Wilcocks—of Newnham, Glostersheir, his halfpeny. 1667.  
 160. Ralph Willett.  $\overset{w}{o} \overset{w}{w}$ —in Cirencester.  $\overset{w}{o} \overset{w}{w}$   
 161. W. E. Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire—his halfpeny. 1666.  
 162. Wottonunderedge—at the Maidenhead.  
 163. At the Meremaid—Wottonunderedga.  $\overset{w}{o} \overset{e}{e}$   
 164. This Farthing will be owned—in Wottonunderedga. Maior  
 [a woolpack]. 1659.  
 165. Percevall Wright, his halfpeny—Daniel Kemble, Tewks-  
 bury.  $\overset{w}{o} \overset{e}{e}$   
 Y.  
 166. William Yeate—Mercer in Camden.  
 167. William Yeate, Mercer [King's head]—in Camden. 1666.  
 his halfpeny.  
 168. Daniel Yeates—in Woodchester. D.Y.  
 169. Nathaniel Young [St. George]—of Hampton Road. N.Y.  
 1668.

CCCXLI.—GREAT FLOOD IN THE SEVERN, 1620.—In *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. xi. 24) the owner of some rare tracts has given a transcript of an entry in one of them, in the handwriting of the period:—"Nouember y<sup>e</sup> 29, 1620. In the Riuer Seuern was the greatest flood that euer was sinse the flood of Noah; there was drowned at Homtones Loade [Hampton's Lode] 68 persons as they whare going to Bewdly Faire." Are there any further particulars of this great flood on record? If so, references will much oblige.

CCCL.—THE PAUL FAMILY.—It is well to place on record, with some others, the following inscriptions on eight large tombs in the old churchyard of Woodchester, copied in 1879:—

(1) "Elizabeth, the relict of Nicholas Paul, of this parish, Clothier, and daughter of Thomas Dean [also of this parish], died August y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1739, aged 54 years.

"Francis, the son of Onesiphorus and Catharine Paul, died June y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1753, aged 8 months.

"Jane, the wife of Onesiphorus Paul, died May the 26<sup>th</sup>, 1748, aged 41 years."

(2) "In memory of Dean Paul, Gent. He died Nov<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1761, aged 57 y<sup>rs</sup>. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, and daughter of John Andrews, of Stonehouse [in this county], Gent. She died August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1741, aged 37 y<sup>rs</sup>. And also of Anna, his second wife, and daughter of John Self, of Cirencester, Gent. She died September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1745, aged 41 y<sup>rs</sup>.

"In memory of Margaret Paul, third wife of Dean Paul, Gent, and daughter of Philip Hampton, Gent, of the parish of Westbury, in the county of Gloucester. She died March the 11<sup>th</sup>, 1764, aged 59 years."

(3) "To the memory of Catharine Lady Paul, second wife of S<sup>r</sup>

Onesiphorus Paul, Bar<sup>t</sup>, eldest daughter of Francis Freeman, of Norton Malereward, in the county of Somerset, Esq. She departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 20 day [of Oct<sup>r</sup>], 1766, in y<sup>e</sup> 56 year of her age. S<sup>r</sup> Onesiphorus Paul died Sep<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1774, aged [68 years], and lies buried near this [place].”

(4) “Susanna Paul, daughter of George Paul, LL.D. Obiit 18<sup>th</sup> May, 1767, ætatis suæ 43.

“Here lie the remains of Elizabeth Snow, wife of George Snow, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of this parish [and of Langton, Dorsetshire], and daughter to Onesiphorus Paul, of Hill House. She died the 7<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1772, aged 24 years. Valentina Elizabeth, her daughter, died an infant, and is buried near her.”

(5) “In memory of Sir Geo. Onesiphorus Paul, Baronet, who died the 16<sup>th</sup> day of December, MDCCCXX., in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of his age.”

*(Also within the same enclosure.)*

(6) “Here resteth the body of Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Veals, and wife of Thomas Deane, Clothier, who deceased the 28<sup>th</sup> of September, 1707.”

(7) “In memory of Edmund Browne, of Lincoln’s Inn, Esq., son of Edmund Browne, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, late of the parish of Rodborough, who died August y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>, 1754, in the 36<sup>th</sup> year of his age.”

(8) “Anna, the relict of William Merrick, Esq., of Weston, in the county of Hereford, died the 29<sup>th</sup> of October, 1754, aged 64.”

In the nave of Gloucester Cathedral there is a fine bust by Sievier, with this inscription under it:—

“To the memory of Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Baronet, who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>, 1820, aged 74 years; a man endeared to his friends by many virtues, both public and private, but who claims this mark of local respect by having first reduced to practice the principles which have immortalized the memory of Howard; for to the object of this memorial it is to be ascribed that this county has become the example and model of the best system of criminal discipline, in which provident regulation has banished the use of fetters, and health been substituted for contagion; thus happily reconciling humanity with punishment, and the prevention of crime with individual reform.”

In the parish register of Woodchester, under the year 1820, the entry of his burial is as follows:—“Sir G. O. Paul, Rodborough, Dec<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup>”; and the date in this inscription undoubtedly is wrong. The mistake has been repeated in *Stratford’s Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire* (1867), p. 457, *Hand-Book for Visitors to the City and Neighbourhood of Gloucester* (about 1862), p. 29, and other publications. The date of death, *December 16th, 1820*, is correctly given in the inscription (as above) on the tombstone in Woodchester Churchyard.

In the new parish church of Woodchester, on tablets transferred

from the old building, these inscriptions (copied in 1879) appear:—

(1) "In memory of Robert Paul, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Commander of his Majesties sloop Pheasant, who died whilst cruising off Trinidad, Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1805, in the 27<sup>th</sup> year of his age, and was buried at Grenada. His public conduct repeatedly procured for him the admiration and the thanks of his country, and his private virtues alike endeared him to his friends.

"Not feigned the sorrow, nor suborned the tear,  
That pays due tribute to this early bier.  
Each sailor wept, and each with misty eye  
For his loved captain heaved a parting sigh.  
So mourned his friends, too proud, alas! to claim  
A kindred interest in his rising fame.  
For his firm breast the ocean had its charms,  
The war of elements, the shock of arms.  
And tho' no stone may mark his distant grave  
On shores where rolls the transatlantic wave,  
Here in this vale shall memory speak his praise,  
And fond affection here this tablet raise."

(2) "In remembrance of Charlotte, wife of Robert Snow Paul, Esq., of the Hill House, Rodborough, who died at an advanced age, December the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1838. Also of the above-named Robert Snow Paul, Esquire, who died on the 27<sup>th</sup> of February, 1849, in the 81<sup>st</sup> year of his age."

(3) . . . . "Also Deborah, wife of Nathaniel Peach, son of the said Nathaniel and Margaret Peach, and sister of Samuel Paul, of Rodborough, Esq. She died May the 16<sup>th</sup>, 1765, aged 58. Also Nathaniel Peach, Esq<sup>r</sup>, third son of the said Nathaniel and Margaret Peach, and husband to the said Deborah. He died the 25<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1780, aged 68."

In the parish church of King's Stanley (see No. CXC.) there are the following, which were copied in 1879:—

(1) "Near this place lieth the body of Anne, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Nathaniel Paul, of this parish, who died the 29<sup>th</sup> of Octob., 1723. Also four children, Holmun, Mary, Onesiphorus, and Obadiah. Also near this place lieth y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> above mentioned Nathaniel Paul, who died the 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 1737, in the 65<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Also Anne, his daughter, died Jan<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1739, aged 38 y<sup>r</sup>. Sarah Elliott, daughter of Nath<sup>l</sup> and Ann Paul, died Feb. 22, 1740, aged 35."

(2) "This monument is erected to the memory of Obadiah Paul, of this parish, Gentleman, who died the 9<sup>th</sup> of September, 1724, aged 46 years. Susanna Paul, his widow, who died the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, 1737, aged 56 years. John Paul, son of the said Obadiah and Susanna, who died the 13<sup>th</sup> of July, 1752, aged 39 years. Samuel Paul, of Rodborough, Esq., son of Obadiah and Susanna Paul, died the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 1768, aged 59. Anne, wife of Sir Paul Baghott, Kn<sup>t</sup>, daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Wathen, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Picked Elm, in

this parish, died November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1826, aged 57 years, and was buried in the north aisle of this church."

(3) "To the memory of Nathaniel Paul, son of Nathaniel and Anne Paul, of this parish, who died April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1742, aged 40 years. Elizabeth Wathen, sister of the said Nathaniel Paul, died March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1749, aged 43 years. Onesiphorus Paul, brother of Nathaniel Paul, died March 19<sup>th</sup>, 1770, aged 57 years. Also of Elizabeth Pike, daughter of the above Eliz<sup>th</sup> Wathen: she died December 29<sup>th</sup>, 1795, aged 49 years."

(4) "In memory of John Turner, Esq., of this parish, who died Feb<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>, 1753, aged 48 years. Sarah, his wife, afterwards married to Sir Onesiphorus Paul, the first baronet of this name, died at Little Ilford, Essex, aged 87 years, and was buried there April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1801. Sarah, daughter of the above John and Sarah Turner, and widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Hugh Price, M.A., of Castle Maddock, Breconshire, and Rector of Rettenden and Little Ilford, Essex, died May 9<sup>th</sup>, 1821, aged 75 years. Sarah, second daughter of the above Rev. Hugh and Sarah Price, died December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1842, aged 63 years."

(5) "In memory of Margaret Lady Wathen, wife of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Woodchester, Kn<sup>t</sup>. She meekly fell asleep in Jesus, in the faithful & blessed hope of the resurrection to the life eternal, September the 17<sup>th</sup>, 1826, aged 78 years. Also of Sir Samuel Wathen, nephew of Nathaniel and Obadiah Paul. He died in Calais May the 19<sup>th</sup>, 1835, in the 88<sup>th</sup> year of his age."

According to Bigland, these two inscriptions, which have since disappeared, were in the church:—

(1) "Here resteth the body of Mary [dau. of John Bond, Esq., of Luton, Dorsetshire], the wife of Nicholas Paul, Vicar of Frampton, who departed this life the fifth day of Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1669. Here resteth also the body of Nathaniel Paul, of this parish, who departed this life the 17<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1679. Anne Paul, 1723. Nathaniel Paul, 1737."

(2) "Sacred be the monument which is here erected by affection and gratitude to perpetuate the memory of Obediah Paul, of Rodborough, Esq<sup>r</sup>. He died Jan<sup>r</sup> 21 [† 28], 1792, aged 72 years."

The Rev. Nicholas Paul, A.M., of Berkeley, Vicar of Frampton-on-Severn, died on Good Friday, 1680, and was buried in Frampton Church, under a flagstone with a Latin inscription recorded by Bigland, vol. i., p. 598. His youngest son, Samuel Paul, who died January 17, 1670, aged 20, had been buried in the same place.

And in the churchyard of King's Stanley, the following (copied in 1879) may be found:—

(1) "Sacred be the monument which here is raised by affection and gratitude to perpetuate the memory of Obadiah Paul, of Rodborough, Esq<sup>r</sup>. He died January the 28<sup>th</sup>, 1792, aged 72 years." Is this the stone referred to by Bigland?

(2) "Gratitude erected this tablet in memory of Sir Paul Baghott

[sometime Wathen], late of Nash Court, in the parish of Stonehouse, who departed this life November the 30<sup>th</sup>, 1838, aged 68 years."

CCCLL.—A PRE-DEATH MONUMENT IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The fancy of having a monument erected to one's memory before death would seem to be at least as old as the time of the Stuarts, if the following statement in a *New Guide to the City of Gloucester* (published about the year 1816), is to be received :—Near the great door, at the bottom of the body of the church, is a marble monument for John Jones, Esq., dressed in the robes of an alderman, painted with different colours. Underneath the effigy, on a tablet of black marble, are the following words :—"John Jones, Alderman, thrice Mayor of this City ; Bvrgesse of the Parliament at the time of the Gvnpowder Treason ; Register to 8 several svceeding Bishops of this Diocese." He died in the sixth year of the reign of King Charles, June 1, 1630. He gave orders for his monument to be erected in his life-time ; when the workmen had fixed it up, he found fault with it, by remarking that the nose was too red. While they were altering it, he walked up and down the body of the church. He then said that he had himself almost finished : so he paid off the workmen, and died the next morning.—*J.G.*

Rudder (p. 177) mentions that the "monument, which was originally inclosed in a skreen of wood, now taken down, was finished in the alderman's life time, who made some alteration in it" ; and he gives, as on a gravestone beneath, this inscription :—"Here lieth the Body of John Jones, Alderman, Esq., thrice Mayor of this City, who departed this Life June 1, in the sixth Year of the Reign of King Charles, 1630."

Fosbrooke, in his *History of Gloucester*, is more explicit : he gives a plate of the monument ; and in p. 254 there is the following memorandum, which was among Mr. Bigland's papers, and had probably (as he says) been extracted from Wantner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library :—On the right hand [of] the great west door, (at the lower end of the church,) stands the fair demi-effigies monument of Mr. John Jones, who was three times mayor of this city, and burgess of parliament for this city at the time of the gunpowder treason, and registrar to eight succeeding bishops of this diocese, of whom this following discourse is very credibly reported : *viz.* That when his monument was almost finished, he came to see it, when, finding some fault with the over redness of his face, he desired the workmen to alter it, whilst he took a turn or two in the body of the church, which was soon done, and he was desired to come and see it, who told the workmen that it was very well, and withal asked the master whether the monument was finished, who acquainted him that it was ; to which Mr. Jones replied, And so have I too almost ; and thereupon gave the workmen some monies to drink, and desired the master to goe along with him home and receive his monies for the monument, which accordingly he did, which was upon the Saturday, and on the Monday following he died.

CCCLII.—“THE OLD BOOKSELLER” OF CHELTENHAM.—Mr. George Arthur Williams died July 13, 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-six. For upwards of sixty years he had been in business in the town, and during the whole of that long period he occupied the shop in which he carried on his calling to the last, at the corner of Rodney-terrace. He had so lived before his fellow-townsmen as to make the soubriquet of “The Old Bookseller,” by which he was familiarly known, one of affectionate respect. To say that he lived an upright and consistent life as a tradesman but poorly indicates the position he held; for in combination with the qualities of a good tradesman, he had the personal bearing and geniality of an old English gentleman. His powers of conversation, and the fund of anecdote which a well-stored memory placed at his command, made him ever a welcome companion. No one who assisted on the occasion will have yet forgotten the almost inimitable geniality with which he presided, some fifteen years ago, at the public dinner given to Mr. Cregoe Colmore as Master of the Foxhounds, or the manner in which he won the hearts of the distinguished company who did honour to the guest. A year or two later Mr. Williams was himself the recipient of a similar compliment at the hands of his fellow-townsmen, on the completion of his fifty years as a tradesman. The Library, which has so long been presided over by him, was for many years a centre of information on local affairs; there town questions were often discussed and disposed of; and even of late years it has been the regular meeting-place of those who remember Cheltenham as it was in the “good old days.” By these especially the death of Mr. Williams will be severely felt, though the town at large will regret in his decease the loss of a respected and familiar figure. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a Liberal in politics, but he was peculiarly a man with whom differences of religious or political opinion were not allowed to stand in the way of friendship, and his circle of friends was as wide as his sympathies. He was, until its extinction, on the directorate of the Cheltenham Water Company, and was a member of the Hospital Board. He was engaged in his business two or three days before his death, and only ceased during the past year or so to take its personal and active management.—*Cheltoniensis*.

CCCLIII.—CHATTERTON AND COLSTON’S SCHOOL.—The following extract from one of Mr. Kerslake’s book-catalogues is interesting:—

“Mr. Colston’s *Settlements*, 4to.:

“This copy appears to have belonged to the Nominator of Colston’s School who nominated *Chatterton*. At the beginning is a MS. list of Nominators in 1748, and cancelled and continued to 1770, at the head of which is a ‘Mem<sup>dm</sup>’ that they ‘Chuse Boys by Rotation;’ at the end is a list of ‘Boys admitted into Mr Colston’s Hospital on J. Gardiner’s Account,’ from 1746 to 1763, in which list is this entry:—

‘Tho. Chadderton, at the request of Mr Harris.’

"This entry supplies a fact unknown [as late as 1855, if not later] to all the biographers of Chatterton, who say 'We are not informed by what means, or by what recommendation, he gained admission into Colston's Charity School.'"

CCCLIV.—A STRANGE GLOUCESTERSHIRE MARRIAGE.—This statement appeared in *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. v. 447), and, as it is rather strange, seems worthy of notice:—Connected with this subject [whether a clergyman can marry himself], I would relate another circumstance related to me as a fact by a clergyman, now a surrogate, who for very many years was curate of the parish adjoining that in which it occurred. He related it to justify, and to explain his own somewhat unusual practice of using the *surnames* as well as Christian names of the parties throughout the marriage service, saying that in the parish of B——y, Gloucestershire, the not doing so led to the *wrong couple being married*, owing to the stupidity of the parties and their friends! The rector, Rev. Mr. M——d, on discovering the mistake, formally pronounced the whole proceeding null and void, and then married the right couple.

CCCLV.—BRAY MONUMENT IN GREAT BARRINGTON CHURCH.—The following (copied from Bigland, vol. i., p. 135, but compared in August, 1880, with the original in the north aisle of Great Barrington Church, and corrected in several particulars,) is, I think, a very good model for genealogical epitaphs, and is curious likewise as a record of the extraordinary ravages of small pox amongst the members of a single family:—

"This Monument was erected by Edmund Bray, Esq., and Frances, his Wife, in Memory of their dear Children Jane and Edward. She dyed of the Small pox, at her Aunt Catchmay's in Gloucester, on Mynday, the one and twentieth Day of May, 1711, in the eighth Year of her Age, much lamented; her extreme good Qualities having engaged the Affection of all that knew her. He dyed upon Christmas Day, 1720, of the Small pox, at the Royal Academy at Angiers, in France, in the fifteenth Year of his Age. So much esteemed for his Good Sense and fine Temper, that every Gentleman of the Academy (Foreigner, as well as Briton) seem'd to rival each other in paying Just Honours to his Memory; and the Beautys of his Person were equal to those of his Mind. The Free Stone Effigies is for Captain Edmund Bray, whose Father Reginald Bray was buried at Taynton, but most of the underwritten (Descendants from him) lye here Interred; vizt., Reginald, his Son; S<sup>r</sup> Giles, his Grandson; Reginald, his Son, and Reginald, his Grandson, who Dying before S<sup>r</sup> Giles, the Estate came to S<sup>r</sup> Edmund Bray, the youngest Son of S<sup>r</sup> Giles. He married Frances, one of the Daughters and Coheireesses of S<sup>r</sup> William Ashcomb, of Alvescot, in Oxfordshire. And by Her had five Sons, vizt., Reginald, Giles, Edmund, John, and Ashcomb, and two Daughters, Ann and Mary. Reginald dyed of the Small pox Dec<sup>r</sup> 23, 1688; Edmund was bred to Arms, and dyed Major to S<sup>r</sup> Harry Jones's Regiment of

Horse, at the Siege of Mastrick, of the Small Pox. Giles, John, Ashcomb, and Mary, all dyed also of the same fatal Distemper to this family; Ann dyed an Infant: the last named Reginald married Jane, Daughter and Heiress of William Rainton, Esquire, of Shilton, in Berkshire, and by her he had six Sons, vizt., Giles, Reginald, William, the present Edmund, Reginald, and William, and nine Daughters, Frances, Barbara, Jane, Ann, Mary, Catherine, Frances, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Giles dyed of a Consumption at Oxford; Reginald dyed young. William Dyed of the Small pox, The second Reginald was bred at St John's College, at Oxford, and dyed greatly lamented Oct. 4, 1712. The second William dyed upon the ninth of April, 1720. He was many years a Lieutenant Colonel of Horse, Here and in Flanders, and was universally esteemed in the Army. In the first Parliament of King George he was chosen for Monmouth. He was a true Patriot, a good Soldier, a faithful Friend, and a kind Brother. Frances Dyed of the Small pox, 1674; Margaret dyed 1705; Catherine dyed 1706; Elizabeth died 1723; Barbara, Jane, Ann, Mary, and the second Frances are yet living."

The learned Dr. Heberden, who, as a London physician about the middle of the last century, had a most extensive practice, somewhat remarkably thus expresses himself, after lamenting that we had no specific for the above-mentioned malady:—"Et si reperitur aliquando medicamentum, quod privatim valeat adversus hanc pestem, posterorum vel fortunæ, vel ingenio acceptum referendum erit." (*Commentarii de Morborum Curatione*, p. 386.) This happy discovery was Jenner's, of whom the plainest but most just character ever given of anyone, was that by T. F. Dibdin, in his *Reminiscences*:—"I never knew a man of a simpler mind, or of a warmer heart than Dr. Jenner."—*Genealogist*.

CCCLVL—MARRIAGE PORTIONS, 1761.—(See No. CCLXIX.) Before seeing the article from the *Gentleman's Magazine* which has appeared under this heading in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, I had marked two extracts to send from the *Glocester Journal* of December 1 and 8, 1761, which will appropriately follow your previous article.

The first is headed "Glocester, Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>," and is as follows:—"On Wednesday last the ladies, trustees for portioning young women of virtuous characters in marriage, in honour of their Majesties nuptials and coronation, held their third meeting, when seven candidates offered; each of whom was separately balloted for, and found to be a deserving object. But as there were but five marriage-portions remaining to be distributed, the ladies ordered seven tickets to be made out, viz., five prizes and two blanks; and then called upon each candidate, or the friend of each candidate, to draw out a ticket. Those who drew prizes were entitled to £5 each as soon as they produced certificates of their marriage; also £5 more at the twelve months' end, reckoning from the date of their marriage, pro-

vided their conduct and behaviour during that time were such as to deserve encouragement. In regard to the candidates who drew blanks, the ladies kindly resolved, in case any surplus money should remain of the present stock, or if any future legacy or benefaction should be left to the disposal of the society, that the sums so obtained shall be applied towards making up marriage-portions for those two worthy candidates who were this time unsuccessful. The reader may from hence judge of the nature of this charity, and will doubtless form a comparison in his own mind between the different methods of purchasing pleasure and expressing loyalty, viz., that of the new institution now before us, or the former methods of bonfires and fireworks, coronation-galleries on the tops of houses, and ten pound tickets for seeing a lord mayor's show. Those who think that the present scheme deserves encouragement may still send their donations to the secretary of the Infirmary, or to Mr. Price, banker in this city."

In the next week's *Journal*, under date Gloucester, Dec. 7th, is the following "Extract of a letter from a Person of Distinction to the Dean of Gloucester" (Josiah Tucker, D.D.), dated London, Dec. 3rd:—"Your last *Gloucester Journal* says that seven young women of virtuous characters were candidates for marriage-portions of £10 each, and that your stock was not sufficient for more than five, so that the other two poor girls are like to be disappointed of their fortunes. If that is the case, be so good as to inform me, and I will on the receipt of your letter send the two girls portions, that they may not be discouraged; for I don't doubt of the prudent direction and distribution of it under a set of ladies who must have undertaken it only out of a principle of charity and good-nature."—*J. P. W., Gloucester.*

An extract from Gregory's *Robert Raikes: Journalist and Philanthropist* (1880), p. 173, may be appended to the above:—"Soon after his succession to the editorial chair of the *Gloucester Journal*, we find Raikes advocating a scheme for celebrating the coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte by giving marriage portions to young women of virtuous characters. The notion was heartily taken up. On Coronation day (September 22nd, 1761), a collection was made in its behalf at the Cathedral, and realized £40; other donations swelled the amount to £110; and the whole was distributed by a committee of ladies among eleven deserving young women, each of whom received £5 on her wedding-day, and (with one exception) a second £5 twelve months after marriage." Mr. Gregory has remarked it as characteristic of the times, that the committee found it necessary to reassure the recipients of their bounty against a needless alarm (already mentioned in these pages) with regard to their children.

CCCLVII.—THE HODGES FAMILY, OF SHIPTON MOYNE.—The following letter from the late Right Hon. Thomas Sotherton Estcourt,

of Estcourt House, Tetbury, to the Rev. Frederic Parry Hodges,\* D.C.L., Vicar of Lyme Regis, will serve as an introduction to the document which succeeds it :—

“Tunbridge Wells,

“5 March, 1868.

“My dear Hodges,

“Amongst sundry old papers, which I brought with me from Estcourt last November, to amuse myself with sorting and looking over them, I happen to have an original letter of Oliver Cromwell, addressed to one of your ancestors, the Mr. Hodges of the day : whose son married Edith Estcourt, and their daughter was the famed Mrs. Elizabeth H., who founded the Trust.

“So fancying you would like to see and have a copy of the letter, I forward it, having copied the original signature exactly, by thorough-lighting it.

“I do not know whether Mr. Hodges accepted the appointment, or ever crossed to Dublin to act. Old Oliver clearly had a good opinion of him ; but that is no proof of any *malignancy* in him, but in the year 1657 may be taken to be a true measure of his worth.

“How are you faring ? We are jogging through the winter better than last year.

“Both join in kind remembrances to you.

“Y<sup>r</sup> most truly,

“T. Sotheron Estcourt.”

(Letter from Oliver Cromwell, the original of which is in the possession of George T. J. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., M.P.)

“S<sup>r</sup>,

“The Comissions for y<sup>e</sup> Govenem<sup>t</sup> of Irland by a Deputye & Councell being lately determined, w<sup>ch</sup> are now to be settled de novo, and their lacking a person to be put in, to complete the Number to seaun, I have thought fitt by this expresse to desire you to undertake it ; and although I beleive the Sallary will not be the motiue to you, yet considering that trouble will accompany the Discharge of the Place, I thought fitt to let you knowe that it is £1,000 a year, duely payd ; wherefore, if you shall think fitt to put yourself to the trouble of it, and lett me knowe your thoughts, wee shall prepare convenient allowances to bear the Charge of yo<sup>r</sup> removeall. I also think it good to lett you knowe that you are like to have very honest and good men, & I trust able to be your partners in this Buissines. I desire you to consider these motiues of your Call to this place. It is with a sincere respect to the good of y<sup>e</sup> Place & y<sup>e</sup> service of God & these nations, & upon an oppinion of y<sup>r</sup> honestie, & therefore think seriouslye of it. Beseeching the Lord to blesse you, I rest

“yo<sup>r</sup> very loveinge Friend,

“Oliver P.

“Whitehall,

“21 Sep<sup>r</sup>, 1657.”

\* Dr. Parry Hodges, who was likewise Fellow of Winchester, died at Lyme Regis, October 27, 1880, aged 80 years, a few days after the first appearance of this Note in print.

The address on the back is :—

“For M<sup>r</sup> Hodges at his House  
in Gloucestershire,  
these.”

To Dr. Parry Hodges the reader is indebted for the foregoing, and likewise for the following extracts relative to the family.

(From Atkyns's *Gloucestershire*, ed. 1768, p. 340.)

“The family of the Hodges's succeeded to the Stourtons. Livery of the manor of Shipton-Moigne was granted to John Hodges, Esq., upon the death of his father, 20 Eliz. Thomas Hodges, Esq., was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 20 Jac., 1622; and it still continues in the same name and family. Thomas Hodges, Esq., is the present lord of it, and hath an handsome seat near the church, and a great estate. Mr. John Hodges has a good farmhouse and estate, called Hill-Court.

	Clerks.	Patrons.
1667.	John Martin.	Thomas Hodges, Esq.
1684.	Christ. Hanly.	Thomas Hodges, Esq.
1697.	William Hodges.	Thomas Hodges, Esq.
	* * *	* * *

The aile on the north side belongs to Mr. Hodges, and is the burying-place of that family; there are likewise several inscriptions for the same family in the body of the church.”

(From Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 1779, p. 653.)

“The manor came very soon after [the execution of Charles Lord Stourton for murder, 3 Mariæ] to the family of Hodges, or as they are sometimes called, Hedges. John Hodges, or Hedges, Esq., upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor of Shipton Moyne 20 Eliz., and died seized of Shipton Moyne and Shipton Dovell, and of the advowson of the church, in the 40th year of the same reign. He was likewise seized of the neighbouring manor of Eston Grey,\* in Wiltshire, and of the advowson of that church, at the same time. The escheator's inquisition found that Shipton Moyne and Shipton Dovell, and the advowson of the church, were held of the queen *in capite*, by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and were worth 21*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* ob. clear of all reprises. Thomas Hodges, son and heir of John, was twenty-one years old and upwards at the taking of the inquisition, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1622. Another Thomas Hodges, Esq., was lord of the manor, and died in the year 1696. He married Edith, youngest daughter of Thomas Estcourt, of this parish, Esq., who surviving him, died in the year 1717. Thomas Hodges, Esq., son of the last-mentioned Thomas and Edith his wife, dying under age, in the year 1708, this manor and

\* “A small village situated about two miles west from the town of Malmesbury. The manor here was long the property of a family named Parry, by one of whom, Walter Parry Hodges, Esq., it was sold a few years ago to Thomas Smith, Esq.”—*Beauties of England and Wales*.

estate came to his younger brother, Estcourt Hodges, Esq. The Reverend Walter Hodges was lord of this manor, and the last male heir of his family. He was provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of that university, and died in the year 1757, aged 62. The Reverend Mr. Nowel, in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of the Hodges family, is [1779] the present lord of the manor, and resides here."

(From Fosbrooke's *Gloucestershire*, 1807, vol. i., p. 388.)

"The manor was sold to——Hodges or Hedges (a family seated in this neighbourhood long before), whose son John, dying seized 40 Eliz., was father of Tho., predecessor of another Tho., father of Tho., br. of Estcourt Hodges, whose devisee, Walter, last male heir, dying s. p. Jan. 14, 1757, the manor devolved in right of his wife, a co-heir, to the Rev. Mr. Nowell; from whence to another relative, [Walter] Parry, son of Will., son of another Will. Parry, M.D., of Easton Gray, who has taken the name of Hodges, and built there. It has been lately sold to Mr. Estcourt."

The same account nearly, excepting the mention of the connection with Parry, is in Rudge's *History of Gloucestershire*, and need not be repeated.

CCCLVIII.—ABBOT FROUCESTER'S MS. CHRONICLE.—As supplementary to what has appeared in No. CXXXIII., a paragraph from the second edition of the late Rev. Herbert Haines's *Guide to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester*, "revised and corrected up to the present time [1880], and illustrated," by F. S. Waller, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., p. 83, will be acceptable:—That which is known of the early history of the cathedral church at Gloucester has been obtained by all writers on the subject from the Chronicles of Abbot Froucester (1381 to 1412) who wrote of the abbey and of twenty abbots after the Conquest; and these Chronicles, with a copy of the same, were in possession of the dean and chapter until early in the present century, when in some extraordinary manner the original documents disappeared from the cathedral library. Fortunately, there were other copies at Queen's College, Oxford, and in the British Museum. The loss of the original work of the abbot, however, could be looked on only as a great misfortune; but this has happily been remedied by the reinstatement of the "Abbot's Chronicles" in their old home, in the following manner. An intimation was received by the chapter in 1878, from a bookseller in Berlin, to the effect that he had in his possession the original Chronicles of Abbot Froucester,—how obtained, it is of course impossible to say. He asked £250 for their restitution, and ultimately agreed to take £150, which sum was paid, and the Chronicles were duly returned.

CCCLIX.—DENNIS MONUMENT IN PUCKLECHURCH CHURCH.—On a monument in the north aisle there is this inscription:—"In Memoriam *Johannis* Dennis, Armigeri, primogeniti et heredis *Henrici* Dennis, Armigeri, qui 26 die Junij, Anno Domini 1638, ex hac vita decessit, postquam ex uxore sua Margareta, D<sup>ni</sup> Georgij Speake, de

Whightackington, in Comitatu Somerset, Equitis Balnei, e filiabus una, duos accepit filios, Johannem scilicet et Henricum: E quibus Johannes Dennis, de Pucklechurch (alias Pulcherchurch), in Com. Glocestriæ, Arm., duxit Mariam, Nathanielis Still, de Hutton, in Comitatu Somerset, Arm., filiarum et coheredum unam; ex qua tres accepit filios et filiam unam, viz., Henricum, Johannem, Gulielmum, et Margaretam.

"Hoc quod est pulchri Templum est pulchrius."

This inscription, as Mr. Samuel Tucker remarked in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. v. 296), has led Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, and others, into numerous errors; thereby causing a generation which never existed, to be inserted in the Dennis pedigree. The Pucklechurch register of burials states, that "John Dennis, Esq. [father of Henry], was buried 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1609"; and "Henry, Dennis, Esq., was buried 26<sup>th</sup> of June, 1638." This proves beyond a doubt, that the inscription is not in memory of *John*, but of *Henry*. and should read thus:—"In Memoriam Henrici Dennis, Armigeri, primogeniti et heredis Johannis Dennis," etc. It is also noticeable that the day of death is given as June 26; so that if the monument is not incorrect in this, Henry Dennis was buried on the day on which he died.—*Genealogist*.

CCCLX.—BULL-BAITING IN TETBURY.—(See No. CLVI.) A correspondent wrote in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. iv. 401):—"In the town of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, there was a regular bull-ring, and the spot is still discernible in the middle of a large square, called the Chipping,\* where this diversion took place; and however popular it may have been, happily now, as Hamlet says—

"it is a custom

More honour'd in the breach than the observance."

From a very old play, *The Vow-Breaker, or the Faire Maide of Clifton*, by William Sampson, of which I have seen a copy (London, 1636), it would appear that Tetbury (*olim* Tedbury) was particularised as a place where this recreation or pastime flourished, for I find this passage in Act V.:—"He'll keepe more stir with the Hobby Horse, than he did with the Pipers at Tedbury Bull-running."

CCCLXI — EXTRACTS FROM THE NORTH NIBLEY PARISH REGISTERS, 1650-1795.

1650. William Ragg, a very aged man, being by report a hundred and four, was buried Jan<sup>y</sup> 22.

1655. Agnese Dansley, a poore alms maid, was buried April 17.

1657. Mary, the wife of Nicholas Andrewes, of Stancombe, who barbariously cut her own throat, and deceased of the same wound, and lyeth buried in a void place a little beyond the great tombestone, the 14 Jan<sup>y</sup>.

1658. Thomas Hoskings, an old bachelor, was bur. July 5.

\* This word, according to Bailey, is from the Saxon "Cyppan," to cheapen; quasi dictum, a market or market-place.

1662. Thomas Rediverd and Kimberah Hancock, both of this Parish, were married 19 May.  
 — Elizabeth Tilly, an ancient mayd of this parish, was buried 10 Dec<sup>r</sup>.  
 1678. Silvanus and Timotheus, twin sons of M<sup>r</sup> Moore Fortune, Cl<sup>k</sup>, bapt. July 25.  
 1694. William, son of William Wickes and Apulina, his wife, bapt. August 26.  
 1698. John Pagler had a child born about y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of February, as I am told, for he has brought me no note about his christning.  
 1703. John Founling was so called because he was not known whose child, exposed and found in the street at the Park House, bapt. August 8.  
 1722. Salathiel, son of Joseph Adlam, bur. March 16.  
 1795. Deborah, daughter of John and Syndonia Malpass, of Wick, in the Par. of Berkeley, bapt. 28 March.  
 1799. Gratiana Millard, bur. July 2.

—J. H. C., Berkeley.

CCCLXII.—NOTGROVE PARISH CHURCH.—(See No. CCLXXVI.)

In the mediæval period of English history, when wool was the chief export of the country, the Cotswold sheep-walks had a much greater relative importance than that bleak tract of country now possesses, and from Norman times at least they were dotted over with villages, in which the landed proprietors had their manor-houses, and the shepherds their cottages. Some of the churches are still partly of Norman architecture, and there are among them very interesting examples of the style—they of course have additions of later date; monuments of squires and monumental brasses of merchants of the staple in them give us the effigies of the men of the time—the shepherds and wool-combers lying under the shapeless churchyard mounds. The church, manor-house, rectory, and a group of ancient-looking stone cottages still, in many cases, form the whole village; and they are so little modernized that they afford interesting examples to the antiquary of what English villages were in the middle ages of our history.

Such a village is Notgrove, nestled in a hollow of the hills, near Northleach, far from high-roads, and completely out of the way of the rest of the world. The church has a Norman arcade, and additions of later date, down to the sixteenth century. The dilapidated old stone manor-house is close to it; a picturesque rectory-house of the sixteenth century, a little farther off; and twenty or thirty old stone cottages are dotted about the broken ground. Until recently the village suffered from some of the evil consequences of its out-of-the-world situation: one half of the manor-house was empty and falling to pieces, the other half only being used as a farm-house; the rectory also was used as a farm-

house, the rector being non-resident; the church was forlorn and neglected; and there were no parish schools. The village has entered on happier times. The resident rector, the first for ninety years, has restored and added to the rectory-house, and made it picturesque and charming; some years ago he planted the churchyard; and he has completed an artistic restoration of the chancel. The chief estate of the parish has been purchased by two of the Oxford colleges, and we may confidently hope that the new landlords will put the manor-house into good repair,\* will contribute largely to the restoration of the nave of the church, which is in a dangerous state, and will support the rector in his good works for the welfare of the parishioners.

The church apparently consisted originally of a Norman nave and north aisle, with a good simple Norman arcade of three bays on the north side. Subsequently the north and south walls of the nave were rebuilt, perhaps in the fourteenth century; a tower added at the west end, a chantry chapel built out transept-wise on the north side, and a chancel on the east. In the fifteenth century the old windows were replaced by larger ones, square-headed, with rather coarse tracery, except in the chantry, which retained its simple decorated gable window, ornamented with ball-flowers on its exterior moulding; the carved oak chancel-screen looks earlier, but the carved benches are perhaps of the same date as the late windows. The church retains its old font, a plain circular bucket-shaped bowl, with a cable moulding round the upper margin.

The chancel is a structure of the latter part of the fourteenth century, lighted by two square-headed windows on the south side. In its former condition the only interest it possessed was in its monuments, one on the south side, with effigies of a knight and lady of the Whittington family (the family of the famous Richard Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London), and a female figure on the north side of the sacarium. There is no east window, an arrangement common to several churches in the neighbourhood [see No. CCXXIV.]; but outside, in the east wall, about four feet nine inches from the ground, a crucifix under a canopied arch, with pinnacles on each side, is carved in low relief. Under the chancel arch were two low walls, which formed part of the very small old Norman arch, the upper part of which had been taken out, probably at the time the present chancel was built, to insert a larger (but still small) arch, which was put in quite out of the centre of the nave and chancel. The whole wall was in such a ruinous condition, however, that it was found necessary to take it down, and in the rebuilding a larger arch has been inserted. The sanctus bell-cot has been replaced on the new gable.

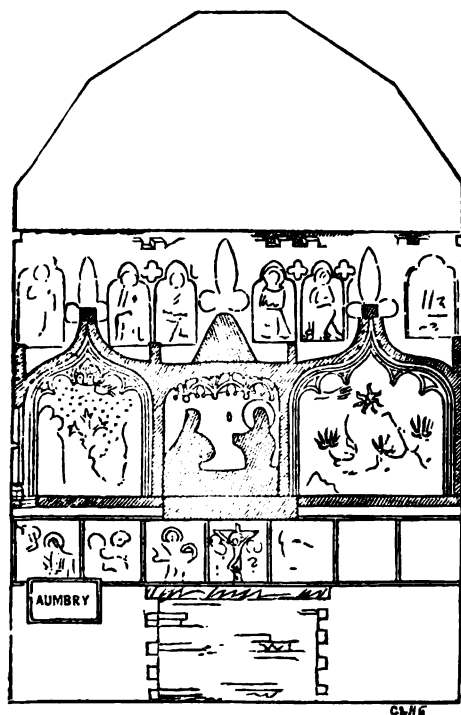
The restoration has brought to light traces of former features which give this little chancel a considerable antiquarian interest,

\* The east wing has been taken down and shortened, the east end being re-erected further back.

and these have been carefully preserved for the information of the antiquary and architect. The chancel, as has been noted, was without any east window. The careful stripping of the walls has solved the rather interesting question of how such a blank east wall was originally treated, by the discovery of nearly the whole scheme of the original sculptured and coloured decoration of the chancel,

which was as follows :

—The south wall (with the exception of a small space between the window and the east wall, where portions of a flowing foliated pattern were found) had been covered with masonry pattern of single lines, with a flower in the centre of each space ; on the upper part of the east jamb of the eastern window were the remains of a male figure. The same masonry pattern was found on the north side. In the middle of the wall a long niche was discovered walled up ; on opening which it was found that all the protecting work, namely, the buttresses, the



pinnacles, and the mouldings of the label and finial over the cusped ogee head, had been chopped off flush with the wall ; portions of these, which had been coloured, and the figure that stood in the niche, had been used to wall it up : all the jamb mouldings and the cusps of the head, together with the colour on them and on the back of the niche, still remain, the latter being Indian red, powdered with two patterns, one white, the other black. In the east wall the toothing of the masonry was left in such a manner as to show that the altar had been solid and built into the wall. Immediately over this, and stretching across the chancel, was a series of seven subjects, painted in fine red lines, with the exception of some of the nimbi, which were dark, and the hair yellow, and divided by a broad line of vermillion with a dark red line on each side ; the

only decipherable groups being the Crucifixion, in the centre compartment, and St. Mary Magdalene washing the feet of Christ, on the extreme left. Above this were two niches, one next the north wall and one next the south, of the same kind, and destroyed in the same way as that in the north wall; the one on the left had the mouldings, &c., painted, and on the back at the top is a hand issuing from clouds towards the right; on the left is the outline of the figure of an angel in red; in the centre are the remains of leaves, and on the right traces of another figure; the space between is powdered over with a flower; and there is no doubt that figures representing the Annunciation stood in it. On the back of the niche on the south side is a brightly-gilt star, with a hand pointing to it, and the rest of the ground is covered with an elegant flowing pattern in white, on a dark green ground: this, no doubt, contained figures of either the Nativity or the Epiphany; and it is a foot wider than the other niche. Between these were sculptured two seated figures, which stood out from the face of the wall on a projecting base of some kind. Over them was a projecting canopy, in three groined compartments on the underside, finished with a finial at the top: this has all been chopped off nearly flush with the wall. The figures are thought to represent the enthronement of the Virgin. Higher up, and between the finials of the niches and centre subject, were painted in bold red outlines, with dark nimbi and yellow hair, the figures of six saints seated under trefoil-headed compartments, with quatre-foils between the trefoil heads; and over all at the level of the wall plates are battlements painted in rough perspective. There are no traces of colour above this. Some minor discoveries of interest were, a square opening under the westernmost window in the south wall, which had evidently been fitted with a shutter; two coins—one of Henry III., pulled out with the piscina, and one of Edward I., found in the soil at the foundation of the south wall; and some wood (?) charcoal, found in a rough cavity in the well into which the piscina discharged.

In restoring the chancel, the south wall, which was much shaken and out of perpendicular, has been rebuilt; the windows repaired; a new chancel arch inserted, and the gable over it rebuilt, retaining the old sanctus bell-cot; a new roof put on, of similar design to the old one; and the floor of the chancel repaved with stone and encaustic tile borders, and the sacarium with Godwin's encaustic tiles made in excellent and artistic imitation of old patterns. The windows (of which there are only two, and those on the south side) are filled with stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; the three-light easternmost window having figures of St. Matthew, St. Bartholomew (the patron saint), and St. Mark; and the other, a two-light window, and the gift of R. C. Hanam, Esq., the figures of St. Luke and St. John. The chancel was re-opened on the 12th of November, 1871.

The churchyard has an old yew-tree on the north-east side of the

church, under the shadow of which are the base of the churchyard cross and two stone coffins with sculptured effigies on their lids. One of these effigies is said to be that of the last abbot of Gloucester; and both, with others which existed some years ago in the church but have since disappeared, are said to have been brought here at the dissolution of the monasteries.

Several other matters of interest disclosed themselves during the restoration of the rest of the church, and some further coloured decoration was uncovered. The nave arcade is of two square orders, with a simple chamfered label; on the face of the inner order were fragments of a running 13th century pattern in red colour; the face of the outer order and the soffits of both are marked out into voussairs, with single red lines, and the label dotted over with red spots. Portions of the Ten Commandments, written in black letter, were found on the south wall, between the porch door and the next window eastward. Nearly all the tracery of one of the old 15th century windows was found; and two new windows like it have been put in in place of the large and debased windows on the south side. On pulling down the aisle wall, which was much dilapidated, and was found to have been built half on the old Norman foundation and half without any foundation at all, a portion of one of the Norman windows was found at the west end; and in the ground outside a chalice and paten, such as it was customary to bury with a priest, were found in a battered state. Several pieces of work of Norman and other dates were found, and are built into the porch for inspection and preservation. But perhaps the most interesting discovery was made in excavating for the heating apparatus. About three feet from the west wall, and in the centre of the nave, a Roman sepulchral urn was found with ashes in it. It appears not to have been disturbed (except that it had been fractured by superincumbent weight) since it was deposited. The vessel is a large one, about one foot in the clear across the mouth, and has two handles, is lathe-turned, with a band of ornament round the widest part outside, and of a brownish-red colour, and is, on account of its size and shape, a handsome specimen. Several fragments of pottery were found in other parts of the church. Traces of Roman occupation have been found elsewhere in the parish, but no more ancient pottery within a mile of the church.—*J. Edward K. Cutts, Architect, London.*

CCCLXIII.—THE BATHURST FAMILY, OF LECHLADE.—Lawrence Bathurst, of Canterbury, Cranbrook, and Staplehurst, Kent, married a daughter of Robert Chapman, and had three sons: I. Edward, of Staplehurst, living in 1558, ancestor of Earl Bathurst; II. Robert, of Horsmonden, Kent, ancestor of Bathursts, Barts., of Lechlade (or Leachlade), Gloucestershire, now extinct or dormant; and III. John, of Staplehurst.

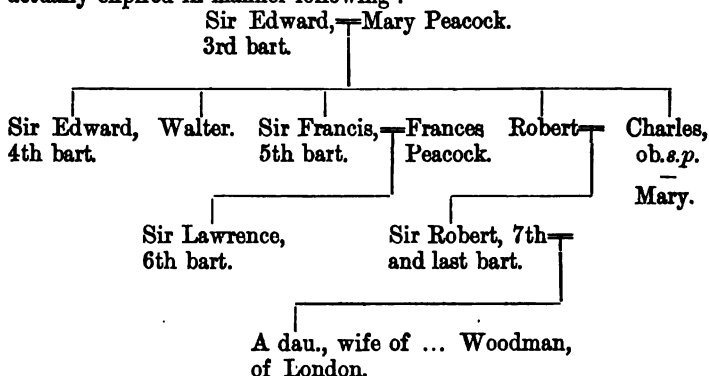
The following communication with reference to descendants of the above-named Robert Bathurst has appeared in the *Richmond*

*Standard* (Virginia, U.S.A.), October 2, 1880 :—It is mentioned in Burke's (?) *Peerage* (I think) that Launcelot Bathurst, son of the first baronet of the name and title, and descended from John Bathurst, of Horsmonden, in Kent, emigrated to Virginia 1650-1700, and that his descendants settled in Jamaica. The Belfield family of Richmond county, Va., have in their possession an old prayer-book said to have been brought to the colony by a member of the Bathurst family, together with the emblazoning of their arms, which are those of the present Earl Bathurst—viz.: *Sa., two bars, erm., in chief, three crosses-patee, or.* Crest : *A dexter arm, embowed, habited in mail, holding in the hand, all ppr., a spiked club, or.* Motto : *Tien ta foy*; the arms quartered, however, with the following : *Gu., a chev., betw. three lances, or.* This prayer-book also contains the marriage of Mary, daughter of Launcelot Bathurst, with Francis Meriwether. The remaining issue of Launcelot Bathurst was two daughters and a son, Launcelot, who died in 1705. His will is on record in Essex county, Va. Therein he devises his estate in Virginia and England to his "brothers-in-law, William Tomlin, Francis Meriwether, and Drury Stith." The issue of Francis and Mary (Bathurst) Meriwether was : I. Mary, *m.* first, William Colston ; secondly, Thomas Wright Belfield, 1732-4. II. Lucy, *m.* Francis Smith, and had issue, Meriwether Smith, member of Congress 1778-82, who was father of Hon. George William Smith, Governor of Virginia, who was among the victims of the lamentable burning of the Richmond Theatre, Dec. 26, 1811. III. Frances, *m.* Theodrick Bland, of Prince George county. And IV. Jane, *m.* Dr. James Skelton. I shall be thankful for any further data regarding the family.—L. H. J., Winchester, Ky.

To the foregoing the editor of the *Richmond Standard*, Mr. B. A. Brock, has appended this paragraph :—The Meriwethers of Virginia are said to have descended from three brothers, Nicholas, William, and David, who emigrated from Wales, and settled in the colony during the reign of Charles II. A genealogy of the family in our possession gives William Meriwether as marrying Mary Bathurst, and of their issue, a daughter as having married—Skelton, and being the ancestress of Meriwether, Generals Walter and Roger, and Commodore Ap Catesby Jones. But the record in the prayer-book is doubtless the most reliable. The name of the wife of Drury Stith is assumed to have been Susannah, which was that of Lady Bathurst, her ancestress, and which has since been transmitted to the present generation as a favorite family name.

The following grants of land are of record to the name Bathurst : Launcelot Bathurst and Edward Chilton, Book No. 7, p. 349, 850 acres in New Kent county, on the northwest side of York river, November 29, 1783 ; Launcelot Bathurst, No. 8, p. 135, 5,000 acres in New Kent county, on the south side of the Pamunkey river, April 28, 1691 ; Launcelot Bathurst and Francis Meriwether, No. 8, p. 363, 560 acres in the freshes of Essex, formerly Rappahannock, April 20, 1694.

In the *Genealogist* (January, 1880), vol. iv., p. 58, a correspondent has written:—According to Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies* the dignity [created in 1643] expired with the 6th baronet, "Sir Laurence Bathurst, who resided at Georgia, and died there." The author adds: "The title is stated by some accounts to be extinct, but by other[s] to be vested in a gentleman still resident in America." Mr. Courthope also states that the dignity became extinct on the decease of the 6th baronet. I am credibly informed that the title actually expired in manner following:—



CCCLXIV.—MR. RICHARD TULLY.—(See Nos. LXXV. and LXXXV.) The following "curious epitaph" was contributed by Mr. W. Lee to *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. viii. 66), having been taken from the *British Journal*, Dec. 29, 1724, p. 5; and I wish once more to reprint it, as it is, indeed, a curious perversion of the well-known epitaph in St. Catherine's Churchyard, Gloucester:—

"A stone was lately laid upon the grave of Captain Tully, with the following inscription, in one of the churches of Coventry:—

'Here lies the body of Captain Tully,  
Who liv'd an hundred and five years fully;  
And threescore years before, as mayor,  
The sword of this city he did bear.  
Nine of his wives do by him lie,  
And so shall the tenth when she does die.'

Another rendering of this epitaph appears in an article headed "Sepulchral Oddities," in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, Nov. 26, 1836:—

"Here lies General Tully,  
Aged 105 years fully;  
Nine of his wives beside him doth lie,  
And the tenth must lie here when she doth die."

Collectors of epitaphs for publication are supposed (and assuredly, except in rare instances, they are in duty bound) to inspect the originals for themselves. Was this the case as regards the above two inscriptions? I cannot think so.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCLXV.—BELL TOLLED ON LEAVING CHURCH.—The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe wrote thus in reply in *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. x. 332):—"It is all very well for persons who exult in the fancied 'golden days of good Queen Bess', when 'they thought it Sabbath-breaking if they dined without a pudding,' to attempt to make out that the bell, rung or tolled after the morning service, or at one o'clock, is a mere notice to the public baker, and every private cook in the parish. Pray allow me to enter my protest against such a notion. Such a bell may have been adopted as a signal; indeed, there is no saying what advantage may have been made, in the way of signals, of any bells which are regularly rung for church purposes; and no doubt the bell now spoken of would be very convenient for such a purpose, though intended as a notice that there will be a service in the afternoon, just as the bell is rung at eight or nine in the morning as notice of the morning service. But I think it will be found to have had its origin in early times, and for holy purposes, well understood by the faithful of those days; for very early in the thirteenth century a bell called 'Ave Maria' was to be sounded (*pulsanda*) *mane, meridiè, et vespere*. These from ancient custom might have been continued after the Reformation (and are still continued), though the purpose may be changed."

I shall be curious to know the names of Gloucestershire churches in which the old custom above referred to, may still be observed. I can answer myself for Randwick Church, near Stroud, having more than once during the current year (1880) heard the bell tolled immediately after morning service; but with what special object in view it is there done, I do not know.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCLXVI.—LONGEVITY IN CHELTENHAM.—Goding published in his *History of Cheltenham* (1863) p. 497, "a list, extracted from the local registers, of some [one hundred and twenty-eight] of the more aged inhabitants, with the year when interred, and the age at the last birthday prior to decease." Their ages range from 90 to 105 years, and the dates of death from the year 1791 to 1862; and I have selected from the number those entitled (if there be no mistake) to be termed centenarians:—

1815.	Mary Lane	102
1825.	Richard Lily	106
—	Esther Stroud	104
—	Thomas Williams	102
1830.	Dinah Chestero	103
1835.	Eliza Harding	100
—	Elizabeth Fry	103
1842.	Elizabeth Workman	102
1847.	Sarah Bradstock	105
1853.	Charlotte Scott	104
1862.	Bartholomew Cassidy	103
—	Charlotte Scott	100

There are inscriptions over the remains of two of the above in St. Mary's Cemetery, Cheltenham, as follows:—

"Erected by voluntary contributions to the memory of Sarah Bradstock, Widow, who departed this life in the Cheltenham Union Workhouse 17<sup>th</sup> March, 1847, aged 105 years and 8 months."

"Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Scott (Coloured Woman), for forty years the faithful and attached servant of M<sup>rs</sup> Cooke, of Cambray, Cheltenham. She died in the faith and hope of the Gospel, at the advanced age of 104 years, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1853."

In the New Cemetery, near Cheltenham, there is this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Catherine Radcliff, born June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1767, died November 28<sup>th</sup>, 1867. Erected by her children in memory of a beloved mother. Also to her grandson, Captain William Fred<sup>k</sup> Metge, late of the 8<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, who died September 25<sup>th</sup>, 1868, aged 38 years."

And in the *Cheltenham Examiner*, April 10, 1878, the following paragraph appeared:—"A Centenarian.—The death of Mrs. Mary Burrows, widow of a former registrar of the High Court of Chancery, is announced to have taken place at 5, Crescent-terrace, on Friday last, aged 100 years and six months. Until within a very short time of her death she was in possession of all her faculties, and very lately was able personally to attend to her private affairs."

I have given these fourteen cases of unusual longevity with the view of having them, if it be possible, thoroughly tested; and someone on the spot may feel disposed to assist in the matter. In doing so, let him bear in mind the canon laid down by Mr. Thoms:—"The age of an individual is a fact; and, like all other facts, to be proved, not inferred; to be established by evidence, not accepted on the mere assertion of the individual or the belief of his friends; not deduced from his physical condition if living, or from his autopsy if dead, but proved by the register of his birth, or baptism, or some other authentic record; and in proportion as the age claimed is exceptionally extreme ought the proof of it to be exceptionally strong, clear, and irrefragable." As stated in No. CXV., the well-known case of Richard Purser has been satisfactorily disposed of in Thoms' *Human Longevity*, pp. 224-35.

The following paragraph from the *Times*, September 3, 1880, headed "Longevity," will be a suitable appendix to the above:—"At a meeting of the Cheltenham Board of Guardians yesterday one of the members, Mr. Lenthall, said he had read in the newspapers that in a London workhouse the average age of 12 paupers was 84. He had carefully examined the out-relief list of the Cheltenham Union, and found that the average age of 10 persons there named amounted to 92 years; 10 averaged 84, and 10 others 83 years.—*Cheltoniensis*."

CCCLXVII.—ANCIENT GRAVESTONES.—I shall be glad to have exact particulars of any very old gravestones in Gloucestershire churchyards. What may be the date of the earliest one now extant? A correspondent has supplied to *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S.

v. 397) the following inscription from the churchyard of Whittington, near Cheltenham :—"Here lyes inter<sup>d</sup> Thomas Younge, who departed this life the 27 of July, 1648 ; and Jemima, his wife, who was buried the 13 May, 1642." This was the earliest known to him ; but one from the parish churchyard of Cheltenham, in memory of Robert Eckly, and dated February 25, 1624, has been inserted in No. CCXLVII. The inquiry, be it remembered, has reference only to churchyards.—*Cheltoniensis*.

CCCLXVIII.—"JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST."—(Replies to No. CCLVII.) The author was John Leonard Knapp, Esq., of Alveston, Gloucestershire, who married Lydia Frances, youngest daughter of Arthur Freeman, Esq., of Antigua, by Margaret, his wife (*d.* 1797), daughter of Sir George Thomas, Bart., of Yapton, Sussex. Mr. Freeman's son, Inigo, assumed the surname of Thomas, having in the year 1777 succeeded to the property of his uncle, Sir William Thomas, Bart.—*M.J.*

Mr. J. L. Knapp was the author likewise of *Gramina Britannica*, London, 1804, 4to. ; 2nd ed., 1842, 4to.—*F.M.*

CCCLXIX.—DRING'S CATALOGUE OF COMPOUNDERS, 1655.—A 12mo volume, entitled *A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their Estates*, was printed in London, in 1655, "for Thomas Dring at the signe of the George in Fleetstreet neare Cliffords Inne." And concerning it a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. v. 546), referring to the very common error that Dring's List, and the lists of his re-editors, represent the fines levied by Cromwell when he decimated the incomes (not the estates) of the Royalists, in consequence of Penruddock's rising, writes thus :—"Dring's List has reference to the compositions during the years 1646-1648, when the fines were based on a totally different calculation. The error has arisen from Dring's catalogue having been published in 1655, the year after Penruddock's affair. I have compared a great number of the compositions as they are stated in the Lord's Journals, 1646, *et seq.*, with Dring's account ; and though there are discrepancies, their average resemblance is sufficient to show that they refer to one and the same affair. Indeed, anyone acquainted with the actors in those events will see in a moment that Dring's List contains many who had repented of and acknowledged their "delinquency."

Another correspondent makes this inquiry in 2<sup>nd</sup> S. iv. 151, of the same periodical :—"What authority, as a work of historical reference, is the *List of Compositions for their Estates paid by the Nobility, Gentry, and others*, published by T. Dring in 1655, at London ? Are copies of the list scarce at the present time ? When, where, and by whom were the compositions enforced ? and more especially *how* were they regulated ? If they were assessed at a uniform rate, applicable to each and every case, then the list is valuable as showing the amount of property possessed at the time by those who were forced to compound ; but if the compositions

were not assessed according to any fixed rule or uniform rate, then the list is valuable only as a schedule of those who had to pay. In short, any account of the compositions and the list will be received with thanks.

A third correspondent replies thus in p. 260 of the same volume :—The original papers for these compositions are in the State Paper Office, and are very interesting from the petitions, &c., of the persons compounding. A very useful work might be produced by arranging the names in counties with biographical remarks, &c. Such a work has more than once been contemplated. The names of persons and places are most incorrectly printed in the list.

In accordance with the above suggestion, the names of the Gloucestershire Compounders have been collected together, and arranged in alphabetical order. Biographical remarks have not indeed been added; and though “the names of persons and places are most incorrectly printed,” these have been left as they appear in the volume. Nevertheless, the following “Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen [of Gloucestershire] that have compounded for their Estates,” will prove acceptable to many :—

*l. s. d.*

Abington, John, and Thomas, his sonne, of Dewdswell, Gent.	0364·00·00
Arnold, Ant., of Westbury, Gent.	0414·10·00
Arundell, Edward, of Brist., Mer.	0050·00·00
Atkins, Richard, of Tuffey	0140·00·00
Bateson, William, Boreton the hill	0700·00·00
Bassett, Richard, of Benpread, Gent.	0653·00·00
Bathurst, Sir Edward, Lachlare	0720·00·00
Berckley, Richard, Rendcombe	0601·00·00
Berckly, Sir Maurice, Rendcomb, Knight	1372·00·00
Botaker, Allen, St. George	0001·13·00
Boucher, John, of Bristol, Merch.	0135·00·00
Bray, Sir Edmond, Great-Barrington	1191·15·09
Brett, Henry, of Hatterby, Esq.	0873·13·08
Buck, Tho., of Winterbourn, Gent.	0198·00·00
Cambden, Lord, Baptist Noel, with 150 <i>l.</i> per annum settled [on the Ministry]	9000·00·00
Camberline, John, Malgerbury	1246·00·00
Carter, Giles, Turkdean, Esq.	0968·17·00
Catchmay, Sir William, Burvere	0335·00·00
Chadwell, William, Bradwell	0030·00·00
Chamberlin, Edmond, Mongersbury	0017·00·00
Chester, Tho., Annisbury, Esq.	1000·00·00
Coxwell, John, of Abynton, Gent.	0223·03·00
Ducy, Richard, Froster	0846·14·00
Dutton, John, of Sherborn, Esq.	5216·04·00
Finch, John, of Ruthocke, Gent.	0003·06·08
Finch, Francis, of the same, Esq.	0050·00·00

Fisher, Sir Edward, Mickleton, Gent.	0116-13-04
Fowler, Henry, of Hampton	0001-08-03
Green, Tho., of Gloc., Mercer	0169-10-00
Grigton, Richard, of Bristol, Gent.	0105-00-00
Gwynet, Rich., Wormington, Gent.	0034-10-00
Hanbury, John, Preston, Gent.	0100-00-00
Harvey, John, of Winscomb	0012-00-00
Hicks, Thomas, of Cromhall	0060-00-00
Hobbs, Thomas, Westerleigh	0031-13-04
Hughes, Will., Wellastow	0020-00-00
James, Alexander, of Bristol, Merchant	0669-10-11
Ieyn, Thomas, of Tewksberry	0031-10-00
Iones, Gilbert, late Chanc. of Bristol	0043-05-00
Iones, William, of Bodington	0040-00-00
Leigh, George, of Wooten, Gent.	0153-10-00
Lingen, Roger, Radbrook, Gent.	0283-00-00
Long, Richard, of Bristoll, Merchant	0600-00-00
Masters, Sir William, Cirencester, Knight	1483-00-00
Mayer, Robert, Holwood Amny	0065-00-00
Moreton, Sir William, Whinchamb	0256-06-08
Pointz, Sir Robert, Iron Acton	0723-00-00
Pool, John, of Standish, Gentleman	0043-15-10
Pool, William, Sapperton, Esq.	1494-06-06
Porter, Endymion, of Ashton Under-hedge, Esquire	0679-00-00
Pullen, Richard, of Cirencester	0035-06-08
Rainsford, Henry, of Clifford, Esq.	0900-00-00
Remington, Thomas, of South Cerney, per John Shepard	0057-00-00
Roberts, Thomas, junior, Westerley, Gent.	0003-06-08
Robins, Thomas, of Haresfield, Gent.	0001-15-00
Rogers, Edward, Com. Gloucester	0020-00-00
Rogers, Thomas, of Kingstanley, Gent.	0130-00-00
Rutter, Michael, of Quinton, Esq.	0300-00-00
Sandis, Thomas, Mysierden, Gent.	0039-00-00
Sivedale, William, Tainton, Gent.	0107-00-00
Slaughter, Edward, Winchcom, Gent.	0022-10-00
Smith, John, of Small [? Carbes], Gent.	0600-00-00
Stratford, William, Farmcot, Gent.	0763-14-00
Stringer, Anthony, Mickleton, Gent.	0004-01-08
Tidmarsh, John, of Brodwel	0001-00-00
Tracy, Sir Hum., Stanway	1600-00-00
Tracy, Sir Robert, of Toddington, Knight, with 7l. per annum settled	0849-08-00
Veel, Thomas, of Albeston, Esq.	0704-13-04
Wallis, Eze, of Bristol, Gent.	0177-10-00
Willis, William, of Cirencester, Apo.	0004-10-00

Someone who has time and ability to supply biographical particulars, and to correct the misprints referred to (several of which are

evident to the most careless reader), may perhaps feel disposed to do so, and in this way enhance the value of the list of names.\*

CCCLXX.—THE BALL FAMILY, OF STONEHOUSE.—(See Nos. XXIV. and CXLVII.) This family appears to have been introduced into Gloucestershire by the marriage of John Ball, of London, with Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Smyth, lord of the manor of Stonehouse, who had inherited it from his mother (d. and h. of D. Fowler). He was grandfather of Admiral Sir John Alexander Ball, K.C.B. I shall be glad to learn to what family of Ball in London he belonged.

Another family of this name became connected with the county on the marriage of Sir Peter Balle, of Mamhead, in Devon, with a daughter of Sir William Cooke, of Highnam. There were seventeen children of this marriage, the eldest of whom, Thomas Ball, Esq., was the last of Mamhead, his daughter carrying the estate into the Apreece family. Is anything known about the remaining sixteen children? Sir Peter Balle is described as having been "an eminent Loyalist, Recorder of Exeter, and Attorney-General to Queen Henrietta Maria." He died in the year 1680.—*H. Houston Ball, Red Hill, Chislehurst.*

CCCLXXI.—SLYMBRIDGE RECTORY.—Is the reason known why this Gloucestershire living, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford, is charged with an annual payment of £10 for the singing the Latin hymn annually on the tower of that college? It is styled *Hymnus Eucharisticus*, and is sung from the graceful tower at 5 a.m. on May morning, punctually as the clock strikes that hour. The college choristers, who sing it, are assembled, and the members of the foundation also, habited in their surplices. The hymn is as follows:—

"Te Deum Patrem colimus,  
Te laudibus prosequimur,  
Qui corpus cibo reficis,  
Cœlesti mentem gratiâ.

Te adoramus, O Jesu,  
Te, fili unigenite,  
Te, qui non dedignatus es  
Subire claustra virginis.

Actus in crucem, factus es  
Irato Deo victima;  
Per te, Salvator unice,  
Vitæ spes nobis rediit.

\* The writer did not remember, when compiling the list, that this had been done, but imperfectly, by the editor of *Bibliotheca Gloucesterensis* (1828), pp. 375-8. "The names of persons and places," he remarks, "are not correctly spelt, but the editor has not interfered with the original;" and besides, several names have been altogether omitted. The list, therefore, as given above, will not be without its use.

Triune Deus, hominum  
Salutis auctor optime,  
Immensum hoc mysterium  
Ovante linguâ canimus."

This hymn is of a long post-Reformation period, and is by some said to have been written by Dr. Benjamin Rogers in 1685. But the late Dr. Routh, the venerable president of Magdalen College, who died in his hundredth year in 1854, considered the author to have been Dr. Thomas Smith, a learned fellow of the college, soon after the Restoration. It may, however, be the case that the latter wrote the words, and the former, who was an eminent musician, set them to music.—*John Pickford, M.A., Newbourn Rectory, Woodbridge.*

CCCLXXII.—AN APPARITION NEAR CIRENCESTER, 1670.—The following is in Aubrey's *Miscellanies* (ed. 1857), p. 81, and must be taken for what it is worth:—

"Anno 1670, not far from Cirencester, was an apparition: being demanded, whether a good spirit or a bad? returned no answer, but disappeared with a curious perfume and most melodious twang. Mr. W. Lilly believes it was a fairy. So Propertius.

*Omnia finierat; tenues secessit in auras:*

*Mansit odor; posses scire fuisse Deam.*

Here, her speech ending, fled the beauteous fair,

Melting th' embodied form to thinner air,

Whom the remaining scent a goddess did declare."

Malone, in his *Historical Account of the English Stage*, has done Aubrey justice. "That the greater part of his [Aubrey's] life was devoted to literary pursuits, is ascertained by the works which he has published, the correspondence which he held with many eminent men, and the collections which he left in manuscript, and which are now reposed in the Ashmolean Museum." This was Malone's opinion of him; and having alluded to the quarrel between Ant. à Wood and Aubrey, he adds, that "whatever Wood in a peevish humour may have said or thought of Mr. Aubrey, by whose labours he has highly profited, or however fantastical Aubrey may have been on the subject of chemistry and ghosts, his character for veracity has never been impeached, and as a very diligent antiquary, his testimony is worthy of attention. Mr. Toland, who was well acquainted with him, and certainly a better judge of men than Wood, gives this character of him: 'Though he was extremely superstitious, or seemed to be so, yet he was a very honest man, and most accurate in his account of matter of fact. But the facts he knew, not the reflections he made, were what I wanted.'"—*J. G.*

CCCLXXIII.—A MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION FROM EGYPT.—To the *World*, December 29, 1880, we are indebted for the following communication, which will serve as a good example for correspondents elsewhere;—"J. C. P., writing from Assouan, Upper

Egypt, 6th December, 1880, says :—‘It may interest the surviving friends of the only Englishman whose remains lie in the desolate Arab burying-place of this frontier town to know that his tomb is in good repair, forming a striking contrast to the wilderness of miserable native graves by which it is surrounded. At sundown yesterday (Sunday) I carefully picked out of the letters of its inscription the desert sand, which had prevented my reading it fully in the fierce sunshine of the morning. It now tells its melancholy story clearly thus :—

IN MEMORY OF  
DANIEL CAVE, JUN., ESQ.,  
OF CLEVE HILL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,  
DROWNED AT THE CATARACTS,  
JANUARY 30, 1861,  
AGED 25.’”

CCCLXXIV. — WEARING HATS IN CHURCH. — A well-known correspondent, J. J. P., has remarked upon this subject in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ii. 455), as follows :—The custom of wearing hats in church was persisted in by Puritans as late as towards the middle of the seventeenth century, as appears by a letter written from the episcopal palace at Gloucester in 1639 by Jno. Allibond to Dr. Heylin, the friend of Laud, and one of the king’s chaplains, in which, speaking of Alderman Pury, of Gloucester, who was a candidate for the representation of that city, he says : “Ald. Pury, sometimes a weaver, now an attorney, whom I thinke nothing has so much indeered as his irreverence in God’s house, sitting covered when all the rest sit bare,” &c. This letter, a very curious one, was published in the *Gloucester Journal* in January, 1874, and has since appeared in the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*.—G.A.W.

CCCLXXV. — GREAT FLOOD IN THE SEVERN, 1606. — (See No. CCLXV.) I cannot furnish any additional particulars of the great flood in the Severn in 1620 (mentioned in No. CCCXLIX.); but a graphic account of one of earlier date will be acceptable, as supplementary to the extract from the register of Arlingham.

In the register of Rookhampton, near Thornbury, under the year 1606, this entry appears :—“*Note.* The twentieth day [of January] the sea did overflow the bankes and sea-walls, insomuch that very many people and cattle were drowned all along by Seaverne side from Bristowe to Gloucester.” There is a tradition that this flood rose nearly as high as Frampton Tower, at least sixty feet above the present level of the Severn; and a curious account of it, from the Harleian Library, is printed in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1762, p. 306. Though rather long, it is too good not to be more generally known, and is as follows :—

On *Tuesday, January 27* (says my author), about nine in the morning, the sunne being fayrly and bryghtly spread, huge and mighty hills of water were seen in the elements, tumbling one over

another in such sort as if the greatest mountains in the world had overwhelmed the low vallies, to the inexpressible astonishment and terror of the spectators, who, at first, mistaking it for a great mist or fog, did not on the sudden prepare to make their escape from it; but on its nearer approach, which came on with such swiftness as it was verily thought the fowls of the air could not fly so fast, they perceived that it was the violence of the waters of the raging seas, which seemed to have broken their bounds, and were pouring in to deluge the whole land, and then happy were they that could fly the fastest. But so violent and swift were the huge waves, and they pursuing one another with such rapidity, that in less than five hours space most part of the countries on the *Severn's* banks were laid under water, and many hundreds of men, women, and children perished in the floods. From the hills might be seen herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, with husbandmen labouring in the fields, all swept away together, and swallowed up in one dreadful inundation. Houses, barns, ricks of corn and hay, were all involved in the common ruin. Many who were rich in the morning were beggars before noon; and several perished in endeavouring to save their effects.

*Bristol* and *Aust* suffered terribly; and all the country from *Bristol* to *Gloucester*, on both sides the *Severne*, was overflowed to the distance of six miles, and most of the bridges over it and the adjacent buildings were destroyed or defaced. At *Chepstow*, *Goldclift*, *Matherne*, *Callcott-Moor*, *Redclift*, *Newport*, *Cardiffe*, *Cowbridge*, *Swansey*, *Langherne*, and many other parts of *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Carmarthenshire*, and *Cardiganshire*, the waters raged so furiously, and came on so fast, that, upon a moderate supposition, there cannot be so few persons drowned as 500 men, women, and children; besides many thousand herds of cattle, that were feeding in the valleys, together with sheep, hogs, horses, and even poultry, all of which were suddenly immersed in the waters, and could not escape.

But what is still more strange, says my author, there are *now* not only found floating upon the waters still remaining, the dead carcasses of men and cattle, but also all kinds of wild beasts, as foxes, hares, rabbits, rats, &c.; some of them upon one another's backs, as thereby thinking to have saved themselves.

At a place in *Merionethshire* there was a maid milking, who was so surrounded with the waters that she could not escape, but had just time to reach a high bank, on which she stood secure from the inundation, but without any relief from hunger and cold for two days. Several ways were advised to bring her off, but in vain, till at length two young men contrived a raft, which with long poles they pushed along, and with great labour and hazard fetched her away, half dead with fear, rather than with hunger and cold; for, strange as it is to relate, the hill or bank on which the maid stood was all so covered over with wild beasts and vermin that came

thither for safety, that she had much ado to keep them from creeping upon her ; and though among these there were many of opposite natures, as dogs and foxes, hares and hounds, cats and rats, with others of like sort, *yet the one never once offered to annoy the other, but in a gentle sort they freely enjoyed the liberty of life, without the least expression of enmity, or appearance of natural ferocity.*

*Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardigan*, and other counties in *South Wales*, bore their part in this dreadful visitation ; many, to save their lives, ascended hills, trees, steeples, and houses, where they might see their cattle, and sometimes their wives and children, perish, without being able to give them the least assistance.

At *Cardiff* a great part of the church next the river was carried away by the violence of the flood.

Children at school and travellers upon the road were equally involved in this general calamity ; if they fled to the house-tops, or to the tops of the hills, they were alike in danger of perishing by hunger and cold ; but many were involved before they were aware of their danger. Some, indeed, escaped miraculously : in *Glamorganshire* a blind man, that had been long bed-ridden, had his poor cottage swept away, and himself, bed and all, carried into the open fields, where, being ready to sink in two fathom water, his hand, by Providence, chanced upon the rafter of a house, and by the force of the wind, then blowing easterly, he was driven to land, and so escaped. In another place, a boy of five years old, being upheld a long time upon the water by means of his long coats that continued hollow about him, was at length carried to land by taking fast hold of the wool of a dead sheep that came floating by him just as he was ready to sink. A mother and three children were saved in *Carmarthenshire* by means of a trough in which the mother used to make her bread. *Many more there were*, says my author, *that through the handy works of God, were preserved ; but there were not so many so strangely saved, but there were as many in number as strangely drowned.* What follows is in the author's own words :

The lowe marshes and fenny groundes neere *Barnstaple*, in the countie of *Deuon*, were overflowne so farre out, and in such outrageous sort, that the countrey all along to *Bridgewater* was greatly distressed thereby, and much hurt there done ; it is a most pittifull sight to beholde what numbers of fat oxen there were drowned ; what flocks of sheepe, what herdes of kine, have there bin lost. There is little now remaining there to be seene but huge waters like to the maine ocean ; the tops of churches and steeples like to the tops of rocks in the sea ; great reekes of fodder for cattle are floating like ships upon the waters, and dead beastes swimming thereon, now past feeding on the same. The tops of trees a man may behold remaining above the waters, upon whose braunches multitudes of al kinds of turkies, hens, and other such like poultry, were faine to fly vp to saue their liues, where many of them

perished for want of reliefe, not being able to fly to dry laund by reason of their weaknes.

This mercilisse water, breaking into the bosome of the firme laund, has proued a feareful punishment as well to al other living creatures as also to al mankinde; which, if it had not bin for the mercifull promise of God, at the last dissolution of the world by water, by the signe of the raine bowe, which is still shewed vs, we might haue uerily beleeeved this time had bin the very hour of Christ his coming; from which element of water extended towards us in this fearefull manner, good Lord deliver us al! Amen.—*Antiquarius.*

CCCLXXVI.—BRISTOL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in his notes on Bohn's edition of *Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual*, in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. ii. 202), has drawn attention to the omission of the following publications relative to Bristol:—

(1) *Bristol's Joiefull Reuniting of England and Scotland.* Oxford, by J. Barnes, 4°. (Bindley, part i., No. 1099. 1l.)

(2) *Eben-ezer; As a Thankfull Remembrance of Gods great goodness unto the City of Bristoll, in preserving them from the forces of Prince Rupert without, and a Treacherous Plot within, to betray the City to them the 11 March, 1642, by T. P.* Printed at London for Michael Sparke, Senior, 1643, folio. (A poetical broadside in double columns, surmounted by a woodcut of the arms of the city.)

(3) *An Extraordinary Deliverance from a Cruell Plot and Bloody Massacre contrived by the Malignants in Bristol for delivering up the City to Prince Rupert and his Forces.* London, 1642. 4°.

(4) *Relation of a most Hellish, Cruell, and Bloody Plot against Bristol.* London, 1642. 4°.

(5) *Letter from the Mayor of Bristol Relating to the Great Defeat of the Cavaliers.* 1643. 4°.

(6) *Articles agreed upon at the surrender of Bristol.* 1643. 4°.

(For these four, see Sir F. Freeling's Catalogue, Nos. 383-93.)

CCCLXXVII.—KINGSWOOD ABBEY.—Where did this abbey stand? and are there any remains of it to be found? Some correspondent may perhaps be able to reply.—*Howard Herapath, Bristol.*

CCCLXXVIII.—ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S "LIVES OF THE SAINTS."—It is worthy of note, that, as mentioned in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, February 9, 1878 (in a paragraph quoted from the *Athenæum*), upon the rebinding of a volume of the statutes of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the old covers were found to be made up of a portion of an early copy of Robert of Gloucester's metrical "Lives of the Saints." The leaves, although much mutilated, have been carefully arranged, and found, on comparison with other copies in the Bodleian Library, to present additional matter and different readings. The lives of St. Wolstan, St. Edward, king and martyr, and St. Sebastian, and the description of

St. Patrick's Purgatory, etc., are nearly perfect. The MS. was written during the latter part of the fourteenth century.—*C.T.D.*

CCCLXXIX.—THE PAUNCEFOTE FAMILY.—(See No. XXVII.) I possess a copy of *Genealogical Notes of the Family of Pauncefote, of Stoke-Hall* [Nottinghamshire] and *Carswells* [Gloucestershire], pp. 12, 4to., with an engraving of arms “presented to this work by Sir George Pauncefote, Bart.” It seems to be a private impression of pp. 9-20 of vol. iv. of a large publication. Can anyone oblige me with the title of the work, the name of the author, and the date? Sundry particulars of this family, which was “long and closely connected with the history of the county,” have been given above in No. XXVII.

The following paragraph refers to a distinguished member:—Sir Julian Pauncefote, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (1880), is son of the late Mr. Robert Pauncefote, of Preston Court, Gloucestershire. He was born in 1828, and having been educated for the law, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1852. He was for some time subsequently engaged in consolidating statutes under the Statute Law Commission, and was appointed Attorney-General of Hong Kong in 1865, and *ex-officio* member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the colony. From 1869 till 1872 he was Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and in that capacity prepared “The Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure,” and other measures now in force in the colony. He received the thanks of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong for his public services upon his appointment in 1874 as Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands. The same year he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office. This appointment he held until 1876, when he was appointed to his present post, that of Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. Sir Julian married, in 1858, Selina Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Major William Cubitt, of Catfield, Norfolk.

CCCLXXX.—NEWTON, OF BARR'S COURT, BITTON.—I have in my possession a horsecloth, on which are elaborately embroidered the arms of Newton, alias Cradock, quartering Wingfield, with crest above, and motto below, and the crest also in each corner. *Arms*—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sable, two shinbones in saltire, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, argent; for Newton, of Barr's Court, in the parish of Bitton, in this county: 2nd and 3rd, argent, on a bend, gules, cottised, sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field; for Wingfield, of Wingfield Castle, Suffolk. *Crest*—An Eastern prince crowned or, kneeling and delivering up his sword, blade proper, hilt or. *Motto*—Huic habeo, non tibi.

An ancestor of the Newtons overcame and captured an Eastern prince at the battle of Ascalon; and to this circumstance the crest has reference. The Wingfields were “famous for their knighthood and ancient nobility,” says Camden; of whom were Sir John

Wingfield, a renowned warrior of the time of Edward III., and chief counsellor to the Black Prince; Sir John, of Letheringham, created a knight of the Bath in 1461; and Sir Anthony, esquire of the body to Henry VIII., and installed a knight of the Garter in 1541.

The above description was given to me by J. D. T. Niblett, Esq., of Haresfield Court, in this county, after an inspection of the cloth. Can any of your readers give me further information as regards the date of this cloth, and whether the families referred to are extant?—*C. H. Dancey, Gloucester.*

CCCLXXXI.—THE TOMB OF KING EDWARD II. IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—One of several very interesting additions which Mr. F. S. Waller has made to the re-issue of the late Rev. Herbert Haines's *Guide to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester* (Gloucester, 1880), is an account of the examination of King Edward's tomb. In 1855, some doubts having been expressed as to the actual interment of the body of the king beneath the tomb, it was decided to make an examination, and this was carried into effect in the presence of Dr. Jeune, then one of the canons, and subsequently bishop of Peterborough. The following account, from the note-book of the late Mr. Allen, p. 13, will be read with interest:—

KING EDWARD'S TOMB.—On the second day of October, 1855, in the presence of Dr. Jeune, canon in residence, Mr. Waller, architect, Marshall Allen, sub-sacrist, and Henry Clifford (mason who did the work), the tomb of King Edward the Second, in the Cathedral, was opened by removing the floor on the south side of the tomb, and excavating about two feet, then working under the tomb; and only just below the flooring immediately under the tomb we came first to a wood coffin, quite sound, and after removing a portion of this, we came to a leaden one, containing the remains of the king; the wood, although light as cork, was still very perfect, and the lead one quite entire, and made with a very thick sheet of lead, its shape very peculiar, being square at bottom, and rising on each side like an arch, and so turned over the body in an oval or arched form, and seemed to have been made to set nearly close upon the body. The tomb was never known to have been opened before this. It remained open but the space of two hours, and was then closed again, without the slightest injury being done to the tomb,—the fact of his interment being now 528 years since. It was considered to be in a wonderful state of preservation.

Oct. 3rd, 1855,  
Cathedral, Gloucester.

Marshall Allen,  
Sub-sacrist.

CCCLXXXII. — RICHARD FURNEY, M.A., ARCHDEACON OF SURREY, ETC.—To a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. xi. 205) we are indebted for these particulars of Archdeacon Furney:—The Rev. Owen Manning mentions in his *History of Surrey*, vol. i., p. lxxxviii., that the Rev. Richard Furney was

collated to the archdeaconry of Surrey, that he held the livings of Houghton and Cheriton, Hants, and that he assisted Thomas Hearne in Peter Langtoft's *Chronicle*, which was published at Oxford, 1725, in two vols. 8vo. He was M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and was, about 1720, master of the Crypt School, in the city of Gloucester (Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 128), but resigned after three or four years, when he obtained the preferment mentioned by Manning. He was profoundly acquainted with antiquities, and particularly those of the city and county of Gloucester; and he left by will two folio volumes of the antiquities of that county to the Bodleian Library.\* His "Collections for the City of Gloucester" passed after his decease into the hands of the Rev. Richard Rogers, LL.B., of Oriel College, and incumbent of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester. These latter (making 129 pages) were printed in Rudder's *Gloucestershire* through the liberality of Mr. Rogers; and Rudder, at p. 340, makes his acknowledgments to him for the favour; but upon applying to the Bodleian Library for the collections for the county, he was denied access to them. (Manning, as before quoted.) Hearne speaks of him as his "learned friend," and gives two letters from him in Peter Langtoft's *Chronicle*, vol. i., pp. 68, 201-206. The Rev. Thomas D. Fosbrooke (*History of Gloucestershire*) speaks of him repeatedly, and of his *History of the City of Gloucester*; and the same author, in his own *History of the City of Gloucester*, 1819, repeatedly quotes Mr. Furney. The death of Mr. Furney is thus announced in the *Public Advertiser*, February 22, 1753: "Saturday last, Feb. 17, 1753, died at his seat at Hucclecote, near Gloucester, the Rev. Richard Furney, Archdeacon of Surrey." It is probable the Rev. Richard Rogers became possessed of Mr. Furney's estate at Hucclecote; and I have ascertained that a James Furney was sheriff of the city of Gloucester in 1698, and mayor in 1710.

Another correspondent wrote as follows (1<sup>st</sup> S. xii. 95):—Your correspondent furnishes some materials for a memoir of this very distinguished antiquary, and expresses a hope that farther particulars may be supplied by any reader of "N. & Q." who may be enabled to add to what he communicates. In furtherance of his object I beg leave to add what I consider two very important facts. Blackstone, in his much esteemed work, *The Great Charter and Charter of the Forest*, &c., Oxford, 1759, 4to., p. xxxv., speaking of Magna Charta of Henry III., which is dated Nov. 12, 1216, says that "this invaluable piece of antiquity" was presented by the late Archdeacon Furney to the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and he takes the opportunity to add what important service many individuals may render to the researches of the antiquary, would they make similar depositories donations of such treasures, instead of letting them remain in private collections. The *Charter* is

\* Gutch, in his *Oxford*, vol. ii., p. 947, says he bequeathed books, MSS., ancient deeds, and charters, but erroneously states that he was archdeacon of Gloucester.

accompanied at p. 36 with engravings of the two very curious seals which are appended to it. The other matter to which I allude is seven volumes of MSS. of Archdeacon Furney, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire [subsequently removed by him to Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, where they are at present], and which are numbered 6632-6638 in his catalogue privately printed in 1837. Most of these are in relation to Gloucestershire, but some are connected with Hampshire, Oxford, &c.; and from the known talent and extensive knowledge of the collector are no doubt very curious and valuable.

A third correspondent has remarked in the same volume, p. 194:—In your publication mention is made of that precious warrant of English privileges, the first Magna Charta of King Henry III., which is stated to have been presented by Archdeacon Furney to the Bodleian Library. As there is no doubt some history of the manner in which it came into the possession of that very erudite antiquary, I should be much obliged to any reader of "N. & Q." who would state it. Doctor Hunter, in his *History of London*, 1811, 4to., says, p. 680, "It is impossible for us to pretend to give even a sketch of the contents of this magnificent repository (the British Museum)," and then speaks of the Magna Charta of King John, dated June 15, 1215, and adds, Sir Robert Cotton "had the good fortune by accident to rescue this curious monument of British story from the shears of a tailor." May not Mr. Furney have saved *this* invaluable document from being cut up to make labels for the directions on parcels, or such "base uses?"

And a fourth correspondent, writing from Cheltenham, has wound up the subject with the following communication, p. 387 of the same volume:—I consider it one, and that not the least useful, of the purposes of your valuable miscellany, to correct errors where they have occurred, or to supply notices of eminent persons for biographical dictionaries. It has appeared to me a singular omission, that I could nowhere find any memoir of the above gentleman, except what has appeared in your work. It is true he is casually mentioned and quoted by Fosbrooke, in his *History of Gloucester*, London, 1819; and by Mr. George Worrall Counsel, in his *History of the City of Gloucester*, 1829; but both these gentlemen, who have drawn very largely upon the documents furnished them by Mr. Furney, have made the most scanty acknowledgments of the abundant information they had received. [A very common failing with writers!] Dr. Richard Willis, when bishop of Gloucester in 1714, was acquainted with Mr. Furney's family; and while he occupied that see, Mr. Furney was appointed master of the St. Mary de Crypt Grammar School, in Gloucester. The bishop was translated, in 1721, to Salisbury, and in 1723, to Winchester. Soon after the latter date, Mr. Furney rendered great assistance to Thomas Hearne, the eminent antiquary, on a point

which had much puzzled him respecting the abbey of Romsey, Hants, in Langtoft's *Chronicle*, viz. :

"The abbey of Rumeve he feffed richely,  
With rentes fulle gode and kirkes of pris,  
He did ther in of nunnes a hundredth ladies."

Edwy Rex. Peter Langtoft's *Chronicle*, vol. i., p. 35.

The number of nuns being large, Hearne suspected it to be a mistake; and to clear up the difficulty, he says: "I wrote to my learned friend Mr. Richard Furney, and was convinced by his researches that there were not fewer." Through the kindness of Bishop Willis, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Surrey, May 31, 1725; he was preferred to the rectory of Houghton, Hants, in July, 1727, and to that of Cheriton, in the same county, in July, 1729 (Manning's *Survey*, p. lxxxviii.), and he was also presented to the rectory of Long Leadenham, Linc., in 1729† (*Political State*, vol. xxxviii., p. 387, for October, 1729). Besides the notices of him by your correspondents, I would beg leave to refer to a very interesting letter of his in Cole's MSS., vol. xl., pp. 40, 41, dated Jan. 25, 1743-4, in the British Museum; and also to a letter of Browne Willis to Dr. Ducarel, dated five years after his (Furney's) death, speaking of the bequests he had made to the Bodleian Library (Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 15,935, art. 90), which I subjoin:—"We have had at Oxford vast acquisitions of late. Mr. Furney, archdeacon of Surrey, a native of Gloucester city, had made great collections of Gloucester city and county. He was a great acquaintance and correspondent of mine; and I was very instrumental in his studying venerable antiquity, which I greatly encouraged in him; and so underwent his mother's displeasure as she herself told me; but she was afterwards reconciled to me, and he found a good account in it." Mr. Furney died at his seat in the parish of Churchdown (*vulgo* Chosen); concerning which there is an article in "N. & Q.", vol. xii., p. 341, and was buried at St. Michael's Church, in the city of Gloucester, where the following monumental inscription appears to his memory:—"Richard Furney, M.A. [June 27, 1718], Archdeacon of Surrey, and Rector of Cheriton, in Hampshire, died February 17, 1753, aged fifty-eight years."

CCCLXXXIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, BROCKWORTH.—In the church there are fourteen inscriptions (including three windows and a flatstone), of which literal copies have been taken (1880); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

- |       |           |   |
|-------|-----------|---|
| 1814. | Jan. 13.  | Colchester [ <i>née</i> Jones], Susannah. |
| 1864. | June 23.  | Davis, Eliza Jesser.                      |
| 1864. | Aug. 15.  | Davis, John.                              |
| 1865. | Jan. 17.  | Davis, Violet Jane.                       |
| 1861. | April 26. | Davis, William John.                      |

† Dr. Willis had been dean of Lincoln; and it is probable that through him Mr. Furney obtained this living.

1670. Guise, Sir Christopher, Bar<sup>t</sup>.  
 1840. Aug. 11. Jones [*née* Bubb], Elizabeth.  
 1801. July 16. Jones [*née* Yates], Esther.  
 1849. Jan. 1. Jones, Henry Yates.  
 1747. March 30. Jones, John, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1793. July 30. Jones, John, [Gen<sup>t</sup>].  
 1812. Dec. 4. Jones, John.  
 1828. Feb. 13. Jones, John, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1776. Feb. 5. Jones, Sarah.  
 1723. Oct. 18. Lawrence, Dianisia.  
 1720. Oct. 10. Lawrence, Edmund.  
 1715. Jan. 25. Lawrence, Susanna [Jun<sup>f</sup>].  
 1724. May 1. Lawrence, Susanna.  
 1783. Nov. 24. Long, John.  
 1595. June 2. Long, William.  
 1843. July 7. Roberts [*née* Jones], Margaret.  
 1809. Feb. 20. Roberts, Mary Ann.  
 1808. Sept. 28. Roberts, William, M.B.  
 1777. March 21. Young, Mary.  
 1762. Aug. 29. Young, William.

Bigland has recorded three other inscriptions, with these names and dates :—

1719. June 12. Jones, Eleanor.  
 1726. July 4. Jones, John, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1722. Dec. 3. Sommers, Mr<sup>s</sup> [? Mary].  
 1672. Terret, Mary.  
 1744. Aug. 23. Terret, Sarah.  
 1710. March 1. Terret, Thomas.  
 1701. Jan. 13. Terret, William.

CCCLXXXIV.—JAMES HENRY LEWIS, SHORTHAND AUTHOR.—Some particulars of the parentage, etc., of Mr. Lewis, who was living at Ebley, near Stroud, 1812, when he published his *Historical Account of Shorthand*, are requested. He was the inventor of a method of his own, described in several instruction books issued at various periods, and was a teacher and professor of shorthand, and a shorthand writer to the courts of law. His *History* was dedicated to Lord Byron, and his *Ready Writer* to the Prince Regent. On his removal to London, he lived at the Flying Hand and Pen, 55, Gt. Weld St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, and subsequently at 104, High Holborn, and 113, Strand. The system continued to be published and taught until within about twenty years ago.—*John E. Bailey, Stretford, near Manchester.*

CCCLXXXV.—THE PARISH OF RANDWICK.—(See No. CLXIV.) Through the courtesy of the Rev. John Elliott, M.A., incumbent of Randwick, I have obtained some additional items of information respecting that parish.

In the register there is this entry :—

"Hereunder written is a true and perfect Copy in English of the

Grant in Latin of the Lands on (part of) which the Church house standeth, in the parish of Randwick, in the County of Gloster, entered in this Register the twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Nine, by Richard Watkins, then Churchwarden of the said parish of Randwick.

[Here follows the charter, dated 37 Hen. VI.]

"I acknowledge that I have in my hands as Trustee for the Parish of Randwick, the Original Charter under Seale, whereof the above written is a Copy, and Promise to produce the same as occasion may require for the benefit of the said Parish of Randwick. Witness my hand the twenty second day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty nine.

"J. Dutton.\*

"It will be found among my evidences relating to my Manor of Standish."

The church-house mentioned above was afterwards made a parochial poor-house. ["There remains now," according to Rudder (1779), p. 619, "only a decay'd old house, called the *Church-house*, inhabited by poor people." The lower rooms, as Fosbrooke states in his *History of Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. i., p. 308, "were habitations of the poor; in the upper room (large) was held the manorial court and vestry; every Sunday morning a market was held for all kinds of provisions; and here the inhabitants had their music and dancing."] It stood on what is now the site of the vicarage garden, and was taken down by the present incumbent.

These entries occur in the register of burials:—

1767. Jan. 10. Stephen Cratchley & Joseph Wildy (both executed at Gloucester the 9th instant, on account of the late Riots occasioned by the Dearthness of provisions) were buried.

1788. July 10. A female was buried who died excommunicated for having a Bastard Child.

1792. Oct. 26. A woman was buried who died excommunicated for having a female Bastard Child.

The registers are defective in many places, and Mr. Elliott has failed to find an entry which once existed, relative to the loss of the church-plate. He well remembers, however, to have often heard from the old clerk, George Harmer, that the plate was stolen by two men, named Bond and Cooke, who were executed at Gloucester for the offence.

I am uncertain how long the church remained without plate; but Mr. Elliott replaced what was lost, more than fifty years ago, through the liberality of Miss Pegler, of Moor Hall, Randwick.

George Harmer, the clerk already mentioned, was a near relative [maternal uncle] of Dr. White, of Christ Church, Oxford. [Biogra-

\* This was Sir John Dutton, 2nd baronet, M.P. for Gloucestershire, at whose decease, without surviving issue, in 1743, the baronetcy expired, while the estates passed, by his will, to his nephew, James Lenox Naper, Esq., of Loughcrew, Co. Meath (eldest son of James Naper, Esq., of the same place, by Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Dutton, 1st baronet), who assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Dutton.

phical details of the Rev. Joseph White, D.D., who was born at Ruscomb, in the parish of Stroud, about the year 1745, and whose parents removed, while he was an infant, to Randwick, in the churchyard of which parish they are buried, may be found in Fisher's *Stroud*, pp. 224-31.]

One of the bells of the church bears this inscription—"O sancta Margareta, ora pro nobis."

To many inhabitants of Stroud and its neighbourhood the most interesting circumstance connected with Randwick is the fact, that the vicar, the Rev. John Elliott, after sixty years of devoted labour in the district, is able to take his share of duty in the services of the church, and to visit amongst his parishioners.—*Thomas Roach, M.A., 17, Miles Road, Clifton.*

CCCLXXXVI.—BUILDINGS AND LEGENDS.—As stated in an article with this heading, which has been quoted in full in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, October 16, 1880, from the *Building World*, innumerable are the legends and traditions still to be heard in our country villages, some of which have passed into proverbs, while others remain in their original shape, as tales for the nursery or the village ale-house. There is a large class of legends referring to the removal by the Evil One of the stones or materials intended to be used in the erection of a church, so as to hinder or stop the work. Traditions of this kind may be met with at Folke and Holnest, in Dorsetshire; Matching, in Essex; Glastonbury, in Somerset; and Bisley, in Gloucestershire. . . . Cornwall contains many examples of stone circles, which are represented by the natives as having formerly been men and women, petrified as a judgment for dancing or otherwise behaving ill on the Sabbath-day; while at Cam, in Gloucestershire, there is, at the east end of the church, a sculptured monument, dated 1685, representing the sad judgment upon a farmer named Perrott, who was ploughing on a Sunday, and was killed by part of the plough-chain striking his head. The chain has suddenly snapped, and part of it is flying back against his head, while a single link has escaped, and is close behind him. . . . Some legends have reference to a strike for wages among the workmen. Thus, Minchinhampton Church, in Gloucestershire, is said to have a portion of its roof formed out of old tombstones, because there was a strike among the carpenters when the church was restored. . . . Cam Church, already mentioned, is said to have been originally dedicated to St. George; and a story is told of a clothier who stole a statue of this saint from the porch, and carried it in his wagon to Colebrook, where it was set up as an inn-sign. The present church is dedicated to St. Mary, but in its modern restoration a good sculptured boss, representing St. George and the Dragon, has been erected in the vaulting of the porch to commemorate the ancient tradition. . . . We must conclude our present subject with another notice of Bisley. We began by referring to the fact that, like some other churches, it was intended

to have been built several miles off, but the Devil every night removed the stones, and the architect was obliged at last to build it where it now stands. When the church was restored some time ago it was found that this story had a real meaning. The place where, as tradition says, the church ought to have been built was occupied formerly by a Roman villa, and portions of the materials of that villa were found embedded in the church walls, including the altars of the Penates, which are now, however, removed to the British Museum. The Roman gods had, in fact, supplied materials for the Christian temple. There is, moreover, at Bisley a very celebrated cross, erected, it is said, over a well, to which the following legend is attached. Bisley Church was out of repair, and among the masons at work was one named Pearse, who with the rest at dinner-time sat round the well to eat and drink. Just as they were waiting for the clock to strike the hour of one for returning to work, Pearse, on hearing it, cried out and fell backwards into the well. This occasioned the common Gloucestershire proverb, "There's one, said Pearse, when he fell in the well." It is said by Abel Wantner, in his MS. history of Gloucestershire, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, that this sad event (for Pearse was drowned) caused the churchyard to be excommunicated, and the parish was obliged to bury at Bibury, this being probably the nearest outside the jurisdiction which had excommunicated Bisley. All that we have to say about this legend is merely humbly to suggest that it is rather improbable that clocks were erected in those times (13th century) to strike the hour in a village churchyard; and that it seems also rather unfair that an accidental death and burial merely in water instead of earth should cause so serious a punishment or penalty to the parish. The explanation of the proverb is therefore hardly satisfactory.

CCCLXXXVII.—SEPUCHRAL CROSSES.—In a short paper in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (October, 1846), vol. ii., pp. 259, 260, Mr. Charles Baily, F.S.A., has given as an addition to Mr. Bateman's Derbyshire collection, drawings of which had been laid before the council, six varieties from other parts of England, two of them from Gloucestershire. As he states, No. 5 is the portion of a gravestone which lies loose in the churchyard of Brookthorpe, near Gloucester; it is of beautiful design, and belongs, without doubt, to the thirteenth century. And No. 6, the plainest of the whole, lies upon a raised tomb in the churchyard of Quedgley, likewise near Gloucester. It is difficult to assign any precise date to this example; but it is undoubtedly ancient, and appears to belong to the twelfth century. Mr. Baily further observes that the subject of sepulchral crosses is by no means devoid of interest; many of them being extremely elegant as works of ornamental art; and some, on which are figured the tools and other insignia of the different classes of society, affording valuable illustrations of the manners and usages of past ages. A

considerable number are engraved in the plates in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. Many unknown and interesting examples lie scattered in remote country churchyards, and they are not unfrequently dug up from beneath the soil.—*C.T.D.*

CCCLXXXVIII.—PROLONGED CLERICAL INCUMBENCIES.—In *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. xi. 407) a correspondent from Tetbury, Gloucestershire, wrote as follows :—A question having been started in conversation, for an instance of a clergyman of the Church of England who had for the longest time held a single benefice—feeling the difficulty of answering such a general question—I still could not refrain from mentioning an individual case in this neighbourhood; but I think it very probable some reader of “N. & Q.” may adduce an example stronger than mine, which I hope he will please to communicate. The Messrs. Lysons, in their *History of Devon*, part ii., p. 570. speak of the Rev. Potter Cole having been lord of the manor of Woolfardisworthy, near Bideford; and state that he died at the age of ninety-seven, having been vicar of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, seventy-three years. This is perfectly correct, and it is confirmed, with some particulars of this estimable man, who died March 24, 1802, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1802, p. 376. The parish is a large one, and the church was said to be the mother of seven daughters, or chapels-of-ease, within her jurisdiction (see Rudder, p. 482). The patronage has long been in the Liverpool family, Sir Robert Jenkinson having presented to it in 1679. Mr. Cole is said never, during his whole incumbency, to have been one month at a time out of his parish: and with many virtues, his unbounded charity and kindness to his poor parishioners deserve particular mention, especially in the time of great distress, when the quartern loaf of 4lb. 5½oz. was at the enormous price of 1s. 10½d., at which it was fixed by the assize on March 5, 1801.

In the same publication (2<sup>nd</sup> S. xi. 168), another correspondent refers to the foregoing very remarkable case of “the Rev. Potter Cole, vicar of Hawkesbury, near Tetbury, who held that living seventy-three years—a period, I suspect, unsurpassed in the annals of Great Britain by any incumbent.” And in the next volume, p. 78, another records the following parallel case:—Having often heard of the long incumbency and great age of the Rev. John Bedwell, formerly rector of Odstock, near Salisbury, I have ascertained at the Bishop's Registry that he was instituted to that benefice in 1741, and held it till 1814—a period of seventy-three years. I find, by the parish register of Odstock, that he was buried June 17, 1814, aged 103.

An equally remarkable case may be found in the history of the Church of Ireland, as recorded in *Exshaw's Magazine*:—“Died 22d August, 1763, at Ballyhaggeton, Queen's County, the Rev. Peter Alley, aged 110 years, and rector of Donoughmore for upwards of seventy-three years: he was grandson of William Alley, bishop of Exeter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.” In *Sleater's Public*

*Gazetteer*, August 30, 1763, it is further stated that "he served his own cure until a few days before his death"; that "he was thrice married, and had sixteen children by his first wife, and seventeen by his second"; and that "he was never known to take the tythe of a poor man's garden."

In *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. i. 456) a correspondent has written:—"A friend to whom I lent this [a previous] number has just returned it to me with the following note on the margin: 'John Timbrell, D.D., vicar of Beckford, near Tewkesbury (some years in advance of ninety), is at this time, May, 1862, visiting his archdeaconry of Gloucester; he was inducted into the vicarage in 1797, sixty-five years since!' As my friend is a very accurate man, and resident in the archdeaconry, I have no doubt that the statement may be relied on." Archdeacon Timbrell's course terminated in 1865, in which year his successors—Sir George Prevost, Bart., in the archdeaconry, and the Rev. John Harrison, M.A., in the vicarage—were appointed.

CCCLXXXIX.—JOHN HOWE, FOURTH LORD CHEDWORTH.—In the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1877-8), vol. ii., pp. 47-52, there is a paper by Mr. S. H. Gael on "Stowell House and Park," in which are several particulars of the Howe family. The above-named nobleman succeeded his uncle in the title and estates, in 1781; but he lived in comparative seclusion amongst his mother's relatives in Suffolk, and took little interest in, and seldom visited, either Gloucestershire or Wiltshire. He died unmarried, October 29, 1804, and the title became extinct. Some time after, a friend, the Rev. T. Crompton, published letters which had passed between them from 1780 to 1795; and amongst them is one dated October, 1781, in which Lord Chedworth writes that he had made but one resolution, and that was, not to live in Gloucestershire—a resolution which had been taken some years before. Only one letter is dated from Stowell Park: in it he professes a child-like ignorance of business, and disposes of some of it in a style playful enough. Having made a disposition of his large estates which was considered singular, his will was impugned on the ground of insanity, but without success. His relatives were passed by; Charles James Fox, the "illustrious statesman and true patriot," was a legatee for £3,000; many theatrical and other friends were liberally remembered; and very large legacies were left to his executors and trustees, Messrs. Wilson and Penrice, by whom all the Howe estates in this county were sold to sundry purchasers.\* His lordship's character is given in the inscription to his memory in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, Ipswich:—"He was a nobleman of superior abilities, well versed in every branch of elegant and polite literature. An able, active, and upright magistrate; intimately acquainted with the laws and constitution of his country;

\* As recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1811, p. 80, Lord Chedworth's estates in Gloucestershire had been recently brought to the hammer, and disposed of for £268,634.

a strenuous supporter of civil and religious liberty ; firmly attached to the principles established at the Revolution, and a sincere believer in the truths of Christianity." In Martin's *Bibliographical Catalogue of Books Privately Printed* (London, 1834), p. 100, mention is made of Lord Chedworth's *Notes upon some of the Obscure Passages in Shakespeare's Plays ; with Remarks upon the Explanations and Amendments of the Commentators in the Editions of 1786, 1790, 1793*, London, 1805, pp. 375, 8vo. Lord Chedworth, as Mr. Martin states, "from some disgust which he took to society, retired to Yarmouth, and resided in the family of Mr. Penrice, a surgeon in that town ; and on his death bequeathed him nearly the whole of his property." The editor of the above posthumous volume was Mr. Penrice ; and it was printed with the view of affording an additional proof of the author's sanity. A full account of him and of the proceedings relative to his will, may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. lxxiv., pp. 1242-4, and lxxvi., pp. 672, 1030-2, 1201-5.

CCCXC.—BISHOP FRAMPTON AND THE VICARAGE OF STANDISH.—(See No. XCV.) There is a fact in the life of this prelate which has not, so far as I am aware, been explained. It is well known that he was accidentally prevented from adding an eighth to the illustrious seven bishops who petitioned James the Second against the Declaration of Indulgence, and were imprisoned and tried in consequence ; and it is equally well known that he was ejected from his bishopric for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. But what seems to have been a solitary instance in those days, he was allowed, according to his lately published *Life* [London, 1876], to retain possession of the living of Standish, which he had previously held with his bishopric, after he was deprived of the higher preferment. He performed service regularly at Standish, though he always conscientiously refused to pray for the king and queen ; and he died there in 1708, twenty years after he had been ejected from the see of Gloucester, having apparently been undisturbed by the Government during that time. Macaulay, in his account of the bill for settling the oaths, says that as it originally came down from the Lords, it contained a clause providing that every divine who held a benefice might continue to hold it without taking the oath, unless the Government should see special reason to call upon him to do so. In the Lower House, however, a clause was proposed and carried, which required every person who held any ecclesiastical or academical preferment, to take the oath by the first of August, 1689, on pain of suspension. Six months were allowed him from that day for reconsideration ; but if on the first of February, 1690, he still refused, he was to be finally deprived. This new clause was at first rejected by the Lords, but after numerous conferences between the Lords and Commons the Upper House gave way, at the same time adding a clause which enabled the king to make some allowance out of the forfeited benefices to a small number, not exceeding twelve, of the nonjuring clergy. It would appear from this that Frampton

could not have held the living of Standish after his deprivation, yet I suppose there is no doubt of the fact that he did so. Can anyone reconcile these statements for me?—*Thomas Roach, M.A., 17, Miles Road, Clifton.*

— An extract from the above-mentioned *Life*, pp. 189, 190, bearing on this fact in the bishop's history, will not be out of place:—When all was going, he contrived to save something if it was possible, and requested that he might have Standish the place of his retirements left undisposed of, tho' the profits of that living was not for many years worth him forty pounds a year, curates and charges paid, or if this could not be obtain'd, yet at least that he might have the house, by him at great charge built in part and repair'd, to spend the remainder of his days in; and upon that score apply'd to the bishop of London [Henry Compton, D.D.], who with another person very gracious with the new governours obtain'd the favour, not to have it confirmed to him, but to have his holding it connived at. And this is the rather mention'd, because he [Edward Fowler, D.D.] that held the bishoprick after made a great noise about it, as if a kindness done by him. However, as appears by the bishop of London's letter, it was otherwise in fact; that person, when in power, doing what in him lay to divest him of it by putting it upon Dr. Tillotson for an option, when he was put into the administration of Canterbury, and by offering institution upon that title to an ingenious gentleman, if he would accept it, who generously refused it, chusing, as to this day he doth, to live upon his own considerable fortune without any church preferment for some time after rather then dispossess so great a man of so poor a remainder of his portion in the Church, and by distressing his curates, and at last by diverting a pension due from the bishop of Gloster to the vicar of Standish, which he apply'd to the maintaining a lecture in one of the chappels of ease in opposition to him. But I shall forbear what more might be said on that head; only adding that he paid all the usuall fees of visitation, as vicar of the place, even to that for exhibiting of orders; so punctuall were some in power who were never born to rule.

CCCXCL.—THE BODINGTON OAK.—(See No. CCXXXII.) In connection with what has been stated respecting "the largest oak in Britain," a paragraph on the dimensions of the Bodington oak, near Cheltenham, from *Practical Treatise on Planting, etc.* (1785), p. 319 (which appears as a foot-note in Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, p. 221), will interest the reader:—"The stem is remarkably collected and close at the root; the sides of its trunk being more collected than those of large trees in general, its circumference is twenty paces; measuring with a rule it is more than eighteen yards. At three feet high, it measures forty-two feet, and at its smallest dimensions it is thirty-six feet round. From the ground to the top of the crown of the trunk is twelve feet, and the greatest height of its branches forty-five, by estimation. The stem is quite hollow,

being near the ground a perfect shell, forming a capacious room more than ten feet in diameter; the hollowness contracts and forms a natural dome, so that no light is admitted but at the entrance, and a small aperture on one side. It is still perfectly alive and fruitful." Bigland (1791) describes the tree as "of very extraordinary growth, and of three centuries standing." Another century almost having elapsed, someone may be able, and disposed, to furnish more recent information.—*J. G.*

CCCXCII.—THE BURIAL OF HEARTS.—Mr. Burn, in the chapter on "Registers of Burials" in his *History of Parish Registers in England*, etc. (2nd ed., London, 1862), p. 110, has given the following as a note-worthy extract from the register of Norton, Durham:—"March 22, 1756, bur: the heart and bowells of the right honorable James [fourth] Earl of Wemyss. The remains were buried with his Ancestors at Wyems Castle in Scotland, the 8<sup>th</sup> day of April"; and he has added this foot-note: "An entry of a similar nature will frequently be met with. Where it was desired to remove the body to a great distance for burial, it was necessary to deprive it of its internals, which were generally buried where the individual happened to die." He gives likewise this extract from the register of Denham:—"Edmundus Peckham, Esq<sup>r</sup>, sonne of S<sup>r</sup> George Peckham, July 18, 1856 [? 1586]. On the same day was the harte of S<sup>r</sup> Robert Peckham, Knight, buried in the vault under the Chappell."

Entries of this kind in registers may be common enough; but is it so with inscriptions to the same effect? The following is on a gravestone in the south walk of the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral:—"Under this stone lies interred the Heart of Major William Davy, who died at sea, June 13<sup>th</sup>, 1781, aged 39 years. It was committed to the care of Major Mackilwain, and brought to England by him." Are there any similar inscriptions elsewhere in Gloucestershire?

I am of course aware of what Leland has recorded in his *Itinerary* (3rd ed., 1769), vol. ii., p. 50, that at Cirencester "is buried the Hart of Sentia, Wife to Richard King of Romans, and Erle of Cornwalle."—*Antiquarius.*

CCCXCIII.—"BIBLIOTHECA GLOUCESTRENSIS": TABLE OF CONTENTS.—Many are no doubt aware that Mr. John Washbourn, Jun., edited a valuable 4to volume, in three parts, entitled *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis: a Collection of Scarce and Curious Tracts relating to the County and City of Gloucester; illustrative of, and published during the Civil War; with an Historical Introduction, Notes, and an Appendix*, Gloucester, 1825, pp. ccv., xiv., 456. They may have studied the work; but as no "table of contents" is given therewith, the following has been compiled, and will, I think, prove useful:—

(1) *An Historicall Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester*, etc. By John Corbet, Preacher of God's Word. London, 1645. [Prefixed is the Author's Life.]

(2) *A True Relation of the late Attempt made upon the Town of Ciceter, in the County of Glouc', the seventh day of January, 1642, by the Lord Marquisse Hartford, etc.* "Published chiefly that God may be glorified for their happy deliverance, and to prevent all false and scandalous reports thereof." London, Jan. 19, 1642.

(3) *A Particular Relation of the Action before Cyrencester (or Cycester) in Gloucestershire. Taken in on Candlemas Day, 1642, by part of his Majestie's Army under the conduct of his Highnesse Prince Rupert, etc.* Written by an Eye-witnesse. Printed in the yeare 1642.

(4) *A Relation of the Taking of Ciceter, in the Countye of Gloucester, on Thursday, Febru. 2, 1642, by seven thousand of the Cavaliers under Prince Rupert, etc.* Sent to a Friend in London, by one who was present at, and some days after the taking of it. "Published because of the many false reports that were in print concerning that business." London, Feb. 20, 1642.

(5) *The Petition of the Inhabitants of Cyrencester, whose names are hereunto subscribed, presented to his Majesty at Oxford; with his Majestie's Answer thereunto.* Oxford, Feb. 28, 1642.

(6) *The Victorious and Fortunate Proceedings of Sir William Waller and his Forces in Wales, and other Places since they left Malmsbury; with the True Manner of his taking Highnam, etc.* Sent in a Letter from Sir William Waller and Sir Arthur Haslerig, and read in both Houses of Parliament, Aprill 15, 1643. London, Aprill 17, 1643.

(7) *A True Relation of the late Fight betweene Sir William Waller's Forces and those sent from Oxford, etc.* London, 1643.

(8) *A Briefe and Exact Relation of the most materiall and remarkable Passages that hapned in the late well-formed (and as valiently defended) Seige laid before the City of Gloucester.* Collected by John Dorney, Esquire, Town-Clarke of the said City. London, 1643.

(9) *A True Relation of the late Expedition of his Excellency, Robert Earle of Essex, for the relief of Gloucester; with the Description of the Fight at Newbury.* London, 1643.

(10) *A True and Exact Relation of the Marchings of the two Regiments of the Trained Bands of the City of London, being the Red and Blew Regiments, as also of the three Regiments of the Auxiliary Forces, the Blew, Red, and Orange, who marched forth for the reliefe of the City of Gloucester, from August 23, to September 28, etc.* By Henry Foster. London, Oct. 2, 1643.

(11) *A True Relation of the severall Passages which have happened to our Army since it advanced towards Gloucester, etc.* London, Sept. 14, 1643.

(12) *A True Relation of a Wicked Plot intended and still on foot against the City of Gloucester, to betray the same into the hands of the Cavaliers, etc.* London, May 7, 1644.

(13) *Eben-Ezer: a Full and Exact Relation of the severall*

*remarkable and victorious Proceedings of the ever-renowned Colonel Massy, Governour of Gloucester, from May 7, to May 25, 1644, etc.* London, June 4, 1644.

(14) *A Great Victory obtained by Collonel Massey at the Storming of Sir John Winter's House.* London, March 1, 1644.

(15) *Fovre Ordinances of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, etc.* London, March 18, 1645.

(16) *An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for uniting certain Churches, and for maintenance of Preaching-Ministers in the City of Gloucester.* London, April 10, 1647.

CCCXCIV.—JAMES HENRY LEWIS, SHORTHAND AUTHOR.—(Reply to No. CCCLXXXIV.) The *Stroud Journal* has been forwarded to me, in consequence, I presume, of the inquiry in "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," which appears therein. As one who knows, I beg to hand the following particulars for insertion :—

James Henry Lewis, "the inventor and first teacher of the Royal Lewisian Systems of Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Shorthand," was born about the year 1786, at Haresfield House, as it was then called, between Ebley and Stonehouse; and was the eldest son of Mr. James Lewis, an extensive clothier, of the Oil Mills, Ebley. It was intended to initiate him into the same business, and for a short time he was engaged in his father's counting-house; but his genius urged him on to higher pursuits, and in consequence of a misunderstanding with his father, he, when a very young man, left home. Finding that his writing had become very bad, he endeavoured to improve it, and his fertile brain devised his never-failing method for rapidly improving the hand-writing; and turning his attention to stenography, his favourite study, he produced his incomparable system of shorthand; these he speedily brought to perfection, and immediately commenced teaching in the provinces. After a while he removed to London, where he practised as professor of stenography, and shorthand writer in the law courts, and published his works for self-instruction in writing—the *Ready Writer* on shorthand; and in arithmetic, wherein abbreviated methods of calculation, at that time little known or understood, were, by a few simple rules, brought into a regular system; and another, simplifying the acquirement of book-keeping by single and double entry. He also published his *History of Shorthand*, a work of research, which has been referred to in the best encyclopædias. Mr. Lewis was a successful teacher of his systems throughout England, and in Scotland, and made the acquaintance of many high and talented persons, by whom, and by many thousands of pupils, he was greatly esteemed. He finally settled in London, at "The Flying Pen," 113, Strand, in the year 1834, where he continued until his decease in 1853, and was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. His professional business was

successfully carried on, until recently, by one of the family. His shorthand is truly described as "the only system that can be acquired in a short time, being easier learned, easier written, and easier read than any other."—*H. J. D'A.*

Mr. Lewis's son-in-law, Mr. H. J. D'Ath, who has written as above, may very pardonably and naturally hold the opinion that the Lewisian system is "easier learned, easier written, and easier read than any other," but the opinion of the stenographic world is not with him. Phonography, for instance, beats it out and out in all three particulars, and as a matter of fact, the proportion of young stenographers who now learn the Lewisian and kindred systems is infinitesimally small.—*A. H.*

A paragraph from the *Palatine Note-book* (May, 1881), vol. i. p. 92, will form a suitable appendix to the foregoing particulars of "Lewis, the Writing-master":—An old hand-bill, which has been given to the editor [Mr. John E. Bailey, F.S.A.], by Mr. Sutton, of the Free Library [Manchester], announces that Mr. Lewis, the celebrated writing-master of London, had opened an institution at 19, Oldham-street, Manchester, "for the purpose of reforming all bad habits in writing and figuring," to be accomplished in six easy lessons of one hour each. In the same period he offered to teach the delightful art of shorthand. "This system is different from any method that has ever yet appeared in print; it is now made use of by all the London reporters, and is the only system ever invented that will enable the writer to take down *every word*, and read his notes with the same ease and certainty as he can common print." There is no date to the hand-bill, but it is printed by Banks & Co., printers, Manchester.

CCCXCV.—THE MANOR OF LONGHOPE.—Hunting amongst my *Collectanea Glocestriensia*, I have unearthed an old manuscript relating to the manor of Longhope, in this county. Its publication may not be uninteresting; but first let me premise that in the reign of Edward the Confessor two Saxons, Ferne and Ulfg, held the manor of Hope, or Longhope, as it came to be called, to distinguish it from Westhope. William the Conqueror bestowed it, with Huntley and ten other manors, upon William Fitzbaderon, a Norman noble, and made him governor of Monmouth Castle. Longhope subsequently passed into the hands of the Talbots (Earls of Shrewsbury); then to the Dukes of Kent. About one hundred and forty years ago it was purchased, along with Huntley, by Sir Edmund Probyn, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The following is a copy of my MS. :—

"*The Custom of the Manor of Longhope on Wednesday, the 5<sup>th</sup> of September, 1660.*

"The presentment and verdict of the homage hereunder named, upon their corporal oaths, presented in before William Gwillim, Gent<sup>l</sup>, Deputy-Steward, unto Benedict Hoskins, Serjeant-at-Law, High Steward unto the Right Honourable Countess Dowager of

Kent, at the Court Leet holden the day and year above written for her said honourable Manor.

*"The Names of the Homagers.*—Thomas Nourse, Gen<sup>t</sup>, John Ayleway, Gen<sup>t</sup>, Joseph Okey, Gen<sup>t</sup>, Richard Nash, Gen<sup>t</sup>, Thomas Hodges, sen<sup>r</sup>, John Stephens, William Read, Robert Dawes, William Fowle, Thomas Gibbs, John Nelms, John Palmer, Edmund Fowle, James Wingood, Richard Long, Thomas Fowle, John Phelps, Philip Mutloe, John Wintle, sen<sup>r</sup>, Thomas Bullock, Thomas Dobbs, Robert Gibbs, George Marshal—whose verdict was presented, taken, and received as the true custom of the Manor aforesaid.

"I. To him and to his is where a man is seized in a copyhold estate, and marieth a wife, she is his first, and at his death she is brought to the next Court by the jury for her free bench, payeth one penny to the Lord of the Manor, and then sworn tenant, and payeth one heriot at her decease, if it be twelve acres, but holdeth it during her life, paying the rents and services being due and of right accustomed. No heir being known, so long as she liveth, and after her death at the next court the eldest son of their two bodies lawfully begotten and then living is brought in heir by the said custom to the land, and hath a copy, paying to the Lord or Lady for a fine one year's chief rent of the copyhold land.

"II. For want a son to be heir we take a daughter, and for want of such issue lawfully to be begotten, we find an escheate to the Lord or Lady of the Manor. And never in the memory of man was any heir-at-law known to inherit by our custom.

"III. If one having a right by custom doth inherit any of our customary lands, the same shall his inherit, if not surrendered; but if one having no right by custom, his, whether male or female, cannot inherit by our custom.

"IV. When the estate lieth in a woman or maid, and she marieth and dieth, her husband is brought in upon his free bench, paying rents and services due and accustomed, and an heriot at his decease, which the Lord's bailiff may seize, but not take away till the next court, and the homage bring it in. And if they leave any issue living after both their deaths, such issue shall be then brought in as before rehearsed. If no such issue, it then falls to the Lord escheated.

"V. The heir to the custom having had two wives. If the first wife die without issue the second wife shall have her free bench, but if issue by the first wife lawfully begotten be then living such issue shall inherit and be brought into the inheritance, and not the second wife to her free bench.

"VI. All customary lands, if it be twelve acres or more, are heriotable at the death of the tenant then possessed of the lands. The heriot is to be the best beast or thing, quick or dead, the tenant dieth possessed of, but if under twelve acres then no heriot to be paid for such land.

"VII. If the tenant, male or female, please, he or she may

surrender all or any part of the lands in his or her lifetime, but such as are free benchers, male or female, can make no surrender, so that if at the decease of the free benchers no heir be then living then such lands as they die seized of must by course fall to the Lord or Lady of the Manor then being.

"VIII. If a customary tenant should commit felony and he doth die for it he doth not hereby forfeit his estate or copyhold being customary, the felon not being responsible to the Lord or Lady of the Manor, but to the supreme law and power of the land, and therefore his wife after his death cometh in for her free bench ; and after her decease his heir, if any of his body lawfully begotten be then living, shall inherit the customary land which the father died seized of according to the custom aforesaid.

"IX. Any customary tenant or free bencher may fall and cut down or root up any wood or timber and sell it ; pull down or build up houses at his free will and pleasure, without any leave, consent, or approbation of the Lord or Lady of the said Manor then being.

"X. Any customary tenants may let their lands or any part of them for one and twenty years, reserving yearly one day in every year, without consent of the Lord or Lady of the Manor then being, and so from year to year for as long a time as the lessee pleases, according to the custom within the said term of one-and-twenty years.

"XI. Any customary tenant having two wives, and hath daughters only by the first and a son by the last wife, the son of the last wife inheriteth his customary or copyhold lands before the daughters of the first wife.

"XII. He that buyeth any of our customary lands, upon his purchase of the same is by our custom to pay to the Lord or Lady of the said Manor for his fine the just sum of so much money as one year's chief rent of the premises by him so purchased shall amount to and no more.

"XIII. The Lord or Lady of our Manor ought to keep court yearly twice in the year, but in default thereof any customary tenant may sell and surrender, and he that buyeth may also if he pleases, and so the next buyer ; and again it may be so passed away as often as occasion requireth, although as yet neither of the purchasers is taken tenant in court ; always provided that all the surrenders that have been so passed be at the next court brought in and passed according to the custom of the said Manor, and upon every such surrender particular fines and heriots, if any are due, are to be paid at such next court.

"XIV. That all the tenants in the said Manor have common and commons of pasture according to custom, without reservation or exception, in all and singular the commons and the rest of our lands in and belonging to the said Manor, and in Hope's Wood and in the Barefoot Wood, and from and after the first seven years of their

and each of their enclosures until the full growth of the said woods and the time of the cutting of the same. The said woods to be inclosed for the preservation of the woods whilst it is young only for the first seven years of its cutting.

"XV. When any customary tenants make surrender of their customary copyhold lands, such surrender or surrenders may be taken and received at any time out of court by the acceptance of one or two customary tenants, at the choice of the seller, buyer, or giver of the same.

"The verity of this presentment being as well attested by the testimony of these witnesses hereunder named, upon their corporal oaths given them by the said Deputy-Steward—

Thomas Wills,  
George Nicholls,  
William Marshall,  
John Badcock,

Miles Smith,  
George Sanders,  
John Brown."

It would be interesting to ascertain what descendants of the persons named in this document still remain. The aspect of the country has doubtless greatly changed, and probably acts of parliament have interfered with some of the customary rights of the homagers.

—*Henry Jeffs, 1, Sherborne Villas, Spa, Gloucester.*

CCCXCVI.—LONGEVITY IN BITTON PARISH, 1671.—(Reply to No. CCCXXIII.) The Hanham registers do not go back so far. The rector of Bitton has searched the Bitton register for that date, but can find nothing bearing on the point.—*Thomas Roach, M.A., 17, Miles Road, Clifton.*

CCCXCVII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE BRIMPSFIELD PARISH REGISTERS, 1591-1806.—The following extracts were made in the year 1833 by the Rev. John Ward, of Wath, Yorkshire, a very accurate archæologist; and they have been kindly communicated by the Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A., Rector of Leigh Delamere, Chippingham:—

- 1591. The 3 of October John Turner, late p'son of Brymsfyeld, was Buryed.
- 1593. June 20. Mar: Tho: Eycatt [and] Johan Turner, vid p'sonæ Turner.
- 1594. May 13. Bur. Tho: Eycott.
- Aug. 9. Bap. Margaret Eycott, daughter of Tho. Eycott.
- 1597. Dec. 26. Bur. Eliza Knight, wyffe of M<sup>r</sup> Knight, of Syde.
- 1599. No. 29. That day Abygaile Smart was born, and Bap. the 2 Decem., St. Andrew's eve, daughter of Ja. Smart, preacher there.
- 1602. May 10. Mar. James Smarte and Elizabeth Westripp, al<sup>s</sup> Heyward, who was y<sup>e</sup> wydow of John Westripp, preacher att Leonard Standley, and there dyed. Ego Jac<sup>b</sup>us Smart<sup>us</sup> Concionator.
- 1603. Mar. 20. Bap. James Smarte & Mary Smarte, Twins, son & daughter of Ja: Smarte, minister there.

1603. June 17. Bur. Ja : Smarte. Buryed att Bysley.
1604. Decem. 9. Bap. Ja : Smarte, filius Jacobi Smarti.  
— Decem. 23. Bur. the same Ja : Smarte.  
Walter Long was churchwarden in 1604.
1608. Feb. 14. Bap. Uriah Smarte, filius Jacobi Smarti.  
— June 28. Bur. Uriah Smarte.
1609. Decem. 1. note I Ja : Smarte had a son bur., not bap.,  
y<sup>t</sup> died before.
1616. James Smarte, parson, was buried the xxix<sup>th</sup> of  
September.
1617. M<sup>r</sup> John Higges, of Cheltenham, and M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Sandys,  
of Brimesfeild, were married the 8 day of July.  
— Culpeper, the daughter of Sir Will<sup>m</sup> & Dame Margaret  
Sandes, of Brimesfeild, was baptized the 27 daie of  
October.
1618. Elizabeth Smarte, widdow, was buried the third day of  
September.  
— Guydo Harris, Bachelor of Art, was buried the xxj day  
of December.
1619. Sir John Steed, Knight, and M<sup>rs</sup> Hester Sandes were  
married the xxx<sup>th</sup> day of November.
1620. M<sup>r</sup> William Kingston, of Haselhouse, and M<sup>rs</sup> Anne  
Culpeper, of Brimsfield, were married the xxx<sup>th</sup>  
day of July, 1620.
- 1621-2. The infant of M<sup>r</sup> Francis & M<sup>rs</sup> Joane Webbe, of  
Winston, was buried the 2 day of Jan.  
— Anne, the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Francis & M<sup>rs</sup> Joane Webbe,  
of Winston, was baptized the xj day of January,  
1621-2.  
— Anne, the dau<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Francis Webbe & Joane, his  
wife, was buried the xix day of Januarie, 1621.
- 1622-3. Elizabeth, the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> & M<sup>rs</sup> Anne  
Kingston, was baptized the 4<sup>th</sup> day of February.
1623. Marie, the daughter of Sir Miles and dame Marie Sandes,  
of Brimsfield, was baptized the xxx<sup>th</sup> daie of  
November.
1624. Hester, the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Henry & M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Sandes,  
of Brimsfield, was baptized the xvij day of Maie,  
año 1624.
- 1624-5. Sandes, the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> & M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Kingston,  
of Hazelhouse, was baptized the ix daie of January.
1625. William, the Sonne of Sir Miles & Dame Mary Sandys,  
of Brimsfield, was baptized the first day of Maie.  
— Jane, the wife of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Forde, of Hanbury, rector,  
was buried the ix<sup>th</sup> day of July.
1629. Jane, the d<sup>r</sup> of John & Jane Longe, of Birdlip, bap. 6 Dec.
1632. Henry, the son of John & Jane Long, of Birdlip, bap.  
1 Oct<sup>r</sup>.

- 1635-6. John, son of Walter & Jane Longe, of Birdlip, bap.  
7 Jan.
1636. John Martin, parson, was buried the 24<sup>th</sup> day of July.  
John Newman, Bachelour of Arts, Curate May y<sup>e</sup>  
9<sup>th</sup>, 1640.
1641. Julian Longe, of Cubberly, was buried the 29<sup>th</sup> of  
September.
- Robert, Sonne of Walter Longe, of Birdlip, bap.  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 1.
1643. A Souldier that came downe press'd w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Essex,  
by his vocation a Silke Weaver of King strete in  
Westmester, in his returne from Gloc: was  
consumed of Vermine, died, & was buried  
Septemb<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>.
- William, Son of John Longe, of Birdlip, bap. Nov<sup>r</sup> 1.
- Julian, d<sup>r</sup> of Walter Longe, of Birdlip, bap. Nov<sup>r</sup> 1.  
Anno Dom. 1647 Will. Elbridge Curate.
1647. John Meriddith, of Solomon Hope, in y<sup>e</sup> County of  
Hereford, dyinge in his passage from tithinge to  
tithinge, was buried Octob<sup>r</sup> 27.
1651. Elizabeth, dau<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Rogers, bap. Apr. 29.
- Mary, the wife of M<sup>r</sup>. William Rogers, of Bremssefeld,  
was buried July y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>.
- 1651-2. Marie, d<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Martin, of Cirincester, wooll-  
comber, was bap. Feb. 19.
- 1657-8. Jan. the 14. Bur. Jane, the wife of Walter Long, of  
Birdlip.
1668. June 3. bap. Dorothy, dau<sup>r</sup> of Edward Sandes, gent.  
Henry Hook, Rector, 1668.
1670. Apr. 6. Bap. Hamburie, the sonn of Edward Sandys,  
gent.
1672. Oct<sup>r</sup> 21. Mistris Martin Bur.
1673. May 30. Bap. Martha, dau. of Edward Sandes, gent.
1674. Sep. 26. Roger Taylor, Gent., & Ann Sandes married.
1676. Nov. 27. buried Walter Long.
1677. Jan<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>th</sup>. Bapt. Ruth, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Walter & Joan  
Long, of Birdlipp.
1678. Bap. Frances, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Henry Hook, rector of  
brinsfeld.
1681. April 4<sup>th</sup>. Bapt<sup>d</sup>. Walter, y<sup>e</sup> son of Walter Long & of  
Joane, his wife.
- 1681-2. Jan. 29. Dorothy, y<sup>e</sup> loving good wife [of] Henry Hook,  
Rector, Bur.
1682. Dec. 19. Charles, son of John Long, Bur.
1685. June 20. Edward, son of Henry Hook, Rect<sup>r</sup>, Bap.
1686. Ap. 2. y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Long, of Birdlip, Bur.
- 1686-7. Jan. 9. Mary Lady Richardson Bur.
1687. June 15. Rachel, daugh. Henry Hook, Rect<sup>r</sup>, & Rachel,  
his wife.

- 1688-9. Mar. 22. Eliz : dau. Henry Hook, Rect. of Brimps., Bap.  
 1690. Sep. 19. Will<sup>m</sup> Henry, son Henry Hook, Rect., Bap.  
 1692. Nov. 30. Jane, dau. Henry Hook, Rect., Bap.  
 1694. May 7. Ann, sister to Henry Hook, Rector, Bur.  
 1694-5. Feb. 21. Deborah [? dau.] of M<sup>r</sup> George Guinnet, Bap.  
 1696-7. Janu. 13. Walter Long Bur.  
 1697. Dec. 15. Martha, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> George Guinnet, Bap.  
 1699. Sep. 2. Jane, dau. John Long, Birdlip, Bur.

(To be continued.)

CCCXCVIII.—BRIEFS AND COLLECTIONS IN TETBURY PARISH CHURCH, 1658-1704.—These particulars are recorded in an old account-book of the churchwardens of the parish of Tetbury, and are here given word for word.—*A.H.P.*

1658. For sending the money for Poland to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe, 0.1.0.

— Feb. 2<sup>d</sup>. Collected for a fire at Gasenbury, 7s. 2d.

— Collected for & towards the buildinge of a Church at Oswestree, in the County of Salop, 5s. 2d.

1661. 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 1661. Colecktid in the parish Church of Tetbury towards the los of the toune of Elmaster [? Ilminster, Somerset] by fire the just sum on pound nin shillings and on peeny, 1.9.1.

Colecktid for John davis of heryford in my [*i. e.*, money] the just sum of six shillings two pens hapey, 0.6.2½.

Colecktid for the harbour of the toune of Watchid, 0.7.4.

Colecktid towards y<sup>e</sup> reprations of Condoover Church, 0.9.5.

Colecktid to wards the lose by fir of Southwou [?] Hals [? Southwold], in y<sup>e</sup> Counti of Suffolke, 1.11.0.

Gatherid towards the lose by fire at sakenham [Saxlingham], in the Counti of Norfolk, 0.8.0.

Gathered towards the lose by fire att Elmeley Castle, In y<sup>e</sup> County of Worcester, 00.08.03.

Gathrid in tetbury towards the fire of drayton twenti Shillings, 01.0.0.

Gatherid towards the relife of Jams Mellwell, Esquir, in y<sup>e</sup> Counti of down [Ireland], 00.4.7.

Gatherid the 31 of Agust towards the relife of divers for los by fir in St. bartholmews Excaing [St. Bartholomew's Royal Exchange], London, 0.6.0.

Gatherid towards a brif fore bredgnorth, 0.5.0.

Gatherid towards pomfree [Pomfret] for a brif from then the just sum of thre shillings fiv pens, 0.3.5.

Gatherid Towards the Repairing of the Church at bolingbrooke, in y<sup>e</sup> Counti of Linkorn [Lincoln], three shillings sixpens, 0.3.6.

January y<sup>e</sup> 20, gatherid towards the [ ] of the protistants in Letheanea the just sum of on pound seauenten shillings, 1.17.0.

Gatherid towards the repairing of the Church of Rippin, in Yoorkshear, 2s. 3d., January the 26, 1661.

Colectid towarde y<sup>e</sup> lose by f [*sic*] of Edward Strichles by fire of hopesaye, in y<sup>e</sup> Countey of Salop, fore shillings, 0.4.0.

1671. Collected and gathered by John Geale and William Hooper, Churchwardens, for Oxforde bridge, £1 1s. 8d.

1680. Collected and gathered by Charles Mayo and daniell Mason, Churchwardens, Oxford bridg, 9s. 1d., by us.

1680. Collected and gathered for y<sup>e</sup> redemcion of y<sup>e</sup> captives out of turkey slavery, £5 3s. 0d., by us, Charls Mayo and daniell mason, churchwardens.

Collected 24 December, 1704, ffor South Mortons Briff in Devon Shere, 2s. 9d.

CCCXCIX.—CHARLES THEYER'S MSS.—It may be useful to note, that the MSS. which belonged in the latter part of the seventeenth century to Charles Theyer, Gent., of Gloucestershire, have been described in *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, Oxoniæ, 1697*, tom. ii., pp. 198-203; and that they are deposited in the King's Library in the British Museum. See David Casley's *Catalogue* of this library, 1734.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCC.—“GLOUCESTER ALARM.”—(Reply to No. CCXVI.) The following extract from a Lansdowne MS. volume, entitled “Collections by Henry Powle,\* of Shottesbrook, in the County of Berks, Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Master of the Rolls, A.D. 1689”, may in some measure answer the question:—

“Instructions for beacons in Gloucestershire.

“Glouc<sup>es</sup>. Wee doe not doubt after many directions and warnings guivn vnto you that yo<sup>r</sup> beacon in yo<sup>r</sup> Hund<sup>es</sup> should bee put in sufisient repair and furnished w<sup>h</sup> materialls fitting and soe kept but that yo<sup>a</sup> haue [blank] now in readinesse, yet in furtheranc<sup>e</sup> of his majesties service wee haue thought fitt that the said beacon b<sup>e</sup> put in order and made ready according to the articles vnder written. These are therefore to will and require and in his majesties name straightly to Charge and Command yo<sup>a</sup> that yo<sup>a</sup> forthwith see them repaired and furnished and watch men provided and ordered accordingly, hereof faile yo<sup>a</sup>. not as yo<sup>a</sup> will answere the contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> utmost [?] peril.

“Imp<sup>s</sup>. that the beacons bee repaired by some Carpenter and smith fitt for vse and a pann provided and sett on the topp thereon and a cover to keepe out the wett and pitch and Rasson, And a snuffe provided of towe fitt to be fired be putt into the same pan and pitch and Rason sufficient to continue and maintaine the fire at the Charge of the country.

“Item, that the necessary wood and candle bee provided at the Countrys charge for maintaineing of light and fire fore the watch.

“Itm. foure at the least of the most fittest and substantiall persons which haue taken the oath of allegiance and bee not trained Souldiers must bee chosen out of every of the Townes next adjoyning to the said Beacon and are vnderwritten must bee charged to keepe a

\* Henry Powle, M.P. for Windsor, Berks; Speaker of the Convocation Parliament, called 1689; appointed Master of the Rolls, 13 March, 1689. Before settling in Berkshire, the Powles were of Gloucestershire, at Coln St. Aldwyns; and Henry Powle, from his Gloucestershire descent, and being possessed of landed property in the county, was induced, I suppose, to make these collections.

watch at the said beacon by townes viz : at the least foure sufficient persons out of one townshippe for the first watch and soe to the second and soe to the rest till the said watch be gon through the said Townes.

"Itm. the said watch must come and continue their said watch from foure of the clocke in the afternoone till y<sup>e</sup> said houre on the next day following.

"Itm. that the petty Constable of the Towne to watch doe bring vp his watch men of his owne neighbours at foure of the Clock every evening.

"Itm. where the Townes haue store of such sufficient men three eight or Twelue or a greater number bee charged to take the turnes of the persons that watch that their turnes may not come soe oft.

"Itm. that the watch men breake not vpp theire watch before the other watch bee brought vp and changed."

There is no date given, and therefore the period this circular was issued remains undecided ; but some Gloucestershire parochial record may throw additional light on the "Beacon" or "Alarm," which the "Instructions" bound the "Towne" to have in readiness to blaze forth.—*A.B.S.*

CCCCI.—A LADY RESTORED TO LIFE.—(Reply to No. VII.) It strikes me that there is a mistake here, and that the matter referred to is not connected with Gloucestershire. Besides, I cannot find elsewhere any mention of "Sir W. Fanshawe, of Woodley Hall," in that county. The story may have had its origin in the following remarkable occurrence :—

Ann, eldest daughter of Sir John Harrison, Knt., of Balls, Hertfordshire, was born in London, March 25, 1625, and died January 20, 1679, having been for thirteen years the widow of Sir Richard Fanshawe, ambassador to the Court of Madrid, and having three years before her death applied herself to the composition of a most interesting memoir of her eventful life, with the single-minded object of setting before her son the bright example of his father's conduct, whether as a loyal subject of the Crown, tried by the extremes of adversity and prosperity, or in his domestic relations as a faithful and affectionate husband. But, to come to the matter I wish more particularly to mention. When she was only three months old her mother fell sick of a fever, and, falling into a trance, was accounted as dead. In that condition she remained for two days and a night, many of her relatives and friends being permitted to take a last view of her remains. Amongst them was a physician named Winston, who felt so convinced that he was not in the presence of death, that with a lance he cut the sole of one of her feet. Blood at once began to flow, and by the application of proper remedies animation was restored. By her bedside stood Lady Knollys and Lady Russell, and when her eyes, on first opening, fell on the exceedingly wide sleeves that were then worn, she murmured, "Did you not promise me fifteen years, and are you come again?"

A few hours later she told her husband and the Rev. Dr. Howlsworth that, whilst she lay in the trance, it seemed to her that she was in a strange place impossible to describe, and that a great quiet was upon her, except that her mind was troubled about her infant. Suddenly two beings stood before her, clad in long white garments, who asked the cause of her unhappiness. Then she fell on her face and cried, "Oh, let me have the same grant given to Hezekiah, that I may live fifteen years to see my daughter a woman!" Her prayer was accepted, and according to Lady Fanshawe, her mother lived exactly fifteen years from the date of her singular vision.—*M.C.B.*

CCCCII.—**TYNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT AND THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DIALECT.**—The last edition of Tyndale's New Testament was published in 1535. Before it had passed through the press the illustrious translator was arrested and imprisoned, his execution taking place at Vilvorden, near Brussels, October 6, 1536. Of this edition only three copies, and those imperfect, have until lately been known to exist; but a fourth copy, likewise imperfect, has been acquired by the British Museum. What distinguishes this edition from all others is its strange orthography, which has perplexed many scholars, and given rise to curious theories. For example, among



the peculiar forms which occur, are faether, moether, broether, maesters, stoene, oons (for once), boeke, boones, coelde, moost, thoese, saeynctes, saeynctife; about three hundred in number, of which Mr. Francis Fry, of Bristol, has printed a complete list for private circulation. One of the theories that have been framed to account for this peculiarity is, that Tyndale was a philological reformer, who, after much investigation, had devised a method for bringing the spelling of the English language

into exact conformity with its pronunciation; but this suggestion can hardly have been ever seriously entertained. Another theory is, that as this edition of the New Testament was not printed till after Tyndale's arrest, and must consequently have been issued without his personal supervision, it was probably corrected by some Flemish compositor, who naturally introduced in many cases Flemish equivalents for the English vowel sounds. This is the view of the matter taken by Westcott, and also by Ellis in his *Early English Pronunciation*. There is, however, a third theory more fascinating to Gloucestershire men, and that is, that in fulfilment of his promise that if God spared his life he would cause a boy that

drove the plough to know more of the Scriptures than a priest, Tyndale adopted this spelling avowedly as representing the pronunciation of the ploughboys of his own county. Two objections have been made to this theory; first, that the spelling is employed so intermittently that it would prove but a slight aid to any Gloucestershire ploughboy in endeavouring to spell his way through the New Testament; and secondly, that there is no reason to believe that this spelling in any way represents the dialect of Gloucestershire. Can any reader throw additional light upon this point? or must we after all acquiesce in the theory of the Flemish compositor?—*Thomas Roach, M.A., 17, Miles Road, Clifton.*

CCCCIII.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, STANLEY ST. LEONARDS.—In the church there are twenty-seven inscriptions (including ten flatstones or brass plates), of which literal copies have been taken (1879); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death in each case:—

1714.	Oct. 26.	Badger, Mary.
1707.		Badger, Nathaniel.
1815.	April 17.	Beard [ <i>née</i> Palmer], Ann.
1836.	Oct. 1.	Beard, Charlotte.
1705.	Dec. 19.	Beard, Deborah.
1751.	March 16.	Beard [ <i>née</i> Arundel], Elizabeth.
1732.	Oct. 19.	Beard, John.
1791.	June 13.	Beard, John.
1772.	Feb. 21.	Beard [ <i>née</i> Holbrow], Mary.
1774.	Aug. 19.	Beard, Nathaniel.
1832.	Sept. 13.	Beard [ <i>née</i> Cooke], Sarah.
1694.	Aug. 25.	Beard, Thomas.
1824.	Dec. 15.	Beard, Thomas.
1870.	June 3.	Brown, Anne.
1821.	Oct. 3.	Brown, Charles.
1858.	May 19.	Brown, Elizabeth.
1817.	Feb. 11.	Brown, Giles.
1871.	Jan. 1.	Brown, Katharine.
1831.	June 8.	Brown [ <i>née</i> Beard], Mary.
1841.	Oct. 4.	Brown, Samuel.
1651.	Feb. 12.	Clifford [ <i>née</i> Sheppard], Maria.
1759.	Dec. 3.	Holbrow [ <i>née</i> Clissold], Anna.
1742.	Oct. 2.	Holbrow, Elizabeth.
1780.	Nov. 24.	Holbrow [ <i>née</i> Dale], Elizabeth.
1838.	Dec. 11.	Holbrow, Elizabeth.
1747.	March 2.	Holbrow, John, Gent.
1780.	Oct. 25.	Holbrow, John, Gent.
1849.	March 6.	Holbrow, John.
1849.	July 16.	Holbrow, Colonel John, Bengal Army
1836.	July 17.	Holbrow, Martha.
1803.	Feb. 27.	Holbrow [ <i>née</i> Hawker], Mary.
1814.	April 14.	Holbrow, Samuel.

1822.	Jan. 27.	Holbrow, Samuel, Jun <sup>r</sup> .
1847.	Nov. 18.	Holbrow [ <i>née</i> Dimock], Sarah.
1821.	Jan. 2.	Holbrow, Thomas.
1833.	Nov. 7.	Holbrow, Thomas, Esq <sup>r</sup> .
1767.	June 8.	Holbrow, William, Gen <sup>t</sup> .
1803.	Jan. 8.	Holbrow, William.
1832.	Dec. 19.	Jones, Rev <sup>d</sup> Timothy, Curate.
1851.	Dec. 31.	Lewis [ <i>née</i> Brown], Mary.
1853.	March 20.	Lewis, Rev <sup>d</sup> William Price.
1808.	May 12.	Miles, Mary.
1838.	Feb. 19.	Miles, Thomas, Esquire.
1845.	March 27.	Miles, Walter, Gentleman.
1728.	July 25.	Partridge, Daniel.
1779.	March 23.	Partridge, John.
1787.	Jan. 3.	Partridge, Rachel.
1761.	April 15.	Rishton, M <sup>rs</sup> Eleanor.
1741.		Rishton, Henricus, A.M.
1749.	June 10.	Sandford, Ralph, B.A.
1769.	Nov. 14.	Sandford, Robertus, Armig.
1804.	March 29.	Sandford, Robert, Esq.
1743.	May 6.	Sandford, Sarah.
1771.	Jul. 25.	Sandford, Sara, Gen.
1766.	June 2.	Smith, Rev <sup>d</sup> Richard, Curate.
1735.	Oct. 8.	Wells, El <sup>b</sup> .
1771.	Dec. 16.	Willett, Jana.
1849.	Aug. 2.	Wintle [ <i>née</i> Lewis], Mary.
[No dates.]		{ Wood, Benjamin, Surgeon.
		{ Wood, Hester.
1784.	April 21.	Wood, Rebecca.

The reader is referred to No. CCXLIX. for literal copies of the several inscriptions relative to the above-named members of the Holbrow family. A judicious restoration of the building is desirable; and if it be attempted, due care, it is hoped, will be taken of the memorials of the dead. Five of the inscriptions have been recorded in full by Rudder.

CCCCIV.—THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTIONS OF 1640.—The following letter descriptive of the election of knights for the shire was written 24 March, 1639-40, from the Bishop's Palace, Gloucester, by John Allibond to Dr. Peter Heylyn. It is taken from the *State Papers*, vol. ccccxlviii., No. 79. Allibond, who was of Magdalen College, Oxford, B.A. 1616, M.A. 1619, was rector of St. Mary le Crypt, Gloucester, 1634-8; perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, 1635-45; and rector of Bradwell, co. Gloucester, 1636-58. At the latter place he died in 1658. He was esteemed a great wit by his contemporaries, and had respectable attainments in poetry and music. So early as 1625 he was the "dear friend and *fidus Achates*" of Peter Heylyn; and when the latter was married in 1628 it was "my old and dear friend Jack Allibond"

who performed the ceremony. At the time when the annexed letter was written, Heylyn was prebendary of Westminster and chaplain in ordinary to the king, and was residing at his lodgings in the Little Cloisters in Westminster. The great topic of the letter was the coming election for members of Parliament, the first election after eleven years of non-parliamentary rule. The successful candidates for the county were Sir Robert Tracy, Knt., and Sir Robert Cooke, Knt., who were returned 14 March. The members for the city were returned 24 March, and were William Singleton, Esq., and Henry Brett, Esq. For the Long Parliament in the following November there were returned for the county John Dutton, Esq., and Nathaniel Stephens, Esq., and for the borough, Thomas Pury, alderman of Gloucester, and Henry Brett, Esq. Lenthall, who was elected for Woodstock, was the celebrated Speaker of that Parliament. Allibond writes:—

“Let me commend to your notice the following passages relative to the choice of the knights for the county of Gloucester, so far as it has hitherto proceeded. To omit all those who were *avidæ sed minores*. The general accord of the gentry, who, you know, usually sway the plebeians, at the last assizes pitched upon Sir Robert Tracy, and Sir Robert Cooke, lately in the high commission about Tetbury Church, the one a Cotswold gentleman, and the other of Highnam near Gloucester, and in behalf of these two *signatæ tabulæ, dictum feliciter*, there passed faithful promises on all sides, nor was there anything else expected but mutual assistance from one to the other. The day designed for the election was Wednesday last, and on Tuesday night appeared fair troops on both sides. Sir Robert Tracy, then not well at ease, and under the physician's hands, building upon former agreement, and not so much as dreaming of opposition, made bold to favour himself and kept at home; but in his behalf, and that the election might not want state, credit, and countenance, divers gentlemen of their own accord presented themselves with their tenants and retinue, amongst whom Mr. Dutton was a chief. On Wednesday morning, when it was generally expected that the election should be a matter of ceremony and formality, and be both speedily and unanimously despatched, suddenly there was set up, and forcedly, as he pretends, Mr. Stephens, of Eastington, for opposing of the ship-money, in which cause he had suffered, having been put out of the commission of the peace, and with an opinion of much zeal towards the zealous. Sir Robert Tracy's side proceed *bonâ fide*, according to the tenour of their former agreement, and in the second place nominate Sir Robert Cooke, who had either charmed his party so coldly as that he had left them indifferent to any but himself, or else, which is vilely suspected, had given some underhand invitations for his partisans otherwise to dispose of themselves, whether this way or that way I cannot resolve, but this I am sure of, that I myself both saw and heard some of his tenants busily stickling for Stephens, a

shrewd presumption that their leader has been either languid or double in his dealing. *Hem fidem Puritanicam!* By this means Sir Robert Tracy brought at the first day's polling 800 voices to Sir Robert Cook, and received not 20 back. These proceedings exasperate Dutton and his accomplices, while Tracy's side challenge Cooke of infidelity, Dutton sparing not to tell him openly, that for his sake he would never more trust any man that wore his hair shorter than his ears. Cooke, on the other side, professes his sincerity, and that he had dealt with them as far as they would be dealt withal. Another, Mr. Stephens, of Sodbury, late sheriff, and of fair esteem, but a favourer of the pretending holy side, being likewise charged by Mr. Dutton, of ungentlemanlike dealing in violating his promise and deserting the compact to which he had formerly subscribed, had nothing to excuse himself, but that upon a rumour that Sir Ralph Dutton would show himself in the business, he had altered his determination, but being further urged why, in regard Sir Ralph did not at all move, he did not adhere to his former engagement, he could not so fairly satisfy that objection, nor salve his wavering, as an entire man ought to have done. *Hem fidem Puritanicam!* Further instances of Sir Robert Cooke's double-dealing in this election and of the taunts and *dicteria* banded about on either side. I believe in earnest we shall have but bad blood between the gentry, and scarce find for the future other ways than a divided bench of justices. And, as Sir Robert Tracy is apprehensive of foul dealing and undermin<sup>g</sup> practices against him, so, if we may believe the other side, he has not been backward to make his revenge by some not so direct courses; for, having the advantage of the sheriff's power, who is a relative of his, he has not only put back divers of Stephens' voices, but adjourned the court, and continued the election at Winchcomb, a poor beggarly town, conveniently situated for his own, but inconvenient for the repair of Mr. Stephens' supporters. This course Stephens protests against, and, as I hear, intends to remedy by complaint in Parliament. The election here continued from Wednesday till Saturday, in the afternoon, at which time Tracy rode on the fore horse by above 100 voices. What they have, or what they intend to do further in the business I, as yet, know not; but it is conceived that the election will not be pronounced nor returned so long as a voice for Sir Robert Tracy is to come in, and yet the general cry goes altogether for Stephens. I hold it worthy your notice that those who first rolled this unwilling stone were principally men of our own coat, a pack of either deprived, silenced, or puritanically affected [clergy] men. There were these whom I observed for most earnest sticklers in this so holy a cause: (1) Fox, of Tewkesbury, a deprived but wealthy man, who had two sons, the one named Help-on-High, the other Sion-build, brought up at Edinburgh; (2) Geery, of Tewkesbury, the canny mumping fellow with the red head, whom you sometime knew at Magdalen Hall, likewise suspended

and deprived ; (3) Marshall, of Elmore, who lives under Sir William Guise, a great favourer of that side, and practices conformity more out of awe than love ; as do also (4) Stansfield, a lecturer of Rodborough ; and (5) Guiliam, of Hatherley, a very popular man and of parts sufficient, only he is guilty of three small crimes, pride, covetousness, and contention ; (6) Prior, of Sandhurst, an ordinary law-driver, and strongly puritanical ; (7) Baxter, of Forthhampton, a forward young man, who spares not to excuse, if not to justify, the Scots in their holy proceedings ; (8) Whynnell, our learned lecturer at Gloucester, who, last summer, made an expedition into Scotland for Bachelor in Divinity, but was fain to return as wise as Waltham's calf, and so still continues ; (9) Jones, of Tiddington [Tiddington ?], a man in whose very face one may read schism and malice ; (10) Workman, the younger, a man likewise suspended and deprived of a cure that he had ; and, as I am informed, (11) Stubbes, Sir Robert Cooke's chaplain, of the right strenue, *cum multis aliis*. For laymen, two especially of the town were observed to be active, both strong and rank Puritans, Nelmes and Edwardes. These and the like are the hands that have builded as much of this Troy as is up. I have been the more punctual in these relations, because I have heard it observed by a judicious man that there is a kind of cunning underhand canvass of this nature, the greater part of this kingdom over ; which, if it be true, we are like to have a brave Lower House of it, when such instruments shall be chosen out, that if their hearts were known, affect nothing more than to hold the King's nose to the grindstone, and ruin the Church. But it is time now to leave you to your more serious affairs, unless you will have the patience to understand that this day the burgesses for Gloucester are to be chosen. There are four competitors :—(1) Alderman Singleton, who has very well deserved of the town for his care and industry in his mayoralty, at what time the sickness was in Gloucester ; (2) Alderman Pury, sometimes a weaver, now an attorney, whom, I think, nothing has so much endeared as his irreverence in God's house, sitting covered when all the rest sit bare, whose cause is earnestly promoted by the aforesaid Nelmes and Edwardes ; (3) Mr. Lenthall, the recorder ; but he, they say, is chosen for Woodstock already ; and (4) Mr. Harry Brett. Our clerks for the convocation are not chosen till the Thursday before Easter. The candidates are :—(1) Dr. Baber, the chancellor ; (2) Dr. English, one of our prebends ; and (3) Dr. Temple. I must confess that I, my unworthy self, had much encouragement and earnest solicitation to have stood up ; but, for some private reasons, I was not willing to apprehend the love nor condescend to the desires of my friends. There is talk also of and underhand canvass for Mr. Mew, rector of Eastington, where Mr. Stephens is patron. He was sometime a lecturer in London, and, I believe, stands affected as most lecturers do ; but, as they brew, so let them bake. Now I must want paper as well as modesty if I proceed any further."

Of the more noticeable of the "Sticklers" enumerated in this amusing letter a few particulars may be added. *Humphrey Fox* was of Fordhampton up to about 1630, when he was suspended for nonconformity. He had another son named Hope-well: and both the latter and Help-on-high were afterwards of Lydney, one, if not both, being vicars. The institution of the one, and the gravestone of the other, are recorded in a contradictory way by Bigland.—*John Gere*, M.A. 1621, afterwards of St. Albans and London, is one of A. & Wood's Oxford Writers, *Athen. Oxon.*, iij. 244.—*Peter Gwilliam* was ejected from Slimbridge, co. Gloucester, in 1662 (*Cal. Acct.*, p. 330).—*Benjamin Baxter* was of Upton-on-Severn, ejected thence in 1662 (*Ibid.* p. 769).—The elder Workman was perhaps Giles, a Gloucestershire person, master of the Free School in Gloucester, and rector of Alderley, co. Gloucester. See *Athen. Oxon.*, iij. 405, where Wood adds: "This person, who was a quiet and peaceable Puritan, had a brother called *John Workman* [See No. CCCII.], a schismatical lecturer in Gloucester, who, by meddling with things indifferent, created not only trouble to his diocesan, but to the archbishop of Canterbury, as you may see fully in *Canterbury's Doome*."—*Henry Stubbes*, born in 1605, was ejected in 1662 from Dursley (*Cal. Acct.*, p. 319).—Of *Mr. Mew* there is a casual mention in Calamy, *Acct.* 332, where it is said that Mr. Mew, of Esington, preached the farewell sermon of Mr. Joshua Head in 1662.

The representatives chosen for the diocese of Gloucester in the convocation were: *Acceptus Frewen*, D.D., who appeared by proxy for Dr. Baily and Dr. Jackson; *Gilbert Sheldon*, D.D., procurator for the chapter; *Hugh Robinson*, D.D., archdeacon of Gloucester; *Francis Baber*, LL.D., and *Thomas Temple*, LL.D., dean and presbyter, proctors for the clergy.—*John E. Bailey*, *Stretford*, near *Manchester*.

CCCCV.—THE OLD ORGAN OF ULEY CHURCH.—In *Fosbroke's Encyclopædia of Antiquities* (London, 1825), vol. i. p. 96, this passage occurs:—"Organ. This was of very different form to the modern, the pipes being exposed; and such an organ was, and perhaps is now, at Uley Church, in Gloucestershire." A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. xi. 465), in answer to an inquiry respecting the old instrument here referred to, has furnished this information:—"The 'ancient organ' was removed from Uley Church about sixty [now seventy] years ago, to make room for one chosen by Doctor Crotch. There are no remains of it. It is said to have lasted from the time of Charles II., and is described by an old inhabitant as a 'box of whistles.' It was turned with a handle like a grinding organ, and was painted blue and buff."

The present parish church of Uley, as mentioned in *Blunt's Dursley and its Neighbourhood*, p. 223, is an entirely modern structure, erected on the site of the old one in 1858. The old church,

dedicated like its successor to St. Giles, was an unpretending structure which had been much pulled to pieces by the addition of pews and galleries. On the south side alone there were three exterior stair-cases leading to the latter. The tower was supposed to be of great antiquity, but no records remain respecting it. The whole building, in fact, was in such a condition that restoration was found to be impossible, and it was therefore altogether removed. Mr. Blunt refers to "a fine-toned tenor bell, which was taken from the ancient church," but says nothing of the "box of whistles."

CCCCVL—OLD STONE PULPIT IN PITCHCOMBE CHURCH.—(Reply to No. CCXXXVII.) Your correspondent may be glad to know that the only extant portion of the old pulpit was for some years past in the safe keeping of a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood; and that since the recent inquiry appeared in print, the fragment in question has been inserted in the south wall of the chancel of the parish church.—*G.A.W.*

CCCCVII.—THE BROWNE FAMILY, OF SALPERTON.—(See No. CCLX.) I am much obliged for the *Stroud Journal*; but you will shortly be aware that I have experienced a disappointment in regard to the family of Browne of Salperton or Norton, inasmuch as Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1879, vol. i., p. 206, differs from earlier issues in giving the following arms:—*Or, on a fess, gu., three chess rooks of the field, in chief three martlets, sable*; and crest:—*A demi-eagle, double-headed, displayed, sable, charged on the breast with a leopard's face, or.* These differ so materially from those of the Brownes of Betchworth, Surrey, that I feel compelled to remove the Salperton Brownes from my list, and of course cease to have any special interest in them. I have lately received a very polite letter from Mr. T. Beale Browne, of Salperton Park; and he confirms, as to his arms, the late issue of Burke's publication. It is strange that for years Sir Bernard Burke should have applied to the Brownes of Salperton arms which they do not profess to bear.—*Justin Browne, 27, New Wharf, Hobart, Tasmania.*

CCCCVIII.—THE CABELL FAMILY, OF VIRGINIA, U.S.A.—I have been trying to trace back the Cabells of Virginia in the mother country; and I enclose a sheet containing what I have as yet accomplished in that way. I was struck with a partial similarity of names in this sheet with some in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, p. 38; viz, Christopher and William Cabell in the former, and Christopher and William Capel in the latter. Prior to the first part of the eighteenth century few seem to have had a fixed way of spelling a name, not even their own. Thus, among the effects of Dr. William Cabell, 1700-74 (who was born in Warminster, England, and came from Bristol to Virginia), there has been preserved as an "heirloom" by the family *A Sermon preached at Haresfield, in the County of Gloucester*, "by the late Reverend Mr Richard Capell, Vicar of Haresfield, and published at the request of the audience" (Gloucester, 1727); and though the preacher's name is

printed *Capell*, on the pamphlet is written in old and faded ink "Mr Richard Cabell's Sermon." At the end there is this advertisement:—"Just Publish'd (Price two pence), *A Brief Narrative of the Mineral Water, discovered by Mr Gilbert Clarke, of Brentford, in Middlesex, July, 1726, at the House of Mr Benjamin Edwards in Road; with a short Description of its Nature and Property*, by Philanthropos." The Edwards family of Road, near Bradford[on-Avon], Wilts, I may add, were related to the Cabells of Virginia.

The following particulars are contained in the sheet above referred to:—

William Cabell was buried at Warminster, England, Sept. 4, 1704; and his wife Mary was likewise buried there, Dec. 5 of the same year. They had issue,

- I. William, d.s.p., and buried Dec. 5, 1734.
- II. Anthony, married 1st, Mary ———, who was buried Oct. 3, 1714; and 2ndly, Jan. 19, 1715, Elinor Greenhill.
- III. Mary, married ——— Oburn.
- IV. Elizabeth, married John Yeatman, and buried Feb. 23, 1739.
- V. Esther, married Thomas Penny, April 28, 1698.
- VI. Ellinor, married William Wheeler.
- VII. Christopher, baptized at Warminster, Feb. 21, 1664.
- VIII. Nicholas, baptized at Warminster, May 29, 1667, "died 30th July, 1730, aged 64" (as on mourning ring), and buried at Warminster, Aug. 2, 1730. He married at Frome-Selwood, Somerset, Nov. 15, 1697, Rachel Hooper, who was buried at Warminster, Oct. 27, 1737.

William Cabell, second son (the first, also named William, having died in infancy) of Nicholas and Rachel Cabell, born near Warminster March 9, 1700, emigrated to Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and died April 12, 1774, at Warminster, in the present Nelson County, Virginia. There are now living more than a thousand of his descendants in the United States of America.

If in your researches you should come across anything which you might think of use, I hope you will not forget me. I am also interested in the Hooper family, who, in the year 1697, were in the neighbourhood of Frome-Selwood, Somerset.—*Alexander Brown, Norwood P.O., Nelson County, Virginia, U.S.A.*

CCCCIX.—PETER BROOK, MINOR CANON OF GLOUCESTER, *circa* 1642.—The following communication appears under the above heading in *The Palatine Note-book: for the Intercommunication of Antiquaries, Bibliophiles, and other Investigators into the History and Literature of the Counties of Lancaster, Chester, &c.*, vol. i., p. 75, and is here inserted by request:—Who was this clergyman? He is named in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ij. 33; but I cannot connect him with the family of Brookes of Leighton or Norton. Major Peter Brookes, elsewhere called Peter Brookes, Esq., is mentioned as a member of Parliament. In 1649 he signed a paper

relative to the sale of Church lands in the manor of Piltington, Durham; and he is perhaps the "parliamenteer officer" of Walker, ij. 352. Does he belong to the Norton family? Sir Peter Brooke, of Mere, Cheshire, who bought that property in 1652, does not appear to have been in the army.—B. F. SCARLETT, Parkhurst, Dorking.

CCCCX.—SPECIMENS OF LOCAL DIALECT.—Mr. John Yonge Ackerman has given these in his *Wiltshire Tales* (London, 1853), pp. 167, 174, 178 :—

(1) I've allus bin as vlush o' money as a twoad is o' veathers; but, if ever I gets rich, I'll put it ael in Ziszeter bank, and not do as owld Smith, the miller, did, comin' whoam vrom market one nite. Martal avraid o' thieves a was, zo a puts his pound-bills and ael th' money a'd got about un, in a hole in the wall, and the next marnin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid owld wosbird!

(2) Tom Ockle met th' exziseman one night as was gwoin' from Ziszeter wi' a basket o' zmuggled baccur. The exziseman wanted to zee what Tom had got in the basket. "There's nothin' but pegs innerds there," zays Tom. "That may be," zays t' other; "but I must zee anyhow." "Well, well," zays Tom, "if I puts a haaf-crown in thee mouth, I dare zay thee'lt not be able to speak." "No, to be zhure not," zays the exziseman, lettin' gwo th' basket, "and if th' put's one auver each eye, I zhant zee no mwore nor a 'oont."

(3) "How far d'e cal't to Zirencester, my friend?" zays a Cockney genelman one day to owld Pople, as a wor breakin' stwones on th' road. "Dwont kneow zich a please," zays he, scrattin's yead, "never yeard on 't avore!" "What!" zays the genelman, "never heard o' Zirencester?" "Noa," zays he, "I aint." "Why, it's the next town." "Haw! haw!" zays Pople, "you means Ziszeter; why didn't 'e zay so? it's about vower mile off." He was a rum owld customer, thuck owld Pople. One day zomebody axed un how var 't was to Ziszeter. "Ho! dree miles this weather." (It was nation dirty and slippery.) "Why so?" zaid the man to 'n. "Ho! it's about two miles in vine weather; but when it's hocksey, like this, we allows a mile vor zlippin' back!"

CCCCXI.—TETBURY HORSES.—Tetbury (otherwise Tedbury), and Malmesbury, which is four miles distant, three centuries ago were famed for a good breed of horses for the chase. In the British Museum (Harl. Rolls, D. 35) there is the valuation of the personal property of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who had married the Countess of Essex, and who died in 1588 at Wanstead House, where he had entertained Queen Elizabeth. Of his horses six only are particularly noted, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
" Bay Ley...	...	...	26	13	4
Bald Dakers	...	...	15	0	0
Bay Tedburie	...	...	2	13	4

Bald Tedburie ...	...	2	13	4
Grey Tedburie ...	...	2	13	4
Bay Malmesburie ...	...	2	13	4"

This shows that Tetbury horses were highly esteemed. The surface of the Cotswolds forms a fine country for hunting ; and at the present day the neighbourhood is regularly hunted by the Duke of Beaufort, from Badminton, within ten miles of Tetbury.—*J. G.*

CCCCXII.—THE SOUTH-GATE OF GLOUCESTER.—In Aubrey's *Miscellanies* (ed. 1857), p. 18, in the chapter headed "Day-Fatality : or, Some Observations of Days Lucky and Unlucky," we may read as follows :—

"September 10, 1643. The siege of Gloucester raised. I remember over that gate which leads to Nymphs-field was this following inscription in free-stone : the walls are now pulled down.

'Always remember

The tenth of September,

One thousand six hundred forty three,

And give God the glory.'

"September 10, 1645. Bristol surrendered to the Parliament."

Rudder (1779), p. 87, has written somewhat differently with reference to the gate :—"The South-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the mayor's wife, was so battered at the siege, that very soon after it fell to the ground. In the same year it was rebuilt ; and on it was cut in capital letters round the arch, on the one side, A CITY ASSAULTED BY MAN, BUT SAVED BY GOD. On the other side next the city, EVER REMEMBER THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1643. GIVE GOD THE GLORY. 'Tis said that the arms of the king, the prince, and the duke, were appointed to be erected here : but they were afterwards demolished, and 1671, the two first were put up, and an inscription was appointed to be cut thereon. This gate remains almost intire. Part of the city wall, tho' reduced to the height of eight or nine feet, runs eastward of this gate, and is a boundary to the lands of the late friary of Franciscans, or Gray Friars. On the west side also of the said gate a small part of the wall remains."

But the South-gate must now be reckoned with the things of the past. In Fosbrooke's *Gloucester* (1819), p. 128, in a communication from Mr. Counsel, it is stated that "the remains of the South-gate, which include a part of the wall, are still visible, as well as the continuation of the wall and ditch from thence by the Gray Friars to the East-gate. The walk called Constitution-walk, as well as part of the bowling-green, are upon the wall, and the low garden in front of it, called the Langet, are the remains of the ditch. The South-gate has been taken down within my remembrance ; it stood near the City-prison, and adjoining to the Alms-house, founded by Sir Thomas Bell." Mr. Fosbrooke adds, p. 130, that the East, North, and South gates were standing in 1776, but were pulled down not long after, under the Act passed for the improvement of the city.

CCCCXIII.—“THE SOMERS COLLECTION OF TRACTS,” ETC.—The student of Gloucestershire history may be glad to be referred to *The Somers Collection of Tracts*, etc., second edition, revised, augmented, and arranged, by Walter Scott, Esq., London, 1809-15, 13 vols. 4to.; the following reprints of “scarce and valuable tracts” therein treating more or less fully of matters connected with this county:—

Vol. iv., pp. 502-19.—*The Inhumanity of the Kings Prison Keeper, at Oxford*, etc. . . . Whereunto is added, the unsufferable Cruelties exercised upon the Cirencester Men, in their Passage to Oxford, and at Oxford, in the Castle and Bride-well, when they were taken. Written by Edm. Chillenden, who was a Prisoner there six Moneths. London, printed by G.D., for John Bull, 1643.

Vol. v. pp. 263-75.—*Iter Carolinum*; being a succinct Relation of the necessitated Marches, Retreats, and Sufferings of his Majesty Charles the First, from January 10, 1641, till the time of his Death, 1648. Collected by a daily Attendant upon his sacred Majesty during all the said time. Printed in the year 1660.

*Ib.*, pp. 296-374.—*A true and impartial History of the Military Government of the Citie of Gloucester, from the Beginning of the Civil War between the King and Parliament, to the Removall of that most faithfull and deserving Commander, for the Defence of his Country, in their greatest Necessity, Colonel Edward Massey; who was removed from that Government to the Command of the Western Forces, where he performed most faithfull and gallant Service.* [By John Corbet.] Second edition. Published by Authority. London, Printed for Robert Bostock, in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Kings Head. 1647.

Vol. vii., pp. 425-8.—*The Royal Oak; or an Historical Description of the Royal Progress, wonderful Travels, miraculous Escapes, and strange Accidents of his Sacred Majesty, Charles the Second, third Monarch of Great Britain*, etc. By John Danverd, a loyal Subject and Servant to his Majesty. Printed in the year 1660.

CCCCXIV.—ROBERT BARNARD, ESQ., OF PAINSWICK.—As mentioned in No. CXC VII., p. 180, Mr. Barnard died June 17, 1870. His widow survived him until January, 1880; and shortly after her death Mr. Edwin Gyde, of Ebley, the executor of Mr. Barnard's will, discharged the following bequests:—Stroud Hospital, £200; Vicar and Churchwardens of Painswick, £500, the interest to be annually given to the poor; Royal National Life-Boat Institution, London, £100; Superannuated Mariners' Society, £100; Bristol Infirmary, £200; Bristol Blind Asylum, £200; Orphan Houses, Ashley Down, Bristol, £500; Bristol Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £500; Bristol Female Orphan Asylum, Ashley Hill, £200; London Missionary Society, £100; Religious Tract Society, £100; Gloucester Infirmary, £200; Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Bristol General Hospital, £200; Church Missionary Society, £100; Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, Surrey, £100; and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £100. Total, £3,600.

CCCCXV.—**SWARMS OF FLIES AT TEWKESBURY.**—In *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. ix. 120) the late Mr. S. R. T. Meyer, then of Gloucester, referring to some MS. materials for a history of the county, gave the following two curious extracts, and asked (but without effect) for a clue to the source, or sources, from which they had been taken :—

“On St. Matthias’s Day, February 24, 1575, during the time of the fair at Tewkesbury, notwithstanding it was a hard frost, a prodigious swarm of flies and bees came down the river Severn, more than a foot thick, that dammed up all the mills on the river; which occasioned great numbers of men to be employed to dig them out. It was supposed that there was heaped up, within the space of a bow-shot, near an hundred quarters; though no account could ever be come at, or any one who had before seen them, or where they came from.”

The other is a cutting from an “old London paper” (what paper?) of 1681 :—

“From Tuexbury they write that, on the 20th past (September), a great Storm of Hail happened there, which was no sooner over, but such Swarms of Flies appeared that the like had not been seen in any modern Age: they continued to fill the Streets for the space of three hours, and then on a suddain tooke wing; and, as it were, wrapping themselves in the Wind, passed on to the Eastwarde with a humming Noise.”

Some reader of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* may be able to answer the inquiry.

CCCCXVI.—**FAIRFORD MANOR AND CHURCH.**—The history of the manor of Fairford, and of the foundation of the fine old church, is of an interesting and romantic character. In Cox’s *Magna Britannia* (published in 1720) it is said :—“The manor of Fairford was held by Brictric, the Saxon, in King Edward the Confessor’s reign; but William the Conqueror gave it to Maud, his queen. How it was alienated from the Crown is not known; but we find that Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, held it in the reign of King Henry III.” The manner of its coming into the possession of the Earl of Gloucester appears to be accounted for in another part of the same work, in treating of the “Earls and Dukes of Glocester.” Cox there says that Brictric, who was lord of Gloucester about the time of the Norman invasion, had refused to marry Maud, the Conqueror’s queen, when she was a virgin, which she resented; and that she caused the king, her husband, to imprison him, and seize his estate, which he gave to Robert Fitz-Hamon, of Corbeille, in Normandy, whose daughter Mabel, or Sybil, was married to Robert, the natural son of King Henry I, who thereupon made him Earl of Gloucester. From him the estate passed on through the hands of the six succeeding earls, till the time of King Henry III, when, as we have seen, Richard de Clare held it. The historian of Fairford, Bigland, writes :—“When

*Domesday* was compiled, the manor of Fairford was stated to contain twenty-one hides of land, with thirty plow-tillages, and was reserved by the king, under the title of 'Terra Regis.' In 1263, 47 Hen. III., Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, obtained this lordship, with privilege of a market and fairs, which in the succeeding reign was confirmed to Gilbert, his son, whose sister and co-heir, Elianor, conveyed it by marriage to Hugh le Despencer, the younger, in 1314. From this last family it descended to the Beauchamps and Nevilles, Earls of Warwick, and was one of the hundred and fourteen manors which were fraudulently obtained from Anne, Countess of Warwick, by King Henry VII., by a deed dated Dec. 13, 1488." Henry VII. thus became lord of the manor of Fairford, and appointed Sir Roger Torrott his steward thereof. It seems to have remained in the royal possession until 1498, when John Tame, a wealthy wool-stapler, carrying on business at Cirencester, who had for several years previously been residing in the old Beauchamp and Warwick Court at Fairford, became possessed of a portion of the manor by lease or otherwise. He had about this time pulled down the old Court, and commenced, on its site, the building of a lordly mansion for himself. This is according to the authority of the late Henry F. Holt, Esq., a member of the British Archæological Association, whose researches into the subject are well known and highly valued; but Bigland, in his account of Fairford, says that John Tame became lord of the manor of Fairford in the year 1498, by purchase from the king. This Mr. Holt considered to be incorrect, from the fact of a great court (commonly called "Erlescourt") having been held there in 1517 by the royal stewards, Sir Edmond Poynings and Sir William Denye, to exercise the manorial duties. The whole of the property possessed by John Tame in the neighbourhood was bequeathed by him to his son Edmund, who, as Sir Edmund Tame, was appointed by warrant, dated at Westminster, 9th April, 1521, "to be steward of the lordship of Fairford, with 40s. a year," and acquired the lordship of the manor by royal grant or otherwise about 1523.

It was in the time of the Tames that the painted-glass windows were added to the church; and further, Leland, the antiquary, says the place "never flourished afore the cumming of the Tames onto it." The common tradition as to the church is, that "John Tame, in 1492, took as a prize a ship bound for Rome, in which was certain painted glass; that he brought both the glass and the workmen into England, and founded Fairford church for the sake of the glass, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary in 1493." (*Atkyns's Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire.*) Mr. Holt declared that this was not founded on fact; and argued that if true, there was no church at Fairford in 1493, or that Tame founded a second one, and that all traces of the first are lost. He, however, as we shall presently see, affirmed that the church was about this time entirely rebuilt by the ecclesiastical authorities. There can be no doubt that a church

did exist at Fairford for centuries before John Tame was born ; and according to some there are evidences in the present building of the existence of two, or perhaps three, earlier churches on the same spot. In the structure there is matter of interest belonging to the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

The advowson of Fairford church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was granted to Matthew de Winterborn in 1218 ; and Bigland gives Ralph Hengeham as the incumbent in 1273, and also the abbots of Tewkesbury as the patrons from 1315 to 1541. The statement of Sir Robert Atkyns, of Bigland, and of Rudge (*History of Gloucester*), that the glass was obtained in the manner stated was very emphatically denied by Mr. Holt, and also by the late lamented antiquary, the Rev. J. G. Joyce, in his splendid work on the church windows, published by the Arundel Society. Mr. Holt was of opinion that the church was entirely rebuilt in its present form about 1490-5 by the authorities of Worcester Cathedral and Tewkesbury Abbey (the whole of the county of Gloucester then being in the diocese of Worcester), for which, through Sir Roger Torrott, the steward of the royal manor, they would get due credit from the king. He considers this feasible from the fact that Robert Morton, then archdeacon of York, Gloucester, and Winchester, and bishop of Worcester, who was without the necessary formal pardon from the king for all sorts of imaginary offences he might have been supposed to commit or harbour against the king or his cause, which exposed him to all sorts of risks and dangers, wished to secure that pardon by rebuilding, on an enlarged and beautified scale, the church on the royal manor. Whether this was so or not is uncertain, but it is a singular coincidence that the church being completed in December, 1495, Bishop Morton (although he became bishop of Worcester in 1486) in 1496 obtained the king's pardon under the great seal for "all treasons, misprisons, &c., and offences, that he might be possibly taxed with." Mr. Holt also pointed to John Tame's evident penuriousness, as shown by his will, as a reason for his not going to the expense of erecting or re-erecting so costly a church as that at Fairford. He was, however, willing to admit and to prove that beyond doubt a most important addition was made to the church by John Tame, and that this addition was intimately associated with the name of the Virgin Mary. This was the chantry, or Ladye chapel, for the foundation of which John Tame, by his will made 28 January, 1496, directed that the sum of £240 (amply sufficient then for the purpose) be expended ; and having liberally provided for the saying of masses there for his soul, and for the expenses connected with his burial, and the monument to be erected to his memory (for which latter purpose he left £140), he directed his body "to be buried in the north chapel of the church of Our Lady in Fairford." He died in 1500, and left nearly the whole of his property to his son Edmund, who took up his residence in the mansion then nearly completed.

It was to him that Mr. Holt attributed the adding of the splendid windows to the church, and not to the prize-taking of his father; and he considers that the windows were not obtained till 1505 by Edmund Tame, five years after his father's death. Had the church been indebted to John Tame for its windows, it is most probable that he would have provided in his will for their preservation. Leland's statement (cited by Atkyns and Bigland) he preferred to believe was originally as follows:—"That John Tame founded the chantry in the new faire church of Fairford, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and that Edmund Tame finished the embellishment of the church."

But we must hasten over this most interesting time to the 26th August, 1520, which was undoubtedly a red-letter day in the history of the quiet little town, and ought to be ever memorable in its annals. Upon that eventful day the honours conferred upon Fairford reached their culminating point, amidst such rejoicings as probably the place was unaccustomed to. Sir Edmund Tame (for he had been dubbed\* a knight by Henry VIII. in 1516) had been in attendance upon his royal master as one of the "knights of the body" at Windsor Castle; and there is no doubt his Majesty was well acquainted with the highly honourable position held by Sir Edmund in Gloucester (he having twice served the office of sheriff, and being also a magistrate for both Gloucester and Wilts); and he was not ignorant probably of the renown attached to the famous stained-glass windows, which had been placed in the church by Sir Edmund; at any rate, he signified his determination to visit Fairford, and graciously acquainted Sir Edmund with his intention to constitute himself and suite his guests during the royal sojourn, which was to be limited to a week. This memorable visit was made on the 26th of August, 1520, Sir Edmund entertaining his Majesty with courtly splendour in his magnificent mansion on the site of the old Beauchamp and Warwick Court; and the king's satisfaction appears to have been such that he made Sir Edmund a special grant of a shield, which was most likely at once added by Sir Edmund to the tomb of his father in the chantry of the church. The king also on the eve of his departure from the manor-house gave a further proof of his satisfaction by dubbing Sir Edmund's son (Edmund) a knight. In 1534 Sir Edmund, the elder, died, leaving his son (Sir Edmund) the inheritor of his possessions; but he died in 1544, leaving three sisters, two of whom died shortly after, and thus the whole of the manor came to the survivor, Lady Katherine, who was thrice

\* "The order of knighthood in England, of which the banners hang in King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey, and which is distinguished from all the other orders as the 'most honourable,' is called the Order of the Bath. Why is this? It is because in the early days of chivalry the knights, those who were enlisted in defence of right against wrong, truth against falsehood, honour against dishonour, on the evening before they were admitted to the Order, were laid in a bath, and thoroughly washed, in order to show how bright and pure ought to be the lives of those who engage in noble enterprises." So Dean Stanley has written in the *Nineteenth Century* (October, 1878), vol. vi., p. 688; and has appended this note:—"To 'dub' a knight is said to be taken from 'the dip,' 'doob' in the bath. Evelyn (*Diary*, April 19, 1661), saw the knights in their baths."

married. Her last husband, Roger Lygon, Esq., to whose memory there is a tomb in the chantry of the church, died before her. She died in 1560 childless, and the estates passed out of the hands of the Tames. The sisters and co-heiresses of Lady Katherine having sold their shares to Sir Thomas Verney, of Compton Murlac, Warwick (who had married Alice, the second co-heir), he became lord of the manor; and about 1600 Sir Richard Verney transferred the same to Sir Henry Unton and John Croke (or Cooke), Esq., who soon after re-sold it to the family of Tracy; for in 1608 Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor. From the Tracys it was purchased by Andrew Barker, Esq., of the ancient family of Barker, *alias* Coverall, of Coverall and Hopton Castles, Salop, whose son Samuel died in 1708, and whose only surviving daughter, Esther, married John Lambe, Esq., of Hackney, who thus became lord of the manor, but died without issue in 1761. His relict died in 1789, having bequeathed Fairford to John Raymond, Esq., who soon after assumed the name and arms of Barker, by royal sign manual. In the hands of his son, John Raymond Raymond-Barker, Esq., D.L., a right worthy successor to what was once a royal manor, the estates remain.—*J. J. S., Bristol.*

CCCCXVII. — THE LONGTREE, BISLEY, AND WHITSTONE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—I send you the original Roll of a Troop of Volunteer Cavalry raised, or proposed to be raised, in the Stroud Valley, in the year 1798.—*A.H.P.*

[COPY.]

Cains-cross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, 3rd May, 1798.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, firmly and zealously attached to the constitution and laws of our country, as well as to the state of social order, and of civil and religious liberty arising therefrom and protected thereby within these realms, do unite, and solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to use our utmost efforts to maintain and defend the same against all their enemies; and to that end, to observe and adhere to the following Rules:—

1st. We inroll ourselves as a corps of cavalry, to serve in person during the present war.

2ndly. We will provide ourselves severally with a horse, uniform clothing, and other appointments, without expence to Government.

3rdly. So soon as forty names shall be enrolled, we will form ourselves into a troop. If the numbers shall increase to eighty-three, into two troops; and so in proportion, if the numbers should increase beyond the Government regulation.

4thly. The names of an adequate number of officers to each troop (to be returned to the Lord Lieutenant for his approbation and recommendation to his Majesty) shall be nominated by the subscribing members of this association from and out of the muster-roll under signed.

5thly. We will avoid all unnecessary expence in our dress and appointments, and all profusion and excess at our meetings.

6thly. Non-commissioned officers shall be named by the commissioned officers.

7thly. We will meet to be trained and exercised, and diligently apply to learn the use of arms under the instruction of proper officers, at least once per week, and not less than three hours at a time.

8thly. In case of failing to attend at the time appointed without sufficient cause, we agree to forfeit two shillings and sixpence for each omission. In case of non-attendance during the whole time of exercise without a like sufficient cause, the sum of five shillings shall be forfeited for each omission. In case of the officers failing to attend in like manner without sufficient cause, the fines shall be double the above.

9thly. Should any subscriber of the roll withdraw his name, and decline to serve, before the final period of our engagement without sufficient reasons, he shall pay a fine of twenty pounds.

10thly. The cause of non-attendance, or reasons for withdrawing from the corps, shall be decided to be sufficient or insufficient by a majority of the Volunteers serving in person, who shall be present on a ballot at a meeting, of which at least three days' previous notice shall be given, when assembled on a regular day of exercise. The sums forfeited as before mentioned, shall be paid into a stock-purse for the benefit of the corps, to be disposed of by a committee, as may be determined by future resolutions.

11thly. We will be ready to serve on any occasion which the circumstances of our country may require, within the hundreds of Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone; or for the defence or security of any adjoining hundred where similar corps exist, under reciprocal conditions in favour of these hundreds; and further, in the event of the regular army being called to repel invasion, we will cheerfully take a proportion of regular duty within the limits above mentioned. Persons too far advanced in life, or otherwise unfit to serve in person, may enroll themselves to serve by substitute; but the substitute shall be known as a substantial householder, or as the son of such description of person, and be approved by the Volunteers serving in person.

12thly. The roll to be closed on the 14th May instant, subject to further admission of subscribers under regulations to be hereafter determined.

G. O. Paul,	John Ward,
M. Tate,	Henry Burgh,
M <sup>r</sup> Gray,	Alex <sup>r</sup> Townsend,
*M <sup>r</sup> Jno. Gray,	*John Hawker,
M <sup>r</sup> Cha <sup>s</sup> Wathen,	Richard Fowler Rickards,
Peter Hawker,	William Warner,
Daniel Webb Smith,	George Keene,
Rich. Watts, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,	Cha <sup>s</sup> Glover,

\* Prefixed to the nine names with an asterisk is the letter "S," standing for *substitute*.

Jos. Grazebrook,	Cha <sup>s</sup> Kendrick,
*W. Chance,	Sam. Tanner,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Beard,	Dan <sup>l</sup> Smith,
*W. Read,	Sam <sup>l</sup> Clutterbuck,
Thomas Smith,	Miles Beale,
Charles Hawker,	*Dan <sup>l</sup> Niblett,
John Morgan,	Hen. Cooke,
W <sup>m</sup> Stanton,	Rich <sup>d</sup> Cooke,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Croome,	John Webb,
Philip Wathen,	John Chalk,
*Edw <sup>d</sup> Wood,	B. Thoms,
W <sup>m</sup> Judson [erased],	Jn <sup>o</sup> Palling,
Benj <sup>m</sup> Grazebrook, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,	Edw <sup>d</sup> Humpage,
W. W. Darke,	*Tho <sup>s</sup> Grazebrook,
W. Drew,	Thomas Gardner,
Cha <sup>s</sup> Sweeting,	Joseph Watts,
Nath <sup>l</sup> Jones,	W <sup>m</sup> Loveday, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,
Nath <sup>l</sup> Dimock,	Edw <sup>d</sup> Hill,
T. Hughes,	Rowles Scudamore [withdrawn],
Edw <sup>d</sup> Willis,	*Tho <sup>s</sup> Pettat,
Hen <sup>y</sup> Clarke,	Nath. Watts [never joined],
Tho <sup>s</sup> Carruthers,	Richard Hawker,
Peter Smith,	John Cox,
George English [never joined],	Tho <sup>s</sup> Price,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Howell,	T. P. Killermann,
John Boate [dead],	Peter Leversage, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,
*Tho <sup>s</sup> Phillips,	Rich <sup>d</sup> Harris.

In the late Mr. Fisher's *Notes and Recollections of Stroud* (1871) mention is made of this corps. Thus, with reference to Mr. Thomas Hughes, who was for more than forty years a well-known medical practitioner in the neighbourhood, it is stated in pp. 73, 74, that in 1804, when nearly sixty years of age, his patriotism led him to join the corps, under the command of Henry Burgh, Esq. On that occasion he discarded his large hat, wig, and square-toed shoes, and thenceforward wore his own short-cut grey hair. Equipped with cavalry boots and sabre, and a helmet, with an artificial pig-tail hanging from within the hinder part of it, he joined the ranks on his old horse, and regularly attended drill and exercise. After his military services expired, his old charger grew so fat and heavy, by rest and much feeding, that his movements became slow, like those of the master, whom he carried at only a foot-pace, as if even ambling was a motion too undignified for him; so that it might have been said of him, as of a certain other celebrated steed,—

“He was well stay’d, and in his gait  
Preserv’d a grave majestic state.”

Even boys on the road have walked by the side of the horse and his rider, in giggling admiration of the “great fat beast of a horse,” and their mutual suitableness. In p. 90, it is recorded of Mr. Burgh,

who had commenced business as a Stroud attorney, and continued it successfully for several years (until he relinquished the profession, and became a very active magistrate, and also a deputy-lieutenant of the county), that he was "captain of the Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone troop of Volunteer Cavalry, numbering about seventy troopers, when it was re-organised on the breaking out of the French war in 1802." And in p. 184, in a paragraph relative to the Dispensary and Casualty Hospital in May, 1841, these words occur:—"It further appeared that the permanent fund of the Casualty Hospital amounted to £478 18s. 1d.; of which £72 16s. had been lately contributed by the survivors of the Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone troop of Yeomanry Cavalry,—being the balance of the troop's accounts remaining in their hands." The names of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Burgh, as may have been observed, appear in the foregoing list of signatures.

CCCCXVIII.—THE MAYOR OF BRISTOL.—A correspondent asked in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. vi. 387):—"On what authority spoke C. D. Cave, Esq., before the British Medical Association in the following terms of the chief magistrate of Bristol?—"I may mention the fact that Bristol is a city and county in herself; that we have a mayor's chapel, that we have a *mayor*, who, as we are informed, is at any rate for part of the year a Lord Mayor, though his lordship does not press his claim."

The late Mr. George Pryce, of the City Library, Bristol, replied in the same volume, p. 524:—"There are certain rights connected with this office. His worship is associated with the judge of assize, and has the power, in the absence of his lordship, of opening the commission. He is also *ex-officio* one of the judges of the Admiralty Court, and can, if he pleases, take his seat on the bench at the Old Bailey in that capacity, of which fact an amusing anecdote is recorded of John Noble, who was mayor of Bristol in 1762, and who, in virtue of his office, proceeded to London for the special purpose of asserting it, and succeeded in his claim, to the no small astonishment of the presiding judge, who politely begged his pardon, and as politely requested him to take the chair, to which his lordship was surprised to find he was legally entitled! This request was, however, as courteously declined; his worship, having vindicated his right, bowed to the judge, and left the Court, in which he had created so much amusement. The right, I believe, has not since been asserted.

CCCCXIX. — CHURCHYARDS AND ROMAN REMAINS. — It is interesting to note what a large proportion of the churches in Gloucestershire bear traces of Norman work, and point to the fact that the country possessed at that early date, at least as many villages, though not nearly the population it now has; but this interest is deepened when it is known that Roman remains are constantly found in the yards surrounding these churches. Notgrove has been mentioned as one [see No. CCCLXII., p. 369];

and a well-known antiquary (the Rev. David Royce) has informed me that it is not at all unusual to find such remains. This points to the fact that the same spots have been inhabited, not only from Norman times, but for centuries before, from the time of the Roman settlement, and perhaps beyond it; and proves that the same spots have been used for laying our departed in their last home, for sixteen or seventeen hundred years. I hope your readers will place such instances on record.—*J. Edward K. Cutts, London.*

CCCCXX.—PETITION OF THE CARDMAKERS AND WIREDRAWERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1661.—In the appendix to the *Seventh Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts* (1879), p. 153, mention is made of the petition of the cardmakers and wiredrawers of the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Salop to the House of Commons:—In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the whole trade of cardmaking and wiredrawing was nearly spoiled by vagabondious persons, void of habitation, who travelled from place to place collecting old cards, from which they drew out the teeth, scoured them, turned the leaves of the cards, and reset the teeth in them, fixed them on new boards, and having counterfeited the marks of substantial cardmakers, sold them to the country people. A penal law was in consequence put in execution against the offenders, and the trade again flourished; but since the late unhappy wars there are more deceitful persons sprung up, who not only sell their base commodities in England and Wales, but transport great quantities into Ireland, almost levelling the trade to the ground, to the great disabling of many families that formerly lived in good estate. Petitioners pray that the offenders may be punished. The petition is undated, but was probably presented about Dec., 1661, as the bill, 13 & 14 Car. II., cap. 19, which contains such a provision as that for which petitioners pray, was at that time passing through the House of Commons.

CCCCXXI.—WALTER SWEEPER, MINISTER OF STROUD, 1623.—In Fisher's *Stroud*, p. 247, there is this paragraph, which has been already quoted in No. CCXIV.:—"We have not been able to learn, with certainty, the name of any chaplain or curate before Mr. Day, in 1624; but in the feoffment of February 12, 1636, one of the charity 'tenements' conveyed thereby to new trustees, is said to have been formerly in the tenure of William Woodwall, clerk, and another in the tenure of Walter Sweeper, who in a subsequent feoffment is called clerk. We also find by the same deed, that Mr. Crump, the then curate, occupied one of the feoffees' houses; and by a feoffment of March 22, 1677, that Mr. Pleydell, the then curate, occupied the house formerly of Walter Sweeper; as did Mr. Johns in 1728. Walter Sweeper was buried here June 9, 1636, and William Woodwall on March 3, 1636-7. It appears, therefore, probable that Walter Sweeper and William Woodwall had once filled the office of chaplain; and that one of them had been the

immediate predecessor or successor of Mr. Day." Of Mr. Woodwall, who was minister of Stroud as early as 1609, we were able not long since to learn many particulars unknown to Mr. Fisher; and more recently Mr. John E. Bailey, F.S.A., has succeeded in throwing light upon the history of Walter Sweeper, who was minister of Stroud in 1623, and consequently the "immediate predecessor" of Mr. Day.

In an article in *Notes and Queries* (6<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 302), headed "The Literary Associations of Wilton House, Co. Wilts," Mr. Bailey mentions a quarto discourse on Prov. xii. 16, entitled *A Briefe Treatise declaring the Trve Noble-man, and the Base Worldling*, preached by "Walter Sweeper, minister of Strowd," and printed in London by William Jones, dwelling in Red Cross Street, 1623. The sermon is dedicated "to the Right Honorable William [third] Earle of Pembrock and [his brother] Philip Earle of Mountgomerie," and the preacher states that he had intended to present "the first-fruits of my labours in this kind" to "your honorable Ladie-mother, now at rest with God," viz., the well-known "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," who died, at a very advanced age, September 25, 1621. The ground of his choice of patrons was the following:—"I gained the greatest part of my little learning through my acquaintance with your honorable fathers house and family, where you had a most religious and truly noble breeding and education, by the zealous care of your pious and truly religious father, and Lady *Bathsheba* neglected not to teach her young *Lemuels* humane and diuine knowledge, *Prou.* 31. 1, 2. Your truly noble fathers house for state and gouernment somewhat resembled *Salomons* Court, 2 *Chron.* 9. 4, where *Shebaes* Queene obserued the meate of his table, the sitting of his seruants, and the attendance of his ministers. And your famous Wilton house, like a little Vniuersitie, was a more excellent nurserie for learning and pietie, then euer it was in former times, when King *Edgars* daughter *Editha* had her residence and regencie there: so that Popish *S. F. E.* had no need to seeke the restoring of it to its former vses. Wilton house had in it that godly learned Phisitian and skilfull Mathematician M. Doctor *Moffet* my most worthy and kind friend; it had in it great *Hugh Sanford* learned in all arts, sciences, knowledge humane and diuine, *vsque ad miraculum*, whom I euer obserued as *Horace* did his *Mecenas* euer before him, *singulatim pauca locutus*, from whom I neuer departed without some profit. To passe ouer *Gerard* the Herbalist, M. *Massinger* and other Gentlemen schollers. Neuer noble house had successiue deeper Diuines, namely Bishop *Babington*, B. *Parry*, M. *Connā*, M. *Walford*, M. *Parker*, M. *Bigs*. In this noble House *Babingtons* rules of pietie and honestie swayed, swearing was banished; yea the house-keepers and inferiour seruants well knew and practised the grounds of religion, as *Ierome* commendeth the ploughmen of *Palcetina* for their Halleluiahs. These were the

Trophees of your fathers house ; he honoured God, and God honoured him, and you his seed enjoy the blessing." For Muffet, Moufet, or Moffet, who is not to be confounded with the writer on Proverbs, Mr. Bailey refers to Ant. & Wood, i. 574, where mention is made of his connexion with the Sidneys. Sanford had been tutor to William, Earl of Pembroke, who died on the very day (April 30, 1630) that Sanford had predicted he would die (see Ashm. MS. 174, fo. 149). It is interesting to find the Cheshire herbalist Gerard in the park and pleasure-grounds of Wilton—"a laund," so Sidney may be describing it in the *Arcadia*, "each side whereof was so bordered both with high timber trees and copses of farre more humble growth, that it might easilie bring a solitarie mind to look for no other companions then the wild burgesses of the forest." As to Massinger, the dramatist, there are some references to him in the Sidney *Letters and Memorials of State*, 2 vols., fo., 1746, "a fine copy of which was lately given to me by Dr. J. Milner-Barry, of Tunbridge Wells." See i. 353 and ii. 93, at which latter place Robert Whyte, Esq., writing from the Strand on Ash Wednesday (March 1, 1597/8) to Sir Robert Sidney, says, "Mr. *Massinger* is newly come up from the Earl of *Pembroke*, with Letters to the Queen for his Lordships Leave to be away this *St. Georges Day*," viz., April 23. Gervase Babington, successively bishop of Llandaff, Exeter, and Worcester, was domestic chaplain to Henry, second Earl of Pembroke. Bishop Parry was successively of Gloucester and Worcester. Abraham Conham and Robert Parker are the more noticeable names of the other divines whom Sweeper mentions.

The following short extracts from the *True Noble-man*, with the accompanying remarks, have likewise been supplied by Mr. Bailey, and will be acceptable to the readers of these pages :—

"The great Magor, the great Turk, with the rich Chinaes, living in Heathenisme, disgracefully thinking and speaking of our truly noble Christian Princes, vnder the name of petty Princes of Christendome, are like *Nabal*, who according to his name was a foolish base creature, and yet could speak basely of *David*, *Who is the sonne of Ishai?* Sam. 25. 10. The vassals also of Antichrist can write and speak disgracefully of Gods anointed ones who have shaken off the Popes yoke ; like *Shimei*, who to our *David* are but dead dogs, 2 Sam. 16. 7, 8, 9. As righteous *Lot* was more worthy than all Sodom, 2 Pet. 3. 7 ; as *Lazarus* his estate was better than rich *Diues*, Luke 16. 22, 23 ; yea *Iohn Baptist* in prison more happie than incestuous *Herod*, Mark 6. 20 ; so still are Gods children more honorable then the divels."—Pp. 6, 7.

The purpose of the sermon is to shew that a Christian, to use J. C. Hare's words (*Guesses at Truth*), is God Almighty's gentleman. As was to be expected, the chief example is taken by the preacher from our Saviour—

“the best of men

That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer,  
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit,  
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.”

“The second argument is drawne from Christ himself, who maketh all his younger brethren honourable; as the youngest brethren in Germanie for the most part enjoy the titles of the Elder, the Electorships excepted; and the younger brethren with us bear the same coate-armour, some little difference by the rules of Heraldry excepted, in regard of their senioritie and minoritie. *Christ maketh us Kings and Priests to his Father.* Reuel. 1. 6.”—P. 8.

There is nothing in the sermon of local interest, and no personal reference.

Sweeper was likewise author of *Israels Redemption by Christ: Wherein is confuted the Arminian Vniuersall Redemption*, London, printed by William Iones, dwelling in Red Crosse-street, 1622, 4to, pp. iv., 59. The text is Matt. i. 21; and the sermon is dedicated by “Walter Sweeper” to the Right Honorable Sir Robert Sidney, Lord Viscount Lisle, and Earl of Leicester. This nobleman had been Governour of Flushing until its surrender in 1616. King James created him Baron Sidney of Penshurst in 1603, Viscount Lisle in 1605, and Earl of Leicester in 1618. He married Barbara, only daughter of Iohn Gamage, Lord of Coytie in Glamorganshire, who died 2 May, 1621. The preacher says that he had intended to dedicate the discourse “to your truly noble Sister, the late deceased Countesse of Pembrock [sister to Sir Philip Sidney and this Sir Robert Sidney], in token of my thankfulness for her continuall favours shewed me euer since she and my Lord her husband placed me in Bewdly [Worcestershire], where she first drew her happie breath; which place of her birth is styled by an ancient Poet, *Delitium rerum, bellus locus*. To this your Honorable Sister I may with the change of the last word apply the olde verse penned to the praise of the Emperesse *Matildis*,

Ortu magna, viro maior, ter maxima prole,

Hic iacet Henrici, filia, sponsa, parens.

Now that the Lord hath taken her away I thought good to dedicate to your Honour this little book treating of the vertue and efficacy of Christs death.” There is nothing specially noteworthy in the sermon, but the dedication is peculiarly interesting.

CCCCXXII.—DRIFFIELD PARISH CHURCH.—Fosbrooke states in his *History of Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. ii., p. 476, that “one John [? Thomas] Humphris, M.A., in Feb., 1742, published a sermon, preached at a wedding here. The marriage psalm, on the first Sunday of the couple's appearance at church, still remains.” Is this custom still observed here? and does it prevail elsewhere? I have in my possession many old “wedding-sermons.”

Rudder, writing of the church in 1779, has this passage, p. 420 :—"John Blake, the last abbat of Cirencester, lay buried in the old church, without any inscription; and the memorials for all those persons who were buried before the building of the new one, were taken down, and have not been replaced." Sir Robert Atkyns had long before remarked of the old church, that "it was a strong building with a tower at the west end," and that "there was an inscription in the chancell for Sir John Prettyman, Knight, Lord of the Manor, who died in 1658." According to Bigland's *Gloucestershire* (1791) vol. i., p. 497, "the church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt about thirty years since [*i.e.*, about 1760], at the sole expence of Gabriel Hanger, Lord Coleraine"; and in pp. 498, 499, copies of inscriptions to the memory of the following have been recorded:—(1) George Hanger, Esq., who died May 30, 1688; (2) Mrs. Anne Hanger, his widow, July 22, 1698; (3) Sir George Hanger, Knight, November 24, 1731, and Dame Ann Hanger, his widow, November 13, 1742; (4) Mrs. Mary Hanger, his daughter, June 17, 1722; (5) Mrs. Jane Hanger, his daughter, January 17, 1764; (6) Gabriel Hanger, Lord Coleraine, January 24, 1773, and Elizabeth, Lady Coleraine, his widow, December 19, 1780; and on flatstones, (7) John Hanger, of London, Merchant, May 16, 1634, and Mrs. Martha Trott, his daughter, October 10, 1688; and (8) Gabriel Hanger, July 28, 1747. As may be observed, all the foregoing (with the exception of the one mentioned by Atkyns, which, as Bigland states, has been destroyed) refer to members of the Hanger (Lord Coleraine's) family. Were there any other memorials in the church? and if so, is there any record of them? Some may not perhaps have been replaced, but (if not otherwise disposed of) "left out in the cold" in the churchyard.—*Antiquarius*.

CCCCXXIII.—OATH CEREMONY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—The late Rev. H. G. Nicholls, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Dean Forest, in his *Account of the Forest of Dean* (Lond., 1858), p. 149, mentions a curious custom observed on taking an oath in the Mine Court, dating apparently from the thirteenth century, and continuing to the middle of the eighteenth:—"The witnesses in giving evidence wore their caps to show that they were free miners, and took the usual oath, touching the book of the Four Gospels with a stick of holly, so as not to soil the sacred volume with their miry hands." The same stick was usually employed, as Mr. Nicholls has remarked in a foot-note, being considered by long usage as consecrated to the purpose.

CCCCXXIV.—STRANGE EPITAPHS.—(See No. CCVI.) Like those already given, the following are not for imitation:—

*Berkeley Church.*

On Mr. Wm. Hopton, as recorded in Dingley's *History from Marble*, p. lxxvi. :—

"Where are thine accusers? Thus once spake he  
That wrote on dust to set the woman free.  
And where are thine accusers, may we ask,  
Writing upon thy dust? 'Twould be a task  
To find one that condemns thee. But what then?  
This doth but justifie in sight of men.  
Thrice happy thou when rising from this place,  
Standing in th' midst before thy Judge's face,  
Shalt to thy endless comfort hear him cry,  
Hath no man yet condemn'd thee? Nor do I."

*Dodington Church.*

"P.M. Roberti Greenaldi, hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris an. 38, qui obiit 8 die Ian., 1660, æt. 83.

"Præco pacis erat viridis Greenaldus Oliva,  
Quo muto, liquidum dant sua facta sonum;  
Vir pietate probus, vivax virtutis imago,  
Lucis evangelicæ stella, tabella, fuit."

*Tetbury Church.*

This was in the old church, which was taken down in 1777:—

"See here this plott, for all her store,  
With greedie throate still gapes for more;  
For newly now she has tom'b in earth  
The body of Sam. Gastrell, Gentile by birth,  
Bereft of life in the month of Sep<sup>r</sup>,  
One thousand, six hundred, and seventy-four."

*Northleach Church.*

"A Mother fond, a loving Wife beside,  
This stone doth cover by her Husband's side;  
Jerusalem's Curse is not fulfill'd in mee,  
For here a Stone upon a Stone you see.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, the wife of Robert Stone, Gen<sup>t</sup>; she departed this life the 26 day of August, 1684. Robert Stone, Gen<sup>t</sup>, deceased this life on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of Sep., 1684. Also here lyeth the body of William Stone, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who died May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1720, aged 79 years."

*Ozenhall Churchyard.*

"In memory of Humphry Wood, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who died May 22, 1786, aged 80 years.

"A comely, honest, peaceful man was he,  
From envy, strife, and scandal always free;  
In single state by neighbours well beloved,  
Much more in wedlock by his Spouse approved;  
In life and death to her and friends the same,  
And kindly deeds will celebrate his name."

*Cirencester Churchyard.*

Over the grave of Sarah Avery, midwife, who died April 8, 1833, aged 80 years:—

"Thirty seven years th' Almighty gave me power  
 To aid my sex in nature's trying hour ;  
 Thro' heat and cold, by day, by dreary night,  
 To save the hapless was my chief delight :  
 My toils are past, my weeping friends, adieu,  
 I'm call'd to heaven, and hope to welcome you."

CCCCXXV.—ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The architectural notes which Mr. F. S. Waller has given in the appendix to his enlarged edition of Haines's *Guide to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester*, should be studied in connection with the plans and sections which are prefixed, and which together show the progressive architectural features of the building. For fulness and accuracy the book certainly is *the Guide* ; and all who are familiar with the building will agree with Mr. Waller's remarks, pp. 81, 82 :—It is almost impossible to go at any time into this building, no matter how often the visits may be repeated, without finding some new features of beauty, evidences of thought, and clever adaptations and contrivances, almost necessarily brought about by the continuous alterations from one style to another, and from the masking of the older forms of work ; and it would be wearisome to attempt to draw attention to most of these ; but the following instances should be observed particularly :—The way in which the ribs of the vaulting of the choir are carried under the tower arches, north and south,—somewhat similar instances also in the Lady chapel, and numerous complicated and difficult problems in groining, most cleverly solved throughout the buildings,—the arrangement of the doorways on the west end of the nave, and the west and east entrances to the cloisters, with fan vaulting, to allow of the closing and opening back of the doors,—the peculiar design of the lower compartments of the screen work in the eastern walls of the north and south transepts, in the latter of which is the entrance doorway to the crypt,—the fine carving on the Purbeck marble portion of the tomb of King Edward II., which can scarcely be surpassed in excellence of design and workmanship,—the treatment of the cusping of the windows, in many cases not repeated, alike in the inside and outside,—the wonderful flowing lines of tracery of the choir and transept windows, and little gems of arrangement and design, generally devised to meet constructive difficulties. These strike the visitor at every step, as he goes round the choir and its ambulatories into the Lady chapel, the small chapels surrounding the choir, the cloisters, and all other parts of the building, more or less. And last, but not least, note that which has been so often alluded to before, viz., how much the ogee arch is made use of as a leading and characteristic feature throughout the whole of the work erected during the latter part of the 14th, and in the 15th centuries. See the east end of the choir, the west front of the nave, the south porch, the tower, and other parts of the exterior and interior of the building, where it occupies most prominent and marked positions, and seems to be as necessary to the designers of the work as the horizontal and perpendicular lines.

CCCCXXVI.—WILLIAM KEYT'S BEQUEST OF MILK, 1632.—In the parish church of Ebberton, or Ebrington, there are monumental inscriptions to the memory of members of the Keyt family, who for a long period were landowners resident in the parish; and it is worthy of note that one of them, William Keyt, Esq., in 1632 bequeathed the milk of ten milch kine to the poor—a gift which is still enjoyed by twenty families chosen by the churchwardens yearly from May to November. The bequest is thus recorded in the inscription to his memory :—"Insigniter erat pius : habuitq; erga pauperes (vici presertim hujus) σπλάγχνα οίκτιρμῶν, utpote qui decem vaccarum uberibus distentis lac, a decimo die Maij usq; ad primum Novembris, in perpetuum ipsorum alimentum misericors legavit."

The family, as Rudder has observed, resided in the parish for about four hundred years. John Keyt, Esq., was created a baronet in 1660, in reward for his loyalty to Charles I., for whom he had raised a troop of horse at his own expense. His son, Sir William, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Francis Coventry, second son of the Lord Keeper Coventry, and died in 1702. Their grandson, Sir William, son of William Keyt, Esq., married in 1710, Anne, daughter of William, fourth Viscount Tracy, by whom he had issue, Thomas Charles, who succeeded to the baronetcy, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Robert, on whose death, in 1784, the title became extinct. The last mentioned Sir William Keyt, "being in his house at Norton in this parish, when it was burnt down, voluntarily perished in the flames, in the year 1741"\*; and soon after his death, the site of the house, together with the estate, was sold to Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of England, and father of Nathaniel, first Baron Harrowby. The inscriptions in the church detail the alliances and other particulars of the family. Bigland, vol. i., pp. 350-52, records fourteen in full (nine of which had been printed by Rudder, pp. 435, 436), and gives likewise the names and dates of several in the churchyard.

CCCCXXVII.—DR. THOMAS DOVER, OF BRISTOL.—As Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor have mentioned in their *Bristol: Past and Present* (now in course of publication), vol. ii., p. 136, the first medical man who offered gratuitous services on behalf of the poor under the care of the guardians in this city, was Dr. Thomas Dover, in 1696. He was subsequently principal owner and second captain of the *Duke* privateer, which, under the command of Captain Woodes Rogers, and in company with the *Duchess* privateer, was the first English vessel hailed off Juan Fernandez by Alexander Selkirk, after his residence of four years and four months in that uninhabited island. On the 31st of January, 1709, the ships neared the spot of Selkirk's monarchy; and a fire having been discovered

\* A minute account of this catastrophe may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1774), vol. xlv., pp. 171, 173, entitled "The Story of Sir William Kyte, who set fire to his own House, and perished in the Flames." Thomas Whitstone, a servant, held him in his arms, and would have saved him, but he would not permit it.

on shore, Dover, Lieutenant Fry, and six men left in a boat and landed. They immediately greeted the monarch, who, with his long beard and attire of goat skins, seemed a wild satyr of mythology in actual life.\* On their voyage home they took a prize, which they named the *Bachelor* frigate, concerning the command of which a dispute arose, some being in favour of Dover as chief proprietor in the adventure, while Rogers was opposed to the choice, as Dover, though an able physician, knew little of naval affairs, and had never been at sea. It was, however, arranged that Captains Fry and Stratten should navigate her under Dover, and that Alexander Selkirk should be sailing-master. Dover, be it remembered, was the inventor of the medical powder once famous under his name. And, as further remarked in a foot-note, that these powders have not yet lost their efficacy may be inferred from a passage in Stanley's *How I Found Livingstone*, p. 140. In that work there is an engraving of the Makata Swamp, a terrible marsh of thirty miles extent, through which the explorer and his black company plunged for two days, and the effect of which painful toil was to cause the soldiers and pagazis to sicken of various diseases, and to throw Stanley himself into an acute dysentery. "My own confidence in that compound," he says, "called . . . , delayed the cure, which ultimately resulted from a judicious use of Dover's Powder."

CCCCXXVIII.—THE STOKE GIFFORD WATCH-ELM.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1766), vol. xxxvi., p. 504, there is, with an engraving, the following account of the Watch-Elm at Stoke Gifford :—This tree was called the Watch-Elm from its being the place where, in former times, those met who were appointed to do watch and ward, and from its being the standard from whence they went to make their respective rounds. It is so very ancient that no man living can remember it in a sound state, tho' some can recollect it fourscore years ago by the name of the Hollow Tree ; and so long ago it was the usual sheltering place of hogs, sheep, &c. What remains of it now is in a manner dead, only that part of it where you see represented a flourishing young head, which is even now fresh and lively. The circumference of the trunk, at the height of two feet above the ground, is forty-one feet. Its height, at the lowest part where it

\* The reader's attention is directed to an 8vo volume, entitled *A Cruising Voyage round the World, 1708-11 : containing a Journal, particularly of the Taking of Puna and Gataquil : an Account of Alexander Selkirk's living alone four Years and four Months in an Island, &c.*, by Captain WOODS ROGERS, Commander in Chief on this Expedition, with the Ships *Duke and Dutches of Bristol* (London, 1712 ; 2nd ed., 1718). The book is dedicated "to the Worthy Gentlemen my surviving Owners, the Worshipful Christopher Shuter, Esq., Sir John Hawkins, Kt., John Romsey, Esq., Capt. Philip Freaque, Mr. James Hollidge, Francis Rogers, Thomas Goldney, Thomas Clements, Thomas Coutes, John Corsely, John Duckinfield, Richard Hawksworth, William Saunders, John Grant, Laurence Hollister, and Daniel Hickman, Merchants in Bristol"; and the author concludes his dedication with this paragraph :—"I make no doubt, it will be to your lasting honour, that such a voyage was undertaken from Bristol at your expence ; since it has given the publick a sufficient evidence of what may be done in those parts, and since the wisdom of the nation has now agreed to establish a trade to the South-Seas, which, with the blessing of God, may bring vast riches to Great Britain." Mr. Walter Wilson's opinion is, that when Defoe was lodging at a public-house in Castle Street, Bristol, he met with Capt. Rogers or Alexander Selkirk himself, and so got the frame-work of *Robinson Crusoe*.

seems to have been broken down, is eight feet. It was blown down by the wind in 1760.—*C.T.D.*

CCCCXXIX. — *SLYMBRIDGE RECTORY.* — (Replies to No. CCCLXXI.) In the year 1501 the "Most Christian King" Henry VII gave to Magdalen College the advowsons of Slymbridge (Gloucestershire) and Findon (Sussex), and one acre of land in each parish. For this benefaction the College used, during his lifetime, to hold a service in honour of the Holy Trinity, with the collect still used on Trinity Sunday, and the prayer "Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy Holy Word," &c. After his death he was commemorated in the usual manner. The commemoration service, ordered in Queen Elizabeth's time, is continued on the 1st of May; and the Latin hymn to the Holy Trinity is sung on the tower, having doubtless reference to the original service. This "Hymnus Eucharisticus" (included in the College "grace"—for Hall) was composed, according to President Routh's belief, by Dr. Thomas Smith, who first came into the College in 1663.—*Gibbes Rigaud, 18, Long Wall, Oxford.*

A passage in [the Rev. Eccles J. Carter's] *Notes, Historical and Architectural, on the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Slymbridge, etc.* (Bristol, 1845), pp. 18, 19, supplies an answer to Mr. Pickford's question :—In an extract book in St. Mary Magdalene College is the following :—"In 1685 [evidently a mistake for 1485 or 4] the parsonage of Slymbridge and Findon were given by the Earl of Nottingham to pray for him and the Lord Berkeley, 2 Richard III. Afterwards, 5 Henry VII., the Lord Berkeley entails his land to Henry VII. and his heirs male, which cant injure the College title, because the gift to the College preceded." Now this Earl [of] Nottingham was William, son of James (first of name) Lord Berkeley, and Isabella his wife, who was before mentioned as giving his castle and lordship of Berkeley, twelve manors, and three advowsons, in the county of Gloucester, to Henry VII., to be made a marquis. He was born 4 Henry IV., 1426, fought the battle on Nibley Green, and died without issue the 13th of February, 7 Henry VII., 1491. By both these accounts it would appear that the advowson was granted on the aforesaid conditions by [the] Earl [of] Nottingham, afterwards William, Marquis of Berkeley, to the College of St. Mary Magdalene. But in point of fact it seems that there never was any commemoration of the Lords Berkeley in the College Chapel, but there is of Henry VII., and as is supposed, on account of his vesting the advowson of Slymbridge in the College. He also reserved £10 per annum (more than a third of the annual value) out of the value of the living as a remuneration for this commemoration. This commemoration was duly kept by the performance of a Mass on the first of May, till the Reformation, and since that time a Eucharistic Hymn is annually sung by the whole choir on the top of Magdalene tower, at five o'clock A.M., on the first of May, and for the said performance the rector of Slymbridge pays

annually the sum of ten pounds. . . . It is probable therefore that when the Earl [of] Nottingham conveyed his estates to Henry VII. for the purpose of being made a marquis, Henry required that the prayers and suffrages in the College should be for his own benefit instead of the Lords Berkeley, and that he reserved from the annual value of the parsonage the sum of £10 as a compensation to the College for the benefit he might receive, and for which, as the advowson was not his to give, they would otherwise not have been remunerated by him. And the parson of Slymbridge, the only injured party, could have no redress, as it would be at his own option to accept the presentation to the parsonage or not.—*M.C.B.*

CCCCXXX.—GREAT SNOWSTORM, 1762.—It may be interesting to know that in February, 1762, there was probably as great a snowstorm in the county as that which occurred on Tuesday, January 18, 1881. There is an entry connected with it, in the handwriting of my great-grandfather, Richard Hippisley, the then rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, in the register of burials, under date 1762, as follows:—

<p>“Feb<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>,          &amp; Jos : Banfield,          &amp; James Philips,          &amp; George Crocket,          &amp; Jos : Tebra,</p>	}	<p>Recruits belonging to the young Buffs, who perished in the snow coming up the Hill from the Foss Lane end on Sunday, the 21, at 5 o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> evening.”</p>
<p>Rec<sup>d</sup> Affidavits          for them.</p>		

I have found in the chronology attached to Moore's almanacks of the last century this entry:—"1762. A great Snow for 18 Days together, in Feb."—*R. W. Hippisley, M.A., Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold.*

Is there any mention of this snowstorm in other Gloucestershire registers? It was no doubt great, but not perhaps so destructive to life and property as one referred to in Burn's *History of Parish Registers* (1862), pp. 191, 192, in a memorandum from the register of Youlgreave, Derbyshire:—"This year 1614-5, Jan. 16, began the greatest snow which ever fell upon the earth, within man's memory. It cover'd the earth fyve quarters deep upon the playne.

. . . There fell also ten lesse snowes in Aprill, some a foote deep, some lesse, but none continued long. Upon Mayday, in the morning, instead of fetching in flowers, the youtnes brought in flakes of snow, w<sup>ch</sup> lay above a foot deep upon the moores and mountaynes."

CCCCXXXI.—THE FAMILIES OF NASH AND WEBB.—I send two queries, which perhaps you will kindly insert, and thus assist me in my genealogical enquiries.—*Wm. Edward Ellis, 1, Hume Street, Dublin.*

(1) Dr. Brady, in his *Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross* (1864), vol. ii, p. 69, speaks of the Rev. William Nash and the Nashes of Ballyteige, Co. Limerick, as "descended of the family of Nash of Almond Hall, Gloucestershire." Can you tell

me anything of Almond Hall? or of the connection between this branch of the Irish Nashes and those of Gloucestershire?

(2) Daniel Webb, who died in 1699, had a son "Thymothy", whose will, dated 1689, describes him as of "the citty of bristoll." Timothy had a son Daniel and a daughter Frances, who seem to have remained in Ireland. Are any of the Webbs of Bristol and its neighbourhood descended from this Daniel or Timothy? or is there any connection otherwise between the Webbs of the South of Ireland and those of Gloucestershire?

CCCCXXXII.—WILLIAM LORING.—I should be glad to learn any particulars of a William Loring of (?) Hailes (in MS. *Haynes*), Gloucestershire, descended (according to Powell's MSS.—Add. MSS. 17,456; fo. 25) from a younger brother of Sir Neil Loring, Knt., of Chalgrave, Bedfordshire, one of the founder knights of the Garter. Sir Neil died 13th March, 9 Richard II. (1385-6).—*F. A. Blaydes, Tilsworth, Leighton Buzzard.*

CCCCXXXIII.—THE PAUL FAMILY.—(See No. CCCL.) As some space has been devoted to monumental inscriptions connected with this family, I venture to send the following extract from a deed, dated Sept. 3, 1735, and referring to land at Upton, in the parish of Tetbury, formerly belonging to the Saunders family:—

"Nathaniel Paul, the younger, of Kingstanley, in the county of Gloucester (son and heir apparent of Nathaniel Paul, the elder, of Kingstanley aforesaid), of the first part; the said Nathaniel Paul, the elder, and Susanna Paul, the widow and administratrix of Obadiah Paul, late of Kingstanley, Clothier, deceased, and Josiah Paul, of Tetbury, Woolstapler, which said Nathaniel Paul, Obadiah Paul, and Josiah Paul, were the only brothers named in the will of John Paul, late of Olveston, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire, deceased," etc.

This Nathaniel Paul, the elder, married Anne ———, and was the Nathaniel Paul mentioned in the inscription on the Kingstanley monument, who died June 19, 1737. Josiah, the woolstapler, was the first of the family who settled in Tetbury; and the pedigree in Lee's *History of Tetbury* begins with him. According to a MS. pedigree now before me, Nathaniel, the elder, had other sons besides those named in the will of John Paul, of Olveston; but John's name does not appear in it.—*A.H.P.*

CCCCXXXIV.—THE LUTTRELL FAMILY.—Between the years 1760 and 1775 three Luttrells, brothers, John, Richard, and Leroy, came from England (probably from Gloucestershire) to Virginia, U.S.A., where they settled. Any information as to their families, and place from which they sailed, will be thankfully received. I am engaged in writing a "Biography of the Luttrells."—*Elston Luttrell, Oxford, Alabama, U.S.A.*

Mr. Luttrell may not perhaps be aware that, as mentioned in Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, pp. 288, 410, Sir John Luterell, or Lutterel, had livery of the manor of Bicknor, and of Dimmock

demesnes, granted to him in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

CCCCXXXV.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1588.—A publication, entitled *The Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and Others, who contributed to the Defence of this Country at the Time of the Spanish Invasion, in 1588; with a Brief Account of their Spirited and Patriotic Conduct on that Occasion*, was “printed for Leigh and Sotheby, York-Street, Covent-Garden,” London, 1798, pp. viii. 72, 4to. The lists are taken from a MS. document of the year 1588; and as stated in the opening paragraph of the introduction, they “are now laid before the public, to point out the dangers which threaten us, and to stimulate our fellow-subjects at this awful crisis, to follow the example of their ancestors, by uniting for the defence of our Religion, Laws, Liberties, and Property, and whatever may be considered as valuable to Englishmen, against inveterate foes, who seek the destruction of our happy Constitution.” Without entering into full particulars, we may remind the reader that Queen Elizabeth directed letters to Sir Francis Walsingham, Knt., Keeper of the Privy Seal, reciting, “that for the better withstanding of the intended invaicon of this Realme upon the great preparacons made by the King of Spaine, both by sea and land the last yere, the same havinge been suche, as the like was never prepared yet anie time against this Realme”; and commanding him to signify to the lieutenant of each county, that her Majesty required from her loving subjects an extraordinary aid, by way of loan, for the defence of the country. The MS. gives an account of the money raised in each county in consequence of this requisition, which is valuable, because it contains the names of the nobility, gentry, and persons of property, who flourished, and “did their duty,” nearly three centuries ago: and though the sums may at this day appear small, they were (if we consider the difference in the value of money) very far from being so. It may be well also to observe that the persons named in the lists formed but a small portion of those who manifested their zeal for their native land, the cities, towns and villages, the Cinque Ports, and all other havens of England, having been unanimous in their exertions on this great emergency. That Gloucestershire was not behindhand, the following list (taken from a copy of the above-named scarce publication, which has been lent for the purpose by Major C. Hawkins Fisher, of The Castle, Stroud) will suffice to prove:—

## MARCH.

John Sidenham, of Frampton, Armiger, <i>primo die Marcii</i>	. £25
Paule Tracie, of Stanwaie, Arm., <i>quinto die Marcii</i>	. 50
Alice Stratford, Vidua, <i>eodem</i>	. 25
William Hobby, of Hales, Armiger, <i>eodem</i>	. 25
John Trotman, <i>11 die Marcii</i>	. 25
Richard Martyn, <i>eodem die</i>	. 25
John Woodwarde, <i>eodem</i>	. 25

Mathew Pointz, Armiger, <i>12 die Marcii</i> . . . . .	25
William Dutton, Armiger, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
John Bromage, of Bramsbarrow, <i>15 die Marcii</i> . . . . .	25
Edmonde Helmes, of Odington, Gen., <i>17 die Marcii</i> . . . . .	25
Richard Bridges, of Combe, <i>29 Marcii</i> . . . . .	25

## APRILL.

Thomas Neale, of Yate, <i>quinto die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
George Gough, of Hughelfield, Gen., <i>7 Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Walter Everarde, of Slimbridge, <i>8 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Thomas Estcourt, of Shipton, Armiger, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Thomas Bayneham, of Clowerwell, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
John Browne, of the Cittie of Glouc., Mercer . . . . .	25
Edward Michell, of the same, Gen., <i>eodem die</i> . . . . .	25
John Brewster, <i>alias</i> Skynner, of the same . . . . .	25
Richard Hardinge, of Slymbridge, <i>12 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Henrie Smithe, of Bisley, <i>16 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Thomas Warne, of Snowshill, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Nicholas Sauckie, of the Cittie of Glouc., Gen., <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Luke Garnaunce, of the same, Alderman, <i>eodem die</i> . . . . .	25
Henrie Hazarde, of the same, <i>eodem die</i> . . . . .	25
Henrie Whitinge, of Upton, Clothier, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
John Dennys, of Westerly, Gen., <i>18 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
George Foorde, of Puclechurche, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Katheryn Huntley, of Froster, Vidua, <i>19 Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Robert Hale, of Wotton-under-Edge, <i>20 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Arthur Crewe, of Wotton-under-Edge, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Hugh Venne, of Synwell, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
James Doles, of Dowsborne, Gen., <i>21 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Robert Partridge, of Cicester, Gen., <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
John Coxhall, of Cicester, Gen., <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Robert Kyble, of Sowthroppe, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Sir Gyles Poole, Miles, <i>22 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
John Blanchard, of Marchfield, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Richard Webb, of the Cittie of Gloucester, Alderman, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
Richard Coxe, of the same, Alderman, <i>eodem die</i> . . . . .	25
James Clifford, of Frampton, Armiger, <i>13 Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Edward Badgeworth, of Presburie, Gen., <i>26 Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
George Badgeworth, of Presburie, Gen., <i>26 Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
John Bucke, of Biburie, Gen., <i>28 Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
Henrie Winchcombe, of Norlace, Gen., <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25
John Litle, of the Cittie of Glouc., <i>29 die Aprilis</i> . . . . .	25
John Baugh, of the same, <i>eodem die</i> . . . . .	25
Laurence Singleton, of the Cittie of Gloucester, Alderman, <i>30 die</i> . . . . .	25
William Fowler, of Stonehouse, Clothier, <i>eodem</i> . . . . .	25

## MAY.

George Ligon, of Faireford, Gen., <i>primo die Maii</i> . . . . .	25
Elizabeth Robins, of Matson, Vidua, <i>septimo die Maii</i> . . . . .	25

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John Cotton, of Wittington, <i>10 die Maii</i>	25
Robert Rogers, of Wittington, <i>16 die Maii</i>	25
William Selwyn, of Kingestanley, <i>eodem</i>	25
Matthew Crew, of Adderley, Clothier, <i>26 Maii</i>	25
Thomas Pirrey, of Synwell, Clothier, <i>eodem</i>	25
Alexander Tenis, of Wickwarr, Clothier, <i>eodem</i>	25
John Fettiplace, of Crowneallin, Gen., <i>ultimo die Maii</i>	25

## JUNE.

Robert Tailoe, of Strowde, Clothier, <i>sexto die Junii</i>	25
Amicell Standford, of Stonehouse, <i>13 Junii</i>	25
James Bicke, of Naylesworth, <i>14 die Junii</i>	25
Richard Fowler, of Bisley, <i>eodem</i>	25
Gyles Coxe, of Abott's Court, <i>16 die Junii</i>	25
James Barrowe, of Hardwicke, Gen., <i>20 die Junii</i>	25
William Atwood, of Beach, <i>eodem die</i>	25
Robert Tibbott, of Winterburne, <i>eodem</i>	50
Richard Clutterbuck, of Kingestanley, <i>21 of June</i>	25
William Clutterbuck, of Alkerton, <i>eodem</i>	25
William Crompton, of Hartburie, Gen., <i>28 Junii</i>	25
John Tailor, <i>alias</i> Cooke, of the Cittie of Glouc., <i>the 11 of June</i>	25

## JULY.

Thomas Mason, of Hill, <i>primo die Julii</i>	25
John Warkeman, of Lasbarough, <i>8 die Julii</i>	25
Richard Frigge, of Naylesworth, <i>eodem</i>	25
Symon Cotherington, of Cotherington, Armiger, <i>24 die Julii</i>	50
Henrie Cassy, of Wightfeild, Armiger, <i>28 die Julii</i>	25
Thomas Coxe, of Cleve, Gen., <i>ultimo die Julii</i>	25
Rowland Atkinson, of the Citie of Glouc., <i>29 Julii</i>	25
Arthur Baker, of Awste, <i>ultimo die Julii</i>	25
Erasmus Prynne, of Awste, <i>eodem</i>	25

## AUGUST.

William Edmundes, <i>the 5 of August</i>	25
Thomas Elkington, <i>the 17</i>	25
Richard Allen, <i>20</i>	25
William Partridge, <i>25</i>	25
Richard Hill, <i>31</i>	25
John Wynyott, <i>eodem</i>	25
William Hodges, <i>eodem</i>	25
Richard Stevens, <i>eodem</i>	25
James Stevens, <i>eodem</i>	25

## SEPTEMBER.

Andrew Kettleby, <i>the first of September</i>	25
Richard Selwyn, <i>eodem</i>	25
William Trotman, <i>eodem</i>	25
Maurice Hardinge, <i>12</i>	25
Ri. Poole, <i>13</i>	25
Tho. Merritt, <i>eodem</i>	25
Richard Trotman, <i>eodem</i>	25

CCCCXXXVI.—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF PEBWORTH.—(See No. CCXCV.) The following notes are taken from the registers of the Bishops of Worcester :—

1310. 4th kal. June. Letters dimissory were granted to Giles de Pebbeworth to proceed to the orders of deacon and priest.

1315. 13th kal. July. The bishop of Worcester consecrated the high altar (*magnu' altare*) of Pebbeworth.

1319. Saturday in the vigil of Holy Trinity. Geoffrey, son of Richard de Frankeleyn, of Pepworthe (*sic*), was ordained a subdeacon, on a title from the abbot of Alcester.

1320. 9th kal. June. William Hereward, of Pebbeworth, was ordained a priest, on title of his patrimony.

1321. 14th kal. Jan. John de Pebword was ordained an acolyte by the bishop of Worcester in the parish church of Kidderminster.

1322. Saturday in the vigil of Holy Trinity. John de Pebbeworth was ordained a subdeacon in the conventual church of Winchcombe.

1332. John, son of John Martyn, of Pebworth, was ordained a subdeacon in the conventual church of Pershore, on a title from the abbot and convent of Alcester.

It appears from a subsidy roll at the Record Office, that a William Pebeworth was of Cottone, *i.e.*, Coughton, Co. Warwick, in 1327. Of the same parish was Richard Pebworth, who made his will 4 August, 1556, leaving legacies to his wife, to "the modur church of worcet'," to the high altar of Coughton, to William Hyll, Thomas Wyzthmo,' *i.e.*, Wightman, to John Pebworth, testator's son; and mentioning John Roper, William Ede, Richard Aston, and others, to whom he owed money. His goods were appraised by John Parsons, Robert Wheler, and John Kyngys; and the will (now at Worcester) was proved 17 August, 1556.

1624. Jan. 10. The Stratford-on-Avon register transcript states that Mr<sup>s</sup> Mary Bushell, widow, was then buried. She was apparently daughter of John Lane, of Alveston, Warwickshire, and wife of Henry Bushell, of Broad Marston, in Pebworth.

The books of marriage licences at Worcester record the grant of a licence, 1580, Apr. 25, to Edward Busshell to marry Margaret Delve, of Studley; 1581, May 18, to Thomas Gaudy to marry Anne Busshell, of Cleeve Prior; 1661, Sept. 11, to Tobias Busshell, of Ombersley, gent., aged about 35, to marry Sarah Saunders, of Priors Cleve, about 30, a widow; and the allegation of Tobias Busshell, of Claines, gent., 1663, Aug. 8, that a marriage is to be solemnized between Thomas Busshell, of Cleeve Prior, about 26, and Cicely Sheldon, of Abberton, about 22, a maiden; their fathers both dead.

The following are brief notes of Gloucestershire "fines" at the Record Office :—

3 John. Between Hernoul, or Herneus, de Holecumbe, plaintiff, and Robert de Merston, defendant; relative to a hide of

land in Merston [! Broad Marston]. Mention is made of Humphrey, son of the plaintiff.

- 8 Henry III. Godfrey de Bradewell, pl., and Walter de Bello Monte, def.; a virgate of land in Merston.
- 25 Henry III. Alice de Netlinges, pl., and Roger, son of Robert de Brademerston, def.; three virgates of land in Brademerston.
- 9 Edward II. Walter Aubrey, pl., and Nicholas de Capele, and Isabel his wife, def.; forty shillings of rent in Pebbeworthe.
- 11 Edward III. Thomas, son of Robert de Grafton, of Brode-merston, pl., and Robert de Grafton, of the same place, def.; a messuage, and one virgate of land, and three acres of meadow in Brode-merston.
- 15 Henry VII. John Makernes and Edward Erytage, pl., and Thomas Saunders, and Elizabeth his wife, sister and heiress of Ed. Ipewell, def.; lands in Brodmerston and Pebworth.
- 21 Henry VII. Thomas, Archbishop of York, and other, pl., and John Stanley, def.; touching the manors of Chipping Campden, Berrington, Westington, Aston-sub-Edge, Ullington (in Pebworth), and Norton-sub-Edge, and certain lands there.

The will of William Grevil, of Campden, made 2 April, 1401, names as one of his executors, Richard Boschell (apparently Richard Bushell, then of Broad Marston, in Pebworth). Will proved 8 Oct., 1401. Registered at the Lambeth Library, Arundel, i., 183.

Thomas Broadway—an ancient surname in the neighbourhood—was of Broad Marston, and made his will 10 Jan., 1600. It was proved 2 April, 1601, and is at Gloucester. He desired to be buried in the churchyard of Pebworth, and left all his effects to Thomas Belcher, "my master." His debtors were—John Broadway "my Cosine," Thomas Ryland, of Mickleton, William Porter, Thomas Raynolds, and the widow Holtome. Witnessed by Thomas Harris, Hercules Reeve, and Edward Snedla.

To the extracts from the parish registers of Cleeve Prior, given in the paper on Pebworth in vol. iv. of the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, should be added the baptism of Joyce, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bushell, 12 Jan., 1639. And in the extracts from the register of marriages at Pebworth, inserted in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, No. CCXCV., p. 278, for "J . . .," under the year 1679, read *Francis Cowley*. On May 1, 1679, Francis Cowley, of Abbot's Morton, Co. Worcester, yeoman, aged 22, obtained a licence to marry Helen Walford, of Pebworth, aged 19, a maiden.

The following is the earliest terrier relating to the vicarage of Pebworth :—

Imp' Our Minister hath a dwelling house consisting of two bayes of building without barne or stable or orchard, only a small quantity of garden ground with a little hovell or leanto annexed to the dwelling house.

2<sup>dly</sup> There are thirteene errable lands of Glebe belonging to the

Minister to the value of fifty shillings per annum w<sup>th</sup> a plat of meadow ground lying w<sup>th</sup> in the bounds of our parish to the value of Thirty shillings per annum.

- 3<sup>dly</sup> There are no lands nor estates in our parish tythe free but w<sup>t</sup> belong to the Impropriators themselves viz the Countesse of Salisbury and M<sup>r</sup> John Bennet Esq<sup>r</sup> they receive all manner of tything whatsoever belonging to our parish.
- 4<sup>thly</sup> Our Minister hath received neither offerings nor mortuaries since his com'ing for seu'all yeares past but only one beast pasture w<sup>th</sup> ten Sheeps Commons.
- 5<sup>thly</sup> As the Impropriators receive all and singuler the tythes of our parish soe the Minister receiveth from them 14<sup>l</sup> 16<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per annum w<sup>ch</sup> is all he hath from them.
- 6<sup>thly</sup> There are noe Augmentac'ons added to the Church nor haue been since the Twelfth yeare of King Charles the second vnto this present time.

Concerning Gifts of Charity bestowed on y<sup>e</sup> poore—

Imp<sup>r</sup> There is a Som'e of money vidz Twenty fower pounds formerly given to the vse of the poore of our parish by one Lady finch the Interest of which sayd Som'e is duly payd to the poore by the Overseers according to their seu'all wants and necessities and soe to continue to be payd to the poore of our parish yearly for ever and the parishioners haue good and sufficient security for the s<sup>d</sup> som'e & our Minister is acquainted with y<sup>e</sup> same.

2<sup>dly</sup> There is noe ffree schoole nor Hospitall erected in our parish.

3<sup>dly</sup> There haue been noe gifts of charity given to our parish since the last account in the yeare 1683. This is a true account of the matters before mentioned according to the best Knowledge of the Inhabitants aforesayd to be returned into the Registry of Gloucester by the time prefixed according to the Orders and Instructions Sent and Issued forth to that purpose.

Exh<sup>d</sup> 22 Dec. 1704.

Tho Howes Minister William Shakle William Bonner Richard White Churchwardens and Ou'seers of the poore.

It will be seen that in the article on Pebworth inserted in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. iv., the word "after" in the paragraph relating to the Terrier, should be altered to *while*:—"The earliest Terrier is dated 1704, and, *while* stating," &c. Also, at the beginning of the said article, after "The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire," read—"by Sir Robert Atkyns, published in 1712."

—*Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., Naunton Rectory, Pershore.*

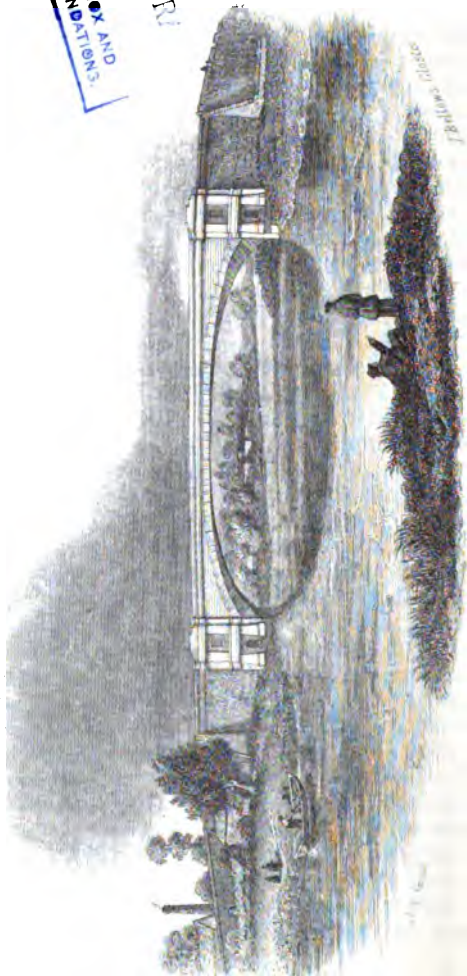
CCCCXXXVIL.—DISCOVERY OF A SECRET CHAMBER AT BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—In *Notes and Queries* (1<sup>st</sup> S. xii. 48) the following account of a priest's hiding-place has been given:—Somewhere about the beginning of the present, or the end of the last century, a secret chamber was accidentally discovered in the ancient manor-

house of Bourton-on-the-Water. Though frequently a resident in that house at a later period, I was not there when the discovery took place, and therefore can only offer my contribution as hearsay evidence, if such be admissible in the pages of "N. & Q." The door appeared on tearing off the paper, which was about to be renewed : it was on the second (or upper) floor landing-place, and opened into a small chamber, about eight feet square, containing a chair and table ; over the back of the former hung a black robe, and the whole had the appearance as if some one had recently risen from his seat and left the room. What might have been on the table, or whether anything else was found, I have now forgotten. On the same floor there were several other apartments, of which three only were in use, the other (called the "dark room") having been locked up for many years. Of the three in use, one was called "the chapel," another "the priest's-room." The former had a vaulted roof or ceiling. All three, I believe, were supposed by the villagers to be haunted ; and they had been known by the above appellations in the family long anterior to the discovery of the door—"time out of mind !" The house was one of many gables—Old English style ?—very large and rambling, but of what date I know not. According to Rudder, the manor of Bourton had been purchased by the abbey of Evesham *temp.* Henry III., and the house had been a cell to that abbey. It became the property of the Crown at the dissolution : was granted 4 Eliz. to [Edmund] Lord Chandos ; 15 Eliz. to Giles, Lord Chandos ; and 44 Eliz. to Grey, Lord Chandos, who appears to have sold it in 1608 to Sir Thomas Edmonds, treasurer of the royal household, and subsequently privy councillor to Charles I. It was probably during his occupancy that (according to existing tradition) Charles passed the first night here on his way to Oxford. The daughter of Sir Thomas conveyed the manor to Henry, 4th Lord Delawarr, in marriage. His grandson John sold it to Charles Trinder, Esq. It afterwards passed (how not stated) to Mr. Boddington, Mr. Church, Mr. Partridge, and lastly to Samuel Ingram, Esq. So far Rudder. Subsequently, Mr. Ingram bequeathed it to his niece, Mrs. Jo. Rice, who dying without issue, in 1834, the property devolved on the nearest of kin, — Vaux, Esq., surgeon, of Birmingham. It has since, I understand [writing in 1855], been sold in lots, the house (except a small part of the south front) pulled down, the fine old trees in which it was embosomed felled, the shrubberies grubbed up, the pleasure-ground converted into pasture, and the remains of the house into a dispensary. "Sic transit," &c.

Another correspondent has inquired in p. 191 of the same volume, but does not appear to have received a reply :—I shall be much obliged if A.C.M., who has given so interesting an account of the secret chamber in the ancient manor-house of Bourton-on-the-Water, can inform me whether any engraving or drawing of the old house, before any part of it was demolished, or of the old church, now exists.



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CCCCXXXVIII.—DESTRUCTION OF “VERMIN.”—As stated in *Notes and Queries* (2<sup>nd</sup> S. iv. 116), there is in No. 82 [2<sup>nd</sup> S. iv. 65] a very curious account of the slaughter, in the gross, of many animals coming under the denomination of vermin; among which are particularised abundance of foxes. Perhaps it was not *contra regulam* in the seventeenth century to annihilate, if possible, the species, but in the present day it would be regarded as little short of *murder* to destroy them, otherwise than in the chase. In the *History of the Town of Tetbury* just published [1857] by the Rev. Alfred T. Lee, at p. 143, there are entries of a similar description from the churchwardens’ accounts of Tetbury, for killing vermin in the seventeenth century, viz. :

“1673.	Payd for killing of 5 Hedghoggs	00 00 06
1678.	Payd for killinge a ffox	00 01 00
1680.	Payd for 4 ffoxes heades	00 04 00
1684.	for a ffoxes head, 19 hedghoggs, and 4 joyes (jays)	00 03 01
1685.	For 22 ffoxes heads	01 02 00
1687.	Payd for flour ffoxes heads to Mr Huntleys man, and 12 to the Duke of Beauforts man	00 16 00.”

I cannot conclude these remarks without observing, that it would be to defame the noble house of Beaufort to suppose, even for one moment, that in the present century they would countenance the destruction of a *fox*, there not being within the memory of any one living more orthodox and thorough-bred sportsmen than the whole Somerset family.—*J.G.*

CCCCXXXIX.—OVER BRIDGE, GLOUCESTER.—This bridge, of which, by the kindness of Mr. John Bellows, we are able to give an illustration, was designed by the most eminent engineer of his day, the materials used were the best, and it seemed as though no effort was spared to secure permanent stability. Thomas Telford designed the structure, after a lifetime of suchlike work; and it is said that in adopting the present form—and we believe there is not another bridge of the same form in the kingdom—he intended it to be one of the monuments to his memory. Most arches are either an ellipsis or a segment of a circle; the arch of Over Bridge is a combination of both, each gradually worked into the other. Much additional labour and expense were necessarily incurred in the construction of such an arch, and as will be apparent to even the unscientific eye, the courses of quoined stones had to be worked to two different radii, thereby requiring the exercise of great nicety and skill. The effect, however, is to give a character of lightness to the arch which it would not have had if constructed in the ordinary way.

About the year 1822 Telford was consulted and requested to design the bridge. He accordingly prepared his plans, and in 1824 a contract for the building was entered into with Mr. Cargill, of

Newcastle-on-Tyne. The bridge was finished and opened to the public in 1830. The foundation had been carried on the Over side 27 feet below the ground-level, and 35 feet below it on the Gloucester side, the greater depth being rendered necessary by the soft and porous nature of the soil, which to a large extent consists of layers of river-deposit. The Dutch engineers frequently have to deal with such a difficulty, and surmount it by driving piles over the whole area. Telford's original intention was to follow their example, and in his drawings the piles were shown. He subsequently altered his design, and the piles were omitted; but it is stated that he always regretted the omission, and said it was false economy that led him to it. The chief cause of the present state of the bridge is the subsidence of the abutment on the Gloucester side, though the origin of the damage is of older date. It was questioned whether the abutment towers were heavy enough to resist the great strain and thrust of the masonry; and on this account wing walls were added. Besides, it is on record that the contractor removed the timber supports from the arch when the spandril walls were two courses of masonry below the underside of the crown of the arch. It may therefore be presumed that serious defects began to show themselves before the bridge was fairly completed, and that the gradual subsidence on the Gloucester side has only served to make them more apparent. This is practically the view taken by Mr. Baker in his report; and he can hold out no hope that the settlements and cracks have ceased, or that they will end otherwise than in the destruction of the bridge, unless certain expensive works are carried out. The subsidence has caused a thrust from the arch, the effect of which Mr. Baker makes clear by a homely illustration. "Place a chair on a lawn, sit carefully in the middle of it, and you will not sink into the ground, but attempt to lean back, and in all probability you will, by throwing the whole of the weight on the hinder legs, drive the latter into the soil, and permanently tilt the chair. This is exactly what has happened in the instance of your bridge. The thrust of the arch has thrown the whole weight of about 7000 tons on to the back edge of the abutment, and has driven the latter into the ground to an extent which I estimate at about six inches. Obviously an abutment cannot be so tilted without widening the span of the arch, and it is a mathematical necessity that, if this span be widened appreciably, an inelastic masonry arch must break up into at least four pieces. This has happened in the case under consideration. Theoretically your bridge is a ruin. Practically it may with a moderate amount of attention last for many years, and for all time if works of a necessarily expensive and somewhat risky character be undertaken to put the bridge into a position which it has never yet enjoyed—that of permanent stability." Details of the works under Mr. Baker's direction are reserved for a future Note.

The bridge has a span of 150 feet, is 27 feet across the soffit

(the ceiling of the arch), and the crown of the arch is 50 feet above the bed of the river. The stone for the foundations was brought from the banks of the Severn a short distance above Bewdley; the stone above high-water mark is a grey sandstone from the Forest of Dean. The arch stones are each half a ton and upwards in weight; and each of the principal stones weighs upwards of a ton and a half; The contract for the bridge was £39,250, the approaches costing £2,622 more.

The old bridge at Over crossed the river a few yards on the south side of the present railway-bridge. It consisted of seven arches, and the abutments were pointed to break the force of the river current. It was used for some time after the new one was completed; but at the Trinity quarter sessions, 1834, orders were given to have it pulled down, and an advertisement appeared in the *Gloucester Journal*, offering for sale by private tender "all the materials of the old county bridge at Over, near the city of Gloucester, the tenements upon the bridge, the arches, parapets, and retaining walls, forming the causeway on the Gloucester side of the said bridge, as well as some valuable materials, taken out of the new bridge, and which are lying upon the ground adjoining. The purchaser will be required to take down the bridge to the level of the sill, in a manner approved by the county surveyor, to remove all the materials and the causeway within a period to be hereafter determined upon, and to enter into a bond, with approved security, for his so doing." The foundations of the bridge were not touched, and may still be seen when the river is low. While the old bridge was in use the line of the causeway was different from its present line, as it then ran in a more or less straight direction from a little beyond the city boundary stone to the bridge, and slightly bending round joined the Over road near the Dog Inn. With the construction of the new bridge, a considerable portion of the causeway had to be rebuilt, and since then it has been repaired in its whole length. A portion of the cost of repairs is met by a charitable endowment, Dame Joan Cooke, one of the founders of the Crypt Grammar School, having left £80 a year for that purpose.

CCCCXL.—THE ORGAN IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—(See No. CXXVIII.) In an anonymous work, entitled *A Cursory Disquisition on the Conventual Church of Tewkesbury and its Antiquities*, etc., and published in 1818, I find the following note, p. 5:—"The curiosity of the anecdote, not generally known, may apologize for one exception to the rule by which we here profess ourselves to be governed. The present organ, from the singularity of its history, though placed in the church *long since* the Reformation, is entitled to this distinction. Mr. Warton, in his observations on Spenser's Faerie Queen, informs us, that Oliver Cromwell, who was fond of music, and particularly of that of an organ, was greatly delighted with *this*, which then belonged to Magdalen College, in Oxford: when it was taken down, according to the puritanical humour of

the times, as an abominable agent of superstition, he had it conveyed to Hampton Court, where it was placed in the great gallery for his amusement: it continued there till the Restoration, when it was sent back to Oxford: but another organ having been presented to the College, it was finally removed to the church of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire." Is there any foundation for this story?—*John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.*

CCCCXLI.—THE FOWLERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from No. CCXC VII.)

Since the appearance of my last contribution I have received a great quantity of matter relating to the Fowlers of Gloucestershire, for which I am indebted to the kindness of T. W. Cattell, Esq., and the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck. I have also made abstracts of, or noted, a large number of wills; and with these materials at my disposal, it becomes necessary to adopt some methodical arrangement which may render my notes at once more interesting and more useful. I therefore propose to postpone for the present the history of any other family, and to confine my efforts to elucidating the pedigree of the Stonehouse Fowlers; and when I give an abstract of any deed or document, I shall number it for purposes of reference as heretofore. I now give—

(8) Will of Margerie Fowler, of Stonehouse, 1579. "In the name of God, amen, the 23rd day of July, 1578, I, Margerie Fowler, of the parish of Stonehouse, in the Countie of Gloucester, widowe, being weeke & sicke in bodye, but whole and perfecte in minde and memorie, dothe make this my testament & laste will in manner & forme following—First, I bequeathe my soul," &c., "and my bodie to be buried in the Churchyard of Stonehouse aforesaid." She leaves legacies to the poor of Stonehouse, Stroud, Randwicke, Standley, Estington, and Horsley. Mentions her eldest son, William Fowler, and his sons, Richard, Daniel, and Henry; also his daughters, Mary, Ann, Alice, and Joan, all unmarried and under age. Also her son Edward Fowler, and his children, Anselm and Ann; Margerie and Katherine, daughters of her son Thomas Fowler, both unmarried and under age; her son James Fowler, deceased, and his children, Edward, Henrie, Anselme, Alice, and Joan; her daughters, Johan Stephens, Katherine Broadway, and Alice Partridge; also Joan, Alice, and Dorothy Yearington, "daughters of my daughter Katherine Broadway, now wife of Edmund Broadway, Gent." Witnesses, Edward Stephens, Edward Fowler, Gent., and others.

I now give the pedigree of the first two generations of the Stonehouse Fowlers.

—Fowler had a son, Richard, of whom hereafter, and perhaps another son, Roger, of Bisley (see No. 6), died 1540. The arguments in favour of this connection are slight, but I give them for what they are worth; they may be thus summed up: (a) The Visitation of Kent in 1619 [Harl. MS. 1106] gives Jasper Fowler

a great-uncle Roger Fowler. (b) The same authority states that the said Roger married — Harman, and his (?) will (No. 6) mentions Edmund Harman. (c) The will also mentions "my brother Richard Fowler."

The above Richard Fowler was of Stonehouse, Gent., clothier; he married Margery, daughter of — Bennett (see Visitation of Gloucestershire), and died 1560. His inq. p. m. is No. 2, and his will No. 6. Margery, his widow, died 1579; her will is No. 7. Their children were—

1 William, born *circ.* 1521, of whom hereafter; (and others probably in the following order, viz.)

2. Richard, married Margery, and predeceased his father (see No. 2).

I take this to have been the Richard Fowler, of Cicetour, whose will (No. 5) was proved in 1557. Beside the fact of that will giving a right of way to the Stonehouse Fowlers, the coincidences are too remarkable to leave much, if any, doubt on the subject; they are as follows: (a) The will mentions testator's mother Margaret, his brothers, William, Edward, and Gyles, and his wife Margaret, thus exactly corresponding to the undoubted Richard of the Stonehouse family. (b) The testator's son Thomas is doubtless the Thomas, son of Richard, mentioned in the will of Richard Fowler (No. 6). (c) The proof of the testator's will in 1557 agrees with the fact that Richard, son of Richard Fowler, predeceased his father.

3. Thomas, ancestor of the Fowlers of King's Stanley.

4. Henry, who must have died without issue, because the Morralls estate, in Stonehouse, which was settled on him (No. 5), came to his brother Edward.

5. Edward, married Joan Dawes, and was ancestor of the Fowlers of Morralls.

6. James, married and had issue.

7. Giles.

1. Joan, married — Stevens.

2. Margery, married Richard Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley, yeoman.

3. Alice, married 1st, — Mayo; 2nd, — Partridge.

4. Katherine, married 1st, — Yearington; 2nd, Edmund Broadway, Gent.

All the descents in the above pedigree can be proved from the notes already given, except that the Christian name, etc., of Margery Clutterbuck's husband require to be proved by the following extract:—

(9) Will of Richard Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley, yeoman, 1575. "Margery my wife;" "my mother-in-law Margery Fowler, sole overseer." Richard Fowler, a witness.

—William F. Carter.

(To be continued.)

CCCCXLII.—"THE PERVERSE WIDOW."—In *Notes and Queries*

(1<sup>st</sup> S. x. 161), this communication appeared:—"In the book-catalogue of Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, there is mention made of a copy of Cowley's *Works*, 'with autograph of Sir Roger de Coverley's Perverse Widow, and her Confidante'; a note to this folio informing us that the fly-leaf contains the following:

'Catharina Boevey, February the 10<sup>th</sup>, 1688-9,'

under which the following verses, blotted out, but can be read:

'Surely a pain to love it is,  
and tis a pain that pain to mis;  
but of all pains the greatest pain,  
it is to love, and love in vain,'

under which, unblotted,

'Discreet wit,

Catharina Boevey, 1691,' &c.

On the title is written,

'Mademoiselle Maria Pope,

Le Livre Catharina Boevey.'

Mrs. Mary Pope, the cause of Sir Roger's disappointment, and the object of his detestation, was for forty years the constant companion of Mrs. Boevey, and became her executor, and erected her monuments in Westminster Abbey and at Flaxley. [See No. CCCXLIII.] Whether the above be authentic or not, it is worthy of a corner in 'N. & Q.'

In the same volume, p. 234, Mr. Kerslake replied:—"If 'Abhba' should be so located as to be able to call upon me, I have no doubt of being able to convince him, as I have already convinced many others, of the authenticity and genuineness of the autographs of the 'Perverse Widow' and the 'Malicious Confident' of *The Spectator*, which have been so absurdly disputed in another journal."

—J. G.

CCCCXLIII.—GAUNT'S HOSPITAL, BRISTOL.—The following transcript from the registers of Wells Cathedral appeared in *Notes and Queries* (3<sup>rd</sup> S. iii. 110), and deserves to be reprinted in these pages:—

"A.D. 1272.—In this year the dean and chapter (of Wells) paid to John de Trubrugge, master of the house or hospital of St. Marke de Bylleswyke of Bristol, and the brethren, XC marks, or sixty pounds, and then the master and brethren oblige their house to pay a yearly stipend of sixty-three shillings and fourpence to the dean and chapter, of which four marks, or 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, were to be paid to a chantry priest to pray for the soul of John de Hereford, canon of Wells; and ten shillings to the attendants at the anniversary obitual mass for the said canon.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Reg. Well.</i> f. 117; <i>Reg.</i> 3, f. 386	-	-	2 13 4
<i>Annales</i> , 178	-	-	0 10 0

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£3 3 4

"In the same year the executors of William de Rumene (or

Rumere,) formerly treasurer of Wells, and John of Hereford, canon, having paid to the same master and brethren of St. Marke de Bylleswyke the sum of 160 marks, or 80*l.*, the said master and brethren oblige themselves to pay a yearly pension of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the church of Wells. *Reg.* 3, f. 190, 191; *Annuales*, 178.

"This pension the mayor and chamber of Bristol pay to the chapter ever since the dissolution of St. Mark's house.

"1336. In this year, Bishop John of Drokensford appropriated the parsonage of Overstowey to the master and house of St. Mark's, Bristol, reserving a pension of XL shillings to be paid to the fabrick of the cathedral of Wells. *Reg.* f. 165, 166. *Reg.* 3, f. 190; *Annuales*, f. 262.

	£	s.	d.
Chantry . . . . .	4	3	4
Fabrick . . . . .	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£6	3	4

"This pension is paid by the mayor and chamber of Bristol."

These notes have been transcribed from a MS. of Dr. Samuel Creswick, dean of Wells, who became dean in 1739, and died in 1766.

CCCCXLIV.—A MINCHINHAMPTON CUSTOM.—On Easter Monday at Minchinhampton men and women used until lately—the custom may not as yet have ceased—to play a gigantic game of "thread the needle" all down the street, beginning, I think, at the Park gate. It would be interesting to learn the origin of this local custom, of which I have not seen any mention in print.—*Thomas Roach, M.A., 17, Miles Road, Clifton.*

CCCCXLV.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, HARESCOMBE.—In the church there are nine inscriptions (including seven flat-stones), of which literal copies have been taken (1880): some particulars now illegible have been supplied from Bigland's *Collections*; and the following is an index to the names mentioned, with the date of death in each case:—

- 1726. Aug. 31. Blagge, Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Jonathan, B.A., Rector.
- 17—. July 10. Humphries, Mary.
- 1657. Oct. 25. Michell, Charles.
- 1658. Nov. 14. Michell, Charles.
- 1700. Jan. 9. Michell, John, Gen<sup>t</sup>.
- 1727. Sept. 13. Michell, John, Gen<sup>t</sup>.
- 1753. June 5. Michell, Margaret.
- 1678. Michell, Mary.
- 1676. Nov. 27. Michell, Thomas.
- 1739. Oct. 28. Roberts, Abigail.
- 1632. Jan. 20. Roberts, Thomas, Gen<sup>t</sup>.
- 1751. March 13. Roberts, Thomas, Gen<sup>t</sup>.
- 1707-8. Feb. 2. Stock, Rev<sup>d</sup> Charles, Jun<sup>r</sup>, Rector.
- 1709. July 6. Stock, Mary.

Affixed to the outside of the church there are three tablets:—

1743. Feb. 6. Huntley, Abigail.  
 1789. July 10. Huntley, Martha.  
 1765. Oct. 25. Huntley, Miles, Gen<sup>t</sup>.  
 1790. Sept. 12. Huntley, Miles, Gen<sup>t</sup>.

[No dates.] { Huntley, Bridget.  
 Huntley, Charles.  
 Huntley, James.  
 Huntley, James.

1785. Feb. 2. Keale, Mary.  
 1778. Jan. 13. Lambrick, Samuel, Sen<sup>r</sup>.

[No dates.] { Lambrick, Betty.  
 Lambrick, William.

For particulars of the inscriptions in Pitchcombe Church (the rectories of Harescombe and Pitchcombe being united), see No. LXXXIII.

CCCCXLVI.—PRE-DEATH MONUMENTS.—(See No. CCCLL)  
 In reference to a Note on the "Pre-Death Monument in Gloucester Cathedral" of Alderman John Jones, deceased June 1, 1630, and to the remark that "the fancy of having a monument erected to one's memory before death would seem to be at least as old as the Stuarts," I venture to offer to the notice of your readers two or three instances antecedent to the seventeenth century.

The first shall be of the 16th century (the date 1597 appearing somewhere on the gravestone), and may be seen in Doncaster Churchyard [or Church], where I saw it nearly fifty years ago myself, and where "Sullivan" saw it on his tour in 1778, as appears from a note to the *Spectator*, No. 177. The writer of that note, published in 1803, gives the epitaph in all its quaintness, as follows:—

"Howe, howe, who lies here ?

"I Robin,\* of Doncastere,

"And Margaret, my Feare.†

"That I spent, that I had ; That I gave, that I have ;

"That I kept, that I lost."

The second instance shall also be of the 16th century, but of the early part of it, and is to be seen in the parish church of Aldermaston, Berks. The epitaph is Latin, and is written in metallic lettering round the edge of a beautiful marble monument, with two superincumbent marble effigies, to the memory of Sir George Forster, Knight, and Elizabeth, his wife. Her death is dated "mccccxxvi" (1526), but the space intended for the date of his death is blank.

The third instance shall be of the early 15th or late 14th century. The epitaph is written in Norman-French, within a quatrefoil upon a marble slab, now inserted in a wall of the parish church of Hungerford, Berks ; and its words, many of which are strangely abbreviated, have been made out as follows:—"Quiconque

\* Robert Byrks.

† Provincial for Mate or Companion.

pour Monsieur Robert de Hungerford tant qu'il vivra, et pour l'alme de lui apres sa mort, priera, cinq cents et cinquante jours de pardon avera : granté de quatorze Evesques tant que il fuist en vie.

"Pour qui en nom de charité  
Pater et Ave. . . ."

N.B.—Here again the space for date of death is blank.—  
*John James, M.A., Highfield, Lydney-on-Severn.*

CCCCXLVII.—THE HODGES FAMILY, OF SHIPTON MOYNE—  
(See No. CCCLVII.) I enclose notes on a few Hodges wills in the Prerogative Court, etc., the materials for a pedigree of this old family being rather scanty :—

(Strete, 3). John Hedges, of Malmsbury, Aug. 7, 1560. To my wife Jone 100£. My daughter Margaret Cerney. My daughter Elisabeth Smyth. To John Coper the reversion of Boddies Holde in Shipton Moyne. All the residue to my son Thomas Hedges, *exr.* Proved by Thomas Hedges, Jan. 20, 1561-2.

(Lee, 51). Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne, Nov. 27, 1637. My daughter Ann. My sons, John, George, Robert, Christopher, and William. My son Thomas Hodges, of Shipton, *Esq.*, *exr.* By him April 23, 1638.

This Thomas Hodges married Joyce, daughter of Sir George Snigge, Baron of the Exchequer, whose will was proved Feb. 6, 1617-8. Jane, another daughter of Sir George Snigge, married Edmund Estcourt, of Lincoln's Inn, and Long Newton, whose will was proved Oct. 21, 1651.

(Hele, 78). Anne Snigge, eldest daughter of Sir George Snigge, *decd.*, Baron of the Exchequer, April 29, 1625. To be buried in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, or near my sister Joyce Hodges at Shipton. To my niece Ann Hodges, only daughter of Thomas and Joyce Hodges, 200£. Her uncles, John and Luke Hodges. Residue to Thomas Hodges, *Gent.*, eldest son of my sister Joyce, *exr.* May 3, 1626.

(Eure, 75). Thomas Hodges, the younger, of Shipton Moyne, *Gent.*, May 6, 1672. Nuncupative. Thomas Hodges, my father, to be guardian of my eldest son, Thomas Hodges. June 21, 1672.

Another administration, Oct. 4, 1676, in which are named Thomas, Dulcibella, John, Mary, and William Hodges, all minors.

(Dycer, 84). Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne. By Joyce Hodges, daughter of deceased, Aug. 3, 1675.

Another administration, July 18, 1679, by Joyce Kempe, daughter of deceased.

(Reeve, 64). Mary Hodges, of Sherston Magna, Wilts, widow of Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne, *Esq.*, Sept. 27, 1675. To my son John Hodges my wedding ring. To my son Henry my little gold ring. To my daughters, Joyce, and Elizabeth Wood, 10s. for rings. To my eldest son, William Hodges, and his wife, all my jewels, plate, &c. By William Hodges, June 17, 1678.

There is a monument at Kenton, Devon, to Dulcibella, wife of

Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne, one of the daughters of John Symes, of Poundsford, Somerset, Esq. She died March 17, 1628.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne, was daughter of Sir John Yonge, of Culleton, Devon, who was created a baronet Sept. 26, 1661.—*Frederick Brown, M.A., Fern Bank, Beckenham.*

What follows is an extract from a letter of the late Rev. Dr. Parry Hodges, dated July 6, 1880 :—"I presume your work will extend over the whole of Gloucestershire ; and when you come to Tetbury, near to which place is Shipton Moyne, the ancient seat of my family (but which my father sold to his relative, Mr. Estcourt, together with the manor, advowson, &c., and in right of which Mr. Estcourt made the claim which belonged to the possession of the manor of Shipton Moyne, of serving at the coronation banquet of William IV.), I shall feel particularly interested. So shall I also be in the Gores of Sapworth, with whom we intermarried." And in another letter, dated the 22nd of the same month, he wrote :—"Your conjecture is right as to the connection of my mother with [General] Sir John Michel [G.C.B.], 'who commands the Forces in Ireland', as she was his aunt, sister to his father [Lieut.-General John Michel, of Dewlish and Kingston Russell, Dorset]. In the same grave in the churchyard of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, with the remains of my mother (or in an adjoining one), rest the remains of one of my sisters, Eliza Maria, wife of General Sir Maxwell Wallace, of Kelly, Ayrshire. My father, Walter Parry, of Easton Grey, Wiltshire, succeeded his great-uncle, the Rev. Walter Hodges, D.D., and assumed the name of Hodges in accordance with the terms of the will. I am the last of that stock in *name* and blood. When you come to Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, I shall be anxious to read your remarks thereon, as the *last* Mrs. Bathurst (*née* Haskett, of Alton Pancros, Dorset) who inhabited the Park, was my father's aunt. The present proprietor is by descent a Bragge, not a Bathurst."

At Charlton Kings (see No. CXLIII.) there are these two inscriptions, which, though recorded in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Charlton Kings*, etc., p. 8, it may be well to give here in full :—

(1) "In memory of M<sup>rs</sup> Hodges, wife of Walter Parry Hodges, late of Shipton Moigne, in this county, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and daughter of David Robert Michel, of Dulish, in the county of Dorset, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who departed this life at Cheltenham on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 1814, aged 47."

(2) "Sacred to the memory of Eliza Maria, wife of Sir Maxwell Wallace,\* K.H., who died iv September, MDCCCXXXIV, aged xxxvii years."

\* "The *British Medical Journal* announces the death at Glasgow of Miss Ann Wallace, a lineal descendant of William Wallace, at the age of 103. Her birth is registered in the barony parish of Glasgow, in July, 1770. Her brother, Sir J. Maxwell Wallace, K.C.B., was chosen to lay the foundation-stone of the Wallace Monument in the Abbey Craig, Stirling. He died at the age of 84."—*The Antiquary* (May 29, 1873), vol. iii., p. 155.

In the register of burials at Charlton Kings there is this entry :—“1834. Sept. 10. Eliza Maria, Lady Wallace, of Cheltenham, aged 37.” The burial of Mrs. Hodges does not seem to have been recorded.

Rudder (pp. 654, 655) records long inscriptions on two monuments in the parish church of Shipton Moyne, and on one in the churchyard, which comprise the following names, with the date of death in each case :—

- 1696. Apr. 14. Hodges, Thomas, Armiger.
- 1708. Jul. 16. Hodges, Thomas, Armiger [Jun<sup>r</sup>].
- 1716-7. Mar. 18. Hodges [*née* Estcourt], Editha.
- 1733. April 4. Hodges, Anne.
- Oct. 20. Hodges [*née* Palmer], Bridget.
- 1740. April 29. Hodges, Rev. William, M.A., Rector.
- 1754. Oct. 19. Hodges [*née* Ratcliff], Elizabeth.
- 1757. Jan. 14. Hodges, Rev<sup>d</sup> Walter, D.D.

In another church (where?) there is this inscription :—“To the memory of Anne, late wife of William Hodges, of this parish, Esq<sup>re</sup>, daughter of Edward Sarjeaunt, of Hartsborne, in the county of Gloucester, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who departed this life in child-bearing June the 23, 1676. And to the memory of Mary, the relict of Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne, in the county of Gloucester, Esq<sup>re</sup>, and daughter of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Cooke, of Highnam, in the sayd county, Knight, and mother of the sayd William Hodges, who departed this life the 28<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1676.” Dr. Parry Hodges had received a copy of this inscription from the Right Hon. Thomas Sotherton Estcourt.

A pedigree of “Hodges, of *Arlingham*,” may be found in Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. ii., p. 44. And in Bigland's *Collections* (1791), in his account of *Arlingham*, vol. i., p. 65, there is this paragraph :—“A handsome old house, called *Slowwe*, which has long been in the possession of the Hodges family, being purchased by them of — Bridgeman, 28 Elizabeth, is the residence of Mrs. Hodges, relict of the Reverend Mr. Hodges, the late vicar [1783-4]. From some old writings belonging to this family, *Slowwe* is supposed to have been anciently a manor.” Bigland records sundry inscriptions relative to members of the family, in church and churchyard, one of them (in the church) being as follows :—“In a vault near this marble are deposited the remains of the Rev. Thomas Hodges, A.M., late vicar of this parish. With him ended the male line of an ancient and respectable family, of *Slowwe*, in this place. He died Feb. 3, 1784, aged 29.”

CCCCXLVIII.—BISHOP JOHN TALBOT.—(See No. CCCXXXII.)—Much has appeared in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* respecting this remarkable man, but something remains to be said of his early history, which may be deemed of interest.

It appears from the admission-book of Christ's College, Cambridge, under date 17th Feb., 1660, that John, son of Thomas Talbot, was

born at Wimundham, Co. Norfolk; that he was educated at Elmden, Co. Essex, under Mr. Howorth, B.A.; and that when aged 15 years, he was admitted a sizar under Dr. Covill, a Mr. Pepper being surety for him. He matriculated sizar of Christ's College on 9th July, 1660, took his degree of B.A. in 1663, and became a fellow of Peter House in 1664. He was made master of arts by royal mandate in 1671. The mandate for the degree is dated 12th Sept., 1670, and is in the registry at Cambridge; but it says little or nothing about him, and does not give any reason for its being issued.

John Talbot, the son of "Thomas Talbot, gentelman," was baptized in the parish church of Wymondham, 6th Nov., 1645 (*Par. Reg.*); and against one of the piers supporting a Norman arch, in the south aisle of the church, upon a lozenge-shaped tablet, is the following inscription:—"This in memory of Anne Talbott, y<sup>e</sup> only daughter of Thomas Talbott, of Gunvill Hall, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Jone his wife, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of S<sup>r</sup> John Mede, of Loffits, in Essex, a virgin whose piety, charity, duty, and curtiacy was exemplary to those of hir age. She departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1669, and of hir age Twety years, and was interr'd neere her Father, and where her mother designs to be buried." She was buried on the 7th Dec., 1669, the day after her death. There cannot, I think, be a doubt that this Anne was the sister of John Talbot, and it is probable that he was the son of Jone Mede.

It is stated in Burke's *General Armory* (1842) that Gonville Hall was purchased from his kinsman Sir Edward Clere, of Blickling, temp. Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Talbot, LL.D., an eminent civilian, great-grandson of Sir John Talbot, of Salesbury, representative of a younger branch of Talbot of Bashall. Gonville Hall is now in a decayed condition.

In making this communication I must express my obligations to the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., Registry of Cambridge; to H. J. Ansell, Esq., Librarian of Christ's College; and to the Rev. Canon Eden, Vicar of Wymondham, for their great courtesy in replying to my inquiries.—*John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.*

CCCCXLIX.—THE ANTIQUITY OF OUR CHURCH SITES.—(See No. CCCCXIX.) The sites of Pagan rites were, no doubt, appropriated by Christians to the ceremonies of their religion. It was politic to adopt this plan in order to win the heathen to places which they regarded as sacred, and thereby wean them finally from their former superstitions. This statement is confirmed by evidences remaining in our churchyards. In that of Nether Swell, for instance, thirty years ago, on levelling the ground for the new aisle, considerable remains of, possibly, Roman cremation appeared. As much as two cartloads of ashes, burnt earth and stones (indicating a great and intense fire), were removed. About the pyre, if such it was, here and there, were carefully laid together five or six plank stones, with charcoal ashes on the surface. To one of these stones clung

a small brass coin of Constantine. With every fresh-made grave fragments of black and grey pottery turn up, with, now and then, the horns of *bos longifrons*. Indeed, nearly an entire carcase of this now extinct animal was lately exhumed. Hard by this latter, in the neighbouring field, on digging a trench, a quantity of black Roman pottery, with a prick-spur, javelin, and portion of a Roman horse-shoe, was discovered. In this field, near to the churchyard boundary, east and south, the remains of two barrows are still perceptible. In a field not far north-west from the church, a few years ago, stood the old *whistle-stone*—the remains of a cist; and on digging, many human bones, with a skull, appeared. In Condicote and Wyck Risington Roman potsherds are found; and, probably, they exist in other churchyards in this locality.

Perhaps it may be well here to record an extraordinary discovery, not long since made, in South Ormsby churchyard, Lincolnshire. In digging a vault for the family then at the Hall, on the north side of the church, several bodies were found, lying north and south, with remains of masonry and flat stones laid over each body.

It would be well, if every clergyman would carefully look after the relics which from time to time are yielded by the cemeteries of thousands of our race.—*David Royce, M.A., Nether Swell Vicarage, Stow-on-the-Wold.*

CCCCCL.—EXTRACTS FROM THE BRIMPSFIELD PARISH REGISTERS, 1591-1806.

(Concluded from No. CCCXCVII.)

- 1701-2. feb. 19. John Long, of Birdlip, Bur.  
 1706. July 7. John, son Walter Long, of Birdlip, Sener, Bap.  
 1707. August 24. Bayliss, son of M<sup>r</sup> Walford, Bap.  
 1708. Aug. 11. Ann, dau<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Longford, Bap.  
 1710. June 21. M<sup>r</sup> Henry Hook, Rect. of Brimps., Bur.  
 1711. Oct. 16. Edward Gaynor, Bishop's Cleve, & M<sup>rs</sup> Rachel Hook, mar<sup>d</sup> [? widow or dau. of the Rev. Henry Hook.]  
 — Ambre Sandus, Rect<sup>r</sup>. [Hambury Sandys was of Pembroke Coll. Camb., M.A., 1700.]  
 1712. June 10. John Wall, al<sup>r</sup> Candell, Clerk, and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Biggs, widow, were married.  
 1712-13. feb. 9. Joane Long, Birdlip, Cowly parish, widow, buried.  
 1714. May 23. Eliz: wife of Walter Long, Birdlip, buried.  
 1719. Ap. 15. Walter, son John Long, birdlip, buried.  
 1720. Dec. 27. Mary barbara, dau. M<sup>r</sup> Matthew & M<sup>rs</sup> Bridget Wallbank, of Caudle green, Bap.  
 1720-21. Mar. 21. George, son of George & Mary Guinnet, Bap.  
 1721. Aug. M<sup>r</sup> Matthew Walbank, sinor, buried.  
 1738. Apr. 20. Sam<sup>l</sup>, son M<sup>r</sup> Matthew & M<sup>rs</sup> Bridget Walbank, Bap.  
 1741. Mar. 31. Jo<sup>n</sup>, son W<sup>m</sup> & Hester Long, buried.

1741. Ap. 6. Matt., son Mr Matthew & M<sup>rs</sup> Walbank, buried.  
 1742. May 26. Water Long, Birdlip, buried.  
 1745. July 17. Mr Humphry Taylor, of Caudle, Sinor, bur.  
 1749. Aug. 1. Hester Long, of Stockell [Stockwell], bur.  
 1750. May 13. Widow Long, Birdlip, bur.  
 1752. June 18. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Taylor, widow, of Caudle green, [bur.].  
 — Dec. 31. Lucy, dau. Rev. M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Longdon, of Winston,  
 buried.  
 1757. May 16. Eliz: wife M<sup>r</sup> Isack Larwence, Stonehill, buried.  
 1759. May 29. Old M<sup>r</sup> Isaak Lawrence, Stonehill, buried.  
 1760. November y<sup>e</sup> 17. M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Welch, of Caudlegreen,  
 was buried.  
 — December y<sup>e</sup> 28. Dinah, the daughter of John Long  
 & Mary, his wife, baptized.  
 1761. June y<sup>e</sup> 28. Rich<sup>d</sup> Biddall was buried, which was kill'd  
 in the Quar near High Gate.  
 — July y<sup>e</sup> 15. M<sup>r</sup> Matthew Walbank, of Caudlegreen,  
 was buried.  
 — December y<sup>e</sup> 3. M<sup>rs</sup> Web was buried.  
 1762. March y<sup>e</sup> 28. M<sup>rs</sup> Pitt, of Birdlip, was Buried.  
 1763. July y<sup>e</sup> 16. M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Wining, of Stony-hill, was Buried.  
 — November y<sup>e</sup> 6. William Denton, of Caudlegreen, was  
 buried: he was Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Parish.  
 1764. John Long, of Birdlip, was buried March y<sup>e</sup> 7.  
 — December y<sup>e</sup> 26 was buried Richard Biddel, of Caddel-  
 green.  
 1767. May y<sup>e</sup> 12. George Gwinnett was Buried.  
 1768. february y<sup>e</sup> 4 was buried a travelling woman that died in  
 y<sup>e</sup> Barn.  
 — April y<sup>e</sup> 4. Mary Longdon, daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Longdon,  
 of Winstone, was Buried.  
 1770. July y<sup>e</sup> 4. Sarow, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of thomas Wining &  
 Hannah, his wife, baptized.  
 1771. Janiuary y<sup>e</sup> 1. M<sup>r</sup> Ricird Welch was Burid.  
 — March y<sup>e</sup> 27. M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth taylor was Burid.  
 1773. April y<sup>e</sup> 13. Elizabeth Edwards, Daughter of y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>  
 William Walbank & Hester, Baptized.  
 1774. April y<sup>e</sup> 13. Hester Gaywood, Daughter of y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>  
 Walbank & Hester, baptized.  
 1776. August the 9<sup>th</sup>. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of William Walbank, Clerk,  
 & Hesther, his wife, baptized.  
 — October 18. Sarah Walbank buried.  
 — November 3<sup>rd</sup>. Walter Long buried.  
 1777. August 19. Elizabeth Walbank buried.  
 — The Rev<sup>d</sup> James Parsons, A.M., was inducted into the  
 Rectory of Brimpsfield on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of December,  
 1777.  
 — Thomas Mills was Curate.

1780. April y<sup>e</sup> 20. Ann, Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> William & Hester Walbanck, baptized.
1781. David Lloyd was Curate.
1783. February y<sup>e</sup> 16. Robert, son of Ann & John Long, baptized.
- March y<sup>e</sup> 24. Bridget Walbanck buried.
1784. October y<sup>e</sup> 29. Rev<sup>d</sup> William Walbanck, Rector of Cranham, buried.
1785. The Rev<sup>d</sup> William Metcalfe, A.M., was inducted into the Rectory of Brimpsfield on the tenth day of December, 1785, by David Lloyd, Clerk.
1786. Nov<sup>r</sup> 15. Mary Gwinnet, widow, pauper, buried.
1787. July 11. William Taylor, Gent., buried.
1791. October 26. Abraham Walbank, from Chalford, buried.
1793. June 18. Mary Gwinnet, pauper, buried.
1795. April 10. Mary Biddle, the younger, buried.
- April 17. Mary Biddle, the elder, buried.
1796. April 24. Eliza Catherine, D<sup>r</sup> of William & Priscilla Metcalfe, Baptized.
1797. November 3. William Metcalfe, A.M., Rector of Brimpsfield & Cranham, Buried.
1798. March 28. Georgina Ann, dau. of the late W<sup>m</sup> Metcalfe & Priscilla, his wife, was privately baptized.
- The Rev<sup>d</sup> James Pitt was inducted to the Living of Brimpsfield.
1802. Esther, widow of William Walbank, Clerk, buried.
1804. Nov<sup>r</sup> 2. Samuel Walbank buried.
1805. April 6. Hesther Walbank buried.
1806. The Rev<sup>d</sup> James Phelps was inducted to the Living of Brimpsfield.

CCCCLI.—THE CRADLE OF KING HENRY V.—(Reply to No. XXXIV. ; see also Nos. LVII. and CXII.) A very few lines will suffice to carry on the history of the cradle of King Henry V. from the point at which it was left by your correspondent Mr. Kerslake, to the present hour. Purchased by the late Mr. Wm. Strong for my father, it was one of the chief objects of interest in his archaeological collection at Broomwell House, Brislington. It became mine on his death, and is now in my collection at Clevedon . . . . . Troy House has its cradle ; but it is not the genuine one, as its style sufficiently proves.—*George Weare Braikenridge.*

CCCCLII.—THE JEW OF TEWKESBURY.—(See No. CCCXVI.)—Mr. William Bates, of Birmingham, has sent to *Notes and Queries* (6<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 319) the following verses, in Latin and English, from *Enchiridium Epigrammatum Latino-Anglicanum: an Epitome of Essays*, etc. (London, 1654), which, he remarks, may serve to complete the references to this historical personage:—

“Epig. xxxix.

*Judæus forica extinctus.* Anonymus. The 3 verses of a dirty

Dialog betwixt a Christian and a Jew (which fel into a Jakes) at Tewkesbury.

*Anglus.* Tende manus, Salomon ; ego te de stercore tollam.

*Judeus.* Sabbata nostra colo, de stercore surgere nolo.

*Anglus.* Sabbata nostra quidem, Salomon, celebrabis ibidem.

A.C. 1228. Jew, reach thy hand to me, from Draugh I wil thee free.

Our Sabbaths I observ ; and wil here rather sterv.

Then Jew sans more adoo, ther keep our Lords day too."

CCCCLIIL.—A PRE-DEATH MONUMENT IN RODMARTON PARISH CHURCH.—(See Nos. CCCLI. and CCCXLVI.) As a companion for Alderman Jones's monument in Gloucester Cathedral, one in Rodmarton Church may be given, though of later date by nearly twenty years. In 1658, Job Yate, who was then rector of the parish, and lived until January 13, 1668, erected a monument which is still in its original position in the chancel. He made a note in the register that he had done so, to this effect : "Mense Decembri hujus anni mortalitatis memor, ipse mihi posui tale monumentum in Cancelllo"; and he also recorded a copy of the inscription. The spelling on the monument and in the register are not exactly the same, the following being in strict accordance with what appears on the former :—

"Iob<sup>s</sup> Yate Lon. ex vico Basinglane paræc. Aldermariæ renat<sup>s</sup>  
24 Julij 1594 Coll. Em. Cantab. olim soc. S. Th. B. indictus in hanc  
eccles. vesp'ijs Dominicæ in albis 1628 mortalitatem exuit . . . .

"Nudus Iob rediens ut venerat, ecce, recessit

Rodmerton quondam qui tibi pastor erat.

Is, quia quæ solitus nequit ex ambone monere,

Clamat et e tumulo prædicat ista tuo.

Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria cœli,

Et dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.

"Trust not the world, remember DETH,

And often think of hell ;

Think often on the great reward

For those that do live well.

Repent, amend, then trust in Christ,

So thou in peace shalt dye,

And rest in bliss, and rise with joy,

And raine eternally."

The Latin portion is on an inserted brass plate, and the English on the stone. Mr. Yate, it may be added, has likewise recorded in the register, under date 1636, the discovery of a tessellated pavement in his parish in that year. And in 1641, he recovered the tithes of Torleton, having proved it to have been a member of Rodmarton in the 14th year of King Edward III.

CCCCCLIV.—MRS. A'COURT, OF HETTESBURY.—(See No. XVIII.) A correspondent, writing about ten years after the murder of this lady by "a cruelly wicked livery-servant," has given a copy of the inscription in the parish church of Cheltenham, in the *Gentleman's*

*Magazine* (1786), vol. lvi., p. 363. He remarks that the concluding particulars of it "naturally excite emotions of pity and horror"; and he appends these observations, which, as the inscription has appeared in the Note referred to, and in accordance with the good old maxim—*Audi alteram partem*," are here inserted:—Monumental inscriptions may veil, but they cannot obliterate truth. This epitaph is an instance of notorious misrepresentation. I have been informed that Mrs. a'Court's real disposition was very contradictory to the above panegyrick. She was remarkable not only for severity, but cruelty, to her servants. She frequently used to tear the hair, and beat the man who had recourse to this barbarous mode of revenge. In the course of the trial he protested his innocence, and hinted that he was not the only abettor of the crime for which he was condemned to suffer. Human nature starts back from the contemplation of an Iago or a Zanga. The livery-servant, although stigmatised with the perpetration of so horrible a deed, ought not to be ranked with those fiends of revenge. However diabolical his conduct, impartiality demands that it should not be represented in the blackest colours. He was a villain, but not without such provocation as truth, while it records his crime, is industrious to discover and divulge.

CCCCLV.—NEWTON, OF BARR'S COURT, BITTON.—(Reply to No. CCCLXXX.)—The arms mentioned by Mr. Dancey are evidently those of Robert Newton, of Mickleover, Co. Derby, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Wingfield, Esq., of Haslebury, in same county. He was born in 1670, and died in 1712. The family of Newton, *alias* Cradock, of Barr's Court, to 1661, bore for arms—*Ar., on a chev., az., 3 garbs, or*; with the crest of a Moorish king delivering up his sword. These were borne by John Newton, Esq., of Barr's Court, created a baronet by Charles II in 1660, with remainder, in default of issue male, to John, son of Thomas Newton, of Gunnerby, Lincolnshire, who succeeded according to the limitation in the patent; and from this date the Newtons of Barr's Court bore the shin bones in saltire, quarterly, with the coat of Cradock, *alias* Newton, with which family they were in no way connected by blood. The crest of a Moorish king was never borne by the Newtons of Derby or Lincoln until the latter succeeded to the estates and title of the Barr's Court family; and I am inclined to think that it must have been an assumption on the part of the Newtons of Mickleover. Pedigrees of the families above mentioned may be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, Collinson's *Somersetshire*, and other works.—*Edward Fry Wade, Blaisdon House, Compton Bishop, Somerset.*

CCCCLVI.—ENDYMION PORTER.—(See No. CXCVI.) The origin of the name Endymion, as used by the Earl of Beaconsfield, not being generally known, a remark or two on the subject may be in place. Endymion himself says that it was a family name, borne by Endymion Cary in the time of Charles I. This is another

of Lord Beaconsfield's little mystifications, for he blends in one Lucius Cary (the great Lord Falkland) and Endymion Porter. Now, Endymion Porter was the ancestor of Lord Beaconsfield's old friend George Smythe, afterwards seventh Viscount Strangford, and the name of the third Viscount Strangford was also Endymion. Of Endymion Porter, the faithful friend of Charles I., there is a very interesting account in the *Lives of the Lords Strangford* by Mr. de Fonblanque, who thus sums up his character:—"Judged by the standard of his day, Endymion's character was one that inspires love and respect, and measured by the higher moral standard of the present, his gentle, affectionate nature and sweet temper under all trials, his courage and love of adventure, his generous and hearty appreciation of literature and art, and the protection which he never failed to extend to those who professed them, his undying gratitude to his early benefactor, and his chivalrous devotion to the king, greatly outbalance his faults."—*J.G.*

CCCCLVII.—GREAT FLOOD IN THE SEVERN, 1606.—(See No. CCCLXXV.) Assupplementary to what has appeared on this subject, I send an extract from an old black-letter 4to., entitled *More Strange Newes of Wonderfull Accidents hapning by the late ouerflowings of Waters in Summersetshire, Glocestershire, Norfolke, and other places of England*, London, 1607.—*C.T.D.*

"Of Glocester-shyere.

"As touching the Flouds in Glocester-shyere, they haue beene great, deepe and dangerous: the Sea rushed in at a place called Kingrode, deuouring with his waues all the Flat betweene that and Ause (beeing ten miles in length), ouerwhelming houses, drowning people, & swallowing vp whole heards of Cattell in great numbers.

"Betweene Ause and Glocester it ranne vp on each side of the Riuer, confounding whatsoever it encountred with. Sir Robert Woodroffe lost foure hundred sheepe, other men haue sustained the like, and farre greater losses of their Cattell, to the vtter vndooing of them and their children, and to the impouerishing of the whole Country.

"And let this suffice thee (good Reader) at this time, for a tast of more newes: As the rest of the Occurrences come to discouery, they shall be thine as soone as they are mine, if the Printer will so much be-freend thee.

"Farewell."

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PART I.]

# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

---

*"Attamen audendum est, et veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, tamen propius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem pervenimus."*

"All onely for to publish plaine  
Tyme past, tyme present, both;  
That tyme to come may well retaine  
Of each good tyme the truth."

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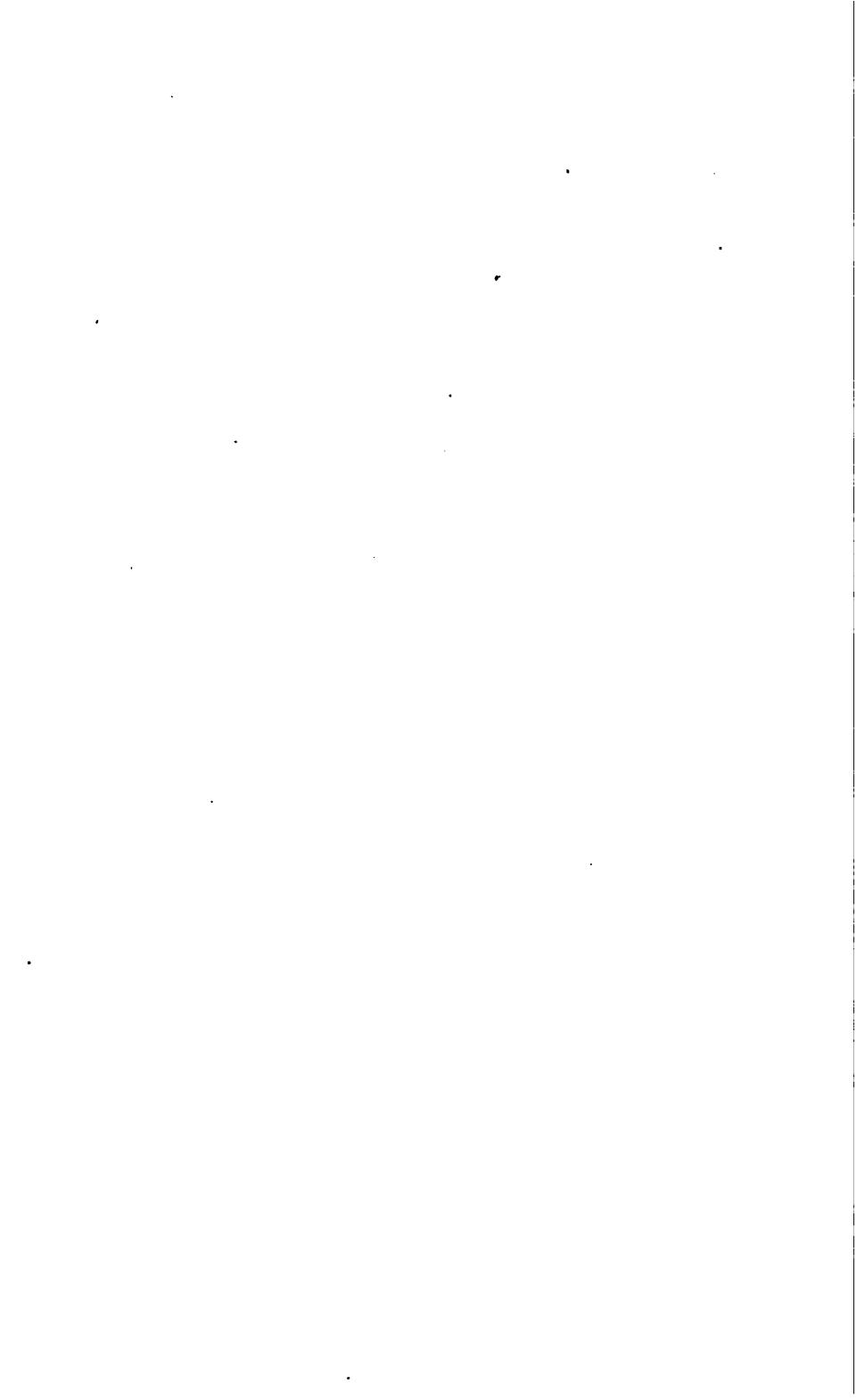
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PART II.]

# Gloucestershire

## Notes and Queries.

---

*"Great room there is for amenulments, as well as additions; and either of these, in what dress soever they come, rough or smooth, will be very heartily welcome."*

*"If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soile, and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines."*

---

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*"To elucidate local history, in the manner in which it ought to be elucidated, is, to rescue the worthy from oblivion ; to delineate the changes of manners, and the progress of arts ; to call back to the fancy the pomp and splendour of ages that are gone ; to restore the ruined castle ; to re-people the deserted mansion ; and to bid, for a moment, the grave to render back its inhabitants to the fond eye of regret."*

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*It is proposed to publish Part IV. on the 1st of November, at the same price as Parts I., II., and III.; and as it is desirable to know beforehand, as nearly as possible, what amount of public support may be relied on, to cover the expenses of publication, the names of intending subscribers are particularly requested.*

**B. H. BLACKER.**

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---

"Out of the olde feldes, as men saithe,  
Cometh all this newe corn fro yere to yere;  
And out of olde bookes, in good faith,  
Cometh all this science that men lere."

*"I am sensible there be some who slight and despise this sort of learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, monkish study. I leave such to their dear enjoyments of ignorance and ease. I wish the excellent parts of many other writers were not spent upon more frivolous arguments, where, by subtleties, and cavils, and controverting quibbles, they serve only to weaken Christianity, and (what otherwise were pardonable) to expose one another."*

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PART V.]

# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

---

*"Mr. Greene, the apothecary, has found a book, which tells who paid levies in our parish, and how much they paid, above a hundred years ago. Do you not think we study this book hard? Nothing is like going to the bottom of things. Many families that paid the parish-rates are now extinct, like the race of Hercules. 'Pulvis et umbra sumus.' What is nearest us touches us most. The passions rise higher at domestic than at imperial tragedies. I am not wholly unaffected by the revolutions of Sadler-street, nor can I forbear to mourn a little when old names vanish away, and new come into their place."*

*"Wonder not, mortal, at thy quick decay—  
See! men of marble piecemeal melt away;  
When whose the image we no longer read,  
But monuments themselves memorials need."*

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# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

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"The days decay as flower of grass,  
The years as silent waters flow ;  
All things that are, depart, alas !  
As leaves the winnowing breezes strow ;  
And still while yet, full-orbed and slow,  
New suns the old horizon climb,  
Old Time must reap, as others sow :  
We are the gleaners after Time !"

*"It is not without pleasure, and perchance it may not be without use, that we rescue some quaint old document from the dust of ages ; and that we arrest the floating memories of men and things, as they pass down the stream of time toward the ocean of oblivion."*

*"Sparsa coegi."*

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*"Thus I entertain  
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased  
To skim along the surfaces of things,  
Beguiling harmlessly the passing hours."*

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Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be ;  
In every book regard the writer's end,  
Since none can compass more than they intend."*

*"To gossip about old places, and to exhibit a lively interest in an old date cut in stone and let into a solid wall of fine red brick, many will deem to be a craze ; but those who have once caught the true flavour of antiquity, and learned what it is to extract its essence of humanity from the heart of an old stone, can very well afford to laugh in turn at those who take it for an axiom that the 'dying present' is infinitely of more value than the 'dead past'."*

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# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

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*'since he who writes,  
Or makes a feast, more certainly invites  
His critics than his friends ; and not a guest  
But may find something wanting or ill-drest.'"*

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# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

---

"O tract of tyme, that all consumes to dust,  
We hold thee not, for thou art bald behinde :  
The fairest sword, or mettall, thou wilt rust,  
And brightest things bring quickly out of minde.  
The trimmest towres, and castles great and gay,  
En processe long at length thou doest decay :  
The bravest house, and princely buildings rare,  
Thou wast, and weares, and leaves the walls but bare."

*"Methinks it shows a kind of gratitude and good-nature, to  
revive the memories and memorials of the pious and charitable  
benefactors long since dead and gone."*

*"Vires acquirit eundo."*

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XI.]

# Gloucestershire

## Notes and Queries.

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*"If any take up such a task, let me beg of them to remember, in their investigations, the great importance of exactness in minute details; and of constant reference to, and acknowledgment of, authorities. Half the collections of epitaphs, for example, are of no historical or antiquarian value whatsoever, because chapter and verse, place and date, are not given. The young archæologist should accustom himself never, if he can help it, to take anything at second-hand; but at the same time, never to neglect any means of adding to his information, however humble it may at first appear."*

*"Content, if hence th' unlearn'd their wants may view,  
The learn'd reflect on what before they knew."*

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*Communications of a suitable character, and properly authenticated, from those who take an interest in matters of the kind, will be acceptable. The loan of old documents, newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay.*

*The signatures of contributors will be appended except when a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.*

*An extra sheet of letterpress, with a map of the county, is given with the present part.*

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PART XII.]

[October, 1881.

# Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

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*"The mind of man  
Delights afar to scan  
The track of ages that have gone before him ;  
And visions of the past  
Crowd on his memory fast,  
And throw a spell of dreamy rapture o'er him."*

*"Even in these days of utilitarianism and expediency, men are constrained to go on pilgrimage to the relics of departed greatness ; to worship beauty, to gaze with awe, to submit to emotions which nothing else would evoke, to admire deeds of self-denial, of personal sacrifice, of humility, of faith so opposite to this age, enshrined in perishing and crumbling stone."*

*"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."*

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*The present part of this revised reprint of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" (which appear from week to week in the "Stroud Journal") completes the first volume, the compiling of a good index having caused some delay in the publication.*

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